

SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

February 17, 2010
9:00 a.m.
City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department
Subregional Water Reclamation System Laguna Plant
4300 Llano Road, Santa Rosa, CA 95407
Estuary Meeting Room

*****UNANIMOUS VOTE ITEM #8.1*****

Estimated Ending Time 11:30 a.m.

AGENDA

- | <u>ITEM</u> | <u>ACTION</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1. | Call to Order/Introductions |
| 2. | Agenda Approval |
| 3. | <u>Attachments/Correspondence:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director's Agenda Notes• Letter from LEA dated 1/25/2010 regarding composting commercial and residential food material• Letter from Cold Creek Compost, Inc. dated 5/5/2008• Letter from Cold Creek Compost, Inc. dated 2/8/2010• Letter from ECS Refining dated 2/8/2010 |
| 4. | <u>On file w/Clerk: for copy call 565-3579</u>
Resolutions approved in January 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none">2010 - 001 Electing a Chair, Vice-Chair and Chair Pro Tempore for 20102010 - 002 Approving the Purchase Order with Delta Web Printing for Printing and Packaging of the 2010 Sonoma County Recycling Guide |
| 5. | Public Comments (items not on the agenda) |

CONSENT (w/attachments)

Discussion/Action

- 6.1 Minutes of January 20, 2010
- 6.2 FY 09-10 Mid-year Financial Report
- 6.3 SCC Monthly Reports
- 6.4 Carryout Bag Update

REGULAR CALENDAR

PLANNING

- 7.1) Public Hearing for Certification of Final SPEIR for the Discussion/Action
2009 Amendment to the ColWMP (continued from 1/20/10)
[Carter]

ORGANICS

- 8.1) Amendment to Agreement with ESA for Compost Relocation [Carter](Attachment) **UNANIMOUS VOTE**

ADMINISTRATION

- 9.1) Staffing Services Update Discussion/Action
[Klassen](Attachments to be provided under separate cover)
9.2) FY 10-11 Draft Work Plan Discussion/Action
[Klassen](Attachment)
9.3) Discussion of New City/County Task Force Discussion/Action
[Klassen]

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 10.1) RFP for E-waste Collection from Transfer Stations Discussion/Action
[Steinman](Attachment)
10.2) Emergency Response Agreement for HHW Discussion/Action
[Steinman](Attachment) (continued from 1/20/10)

11. Boardmember Comments
12. Staff Comments
13. Next SCWMA Meeting 3/17/2010
14. Adjourn

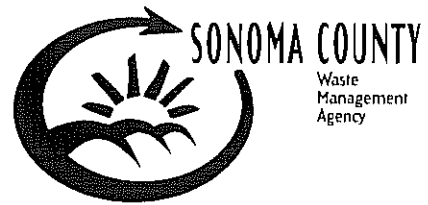
CONSENT CALENDAR: These matters include routine financial and administrative actions and are usually approved by a single majority vote. Any Boardmember may remove an item from the consent calendar.

REGULAR CALENDAR: These items include significant and administrative actions of special interest and are classified by program area. The regular calendar also includes "Set Matters," which are noticed hearings, work sessions and public hearings.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Pursuant to Rule 6, Rules of Governance of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, members of the public desiring to speak on items that are within the jurisdiction of the Agency shall have an opportunity at the beginning and during each regular meeting of the Agency. When recognized by the Chair, each person should give his/her name and address and limit comments to 3 minutes. Public comments will follow the staff report and subsequent Boardmember questions on that Agenda item and before Boardmembers propose a motion to vote on any item.

DISABLED ACCOMMODATION: If you have a disability that requires the agenda materials to be in an alternative format or requires an interpreter or other person to assist you while attending this meeting, please contact the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Office at 2300 County Center Drive, Suite B100, Santa Rosa, (707) 565-3579, at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, to ensure arrangements for accommodation by the Agency.

NOTICING: This notice is posted 72 hours prior to the meeting at The Board of Supervisors, 575 Administration Drive, Santa Rosa, and at the meeting site the City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department Subregional Water Reclamation System Laguna Plant, 4300 Llano Road, Santa Rosa. It is also available on the internet at www.recyclenow.org



TO: SCWMA Board Members

FROM: Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director

SUBJECT: FEBRUARY 17, 2010 AGENDA NOTES

CONSENT CALENDAR

These items include routine financial and administrative items and **staff recommends that they be approved en masse by a single vote.** Any Board member may remove an item from the consent calendar for further discussion or a separate vote by bringing it to the attention of the Chair.

6.1) Minutes of January 20, 2010

6.2) FY 09-10 Mid-year Financial Report In accordance with the JPA requirement that the Agency make quarterly financial reports of Agency operations, this report covers the Mid-Year Report for FY 09-10. This Mid-Year Report uses information from the County accounting system (FAMIS) for expenses. Revenues include tipping fees through November 2009. The FY 09-10 Mid-Year Report also contains the actual amounts spent or received to date, the projected revenues and expenses compared to the approved budget and the difference between the approved budget and the projections.

6.3) SCC Monthly Reports Per the composting agreement, Sonoma Compost Company has submitted the monthly reports for July through December 2009.

6.4) Carryout Bag Update Updates Board members on the status of carryout bag ordinances and related recycling and reduction efforts.

REGULAR CALENDAR

PLANNING

7.1) Public Hearing for Certification of Final SPEIR for the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP (continued from January 2010) This item discusses the process and results of the 2009 Amendment to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report. Less-than-significant and significant and unavoidable impacts, as well as alternatives, a mitigation monitoring program, and statement of overriding considerations are included. **Recommended Action: Staff recommends that the Board: 1) Consider the Final SPEIR and certify that it has been completed in accordance with CEQA, 2) Open the public hearing to adopt the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP, 3) Close the public hearing, 4) Consider all public testimony and any written comments on the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP, 5) Adopt the attached resolution and its findings that certifies the adequacy of the Final SPEIR and adopts the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP, Mitigation and Monitoring Program, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and designates the SCWMA as the custodians of the documents, 6) Direct staff to forward the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for consideration and adoption, and 7) Direct staff to file a Notice of Determination.**

ORGANICS

8.1) Amendment to Agreement with ESA for Compost Relocation Staff has developed a Fourth Amendment to the Agreement with ESA for the Compost Relocation Project. The amendment would allow for the Central Disposal Site and the Gray Property to be included in the

Environmental Impact Report for the Compost Relocation Project and would extend the term of the agreement to October 31, 2010. **Recommended Action: Staff recommends approval of the Fourth Amendment to the Agreement with ESA for the Compost Relocation Project. UNANIMOUS VOTE REQUIRED**

ADMINISTRATION

9.1) Staffing Services Update At the January 20, 2010 meeting the Agency Board tentatively approved the draft documents and authorized staff working with the Ad Hoc subcommittee and County Human Resources Department (HR) and Counsel to finalize the agreements for Agency and Board of Supervisors approval and to complete the job description and proceed toward opening the recruitment. **Recommended Action: Approve the Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services and the Amendment to MOU for Staffing Services. and direct staff to work with the County to gain County Board of Supervisors approval of the agreement and open the recruitment for the position**

9.2) FY 10-11 Draft Work Plan Staff has prepared the FY 10-11 Work Plan for Board review. The cost centers funded by the surcharge tipping fee are challenged with a reduction in the solid waste that is disposed through the County solid waste system. The FY 10-11 Work Plan contains a program description, contractor cost, staff cost, justification and schedule for each Agency program or project. **Recommended Action: Staff recommends adoption of the FY 10-11 Work Plan as a guide for the FY 10-11 Budget.**

9.3) Discussion of New City/County Task Force At the January 20, 2010 Agency Board meeting, the Board gave direction to staff to place an agenda item on the February 17, 2010 agenda to discuss the New City/County Task force that is being formed to develop regional policy consensus for long-term solid waste handling and disposal solutions. **Action Requested: Direct staff to place a standing item on the SCWMA agenda for a City/County Task Force report by Agency and Task Force member Steve Barbose.**

HHW

10.1) RFP for E-waste Collection from Transfer Stations The Agency currently has a contract with ECS Refining to provide for the transportation and recycling of electronic waste (E-waste) collected at the County Transfer Stations and the Central Disposal Site until May 31, 2010. **Recommended Action: Staff recommendation: (1) Direct staff to distribute a RFP for E-waste Transportation and Recycling Services (2) direct staff to approach ECS Refining for the purpose of extending the current Agreement, at the same terms and conditions.**

10.2) Emergency Response Agreement for HHW At the December 2, 2009 Agency Board meeting, staff presented an outline of emergency response services to the Board. After much discussion, the Board members agreed to continue this item to the January 20, 2010 meeting. The purpose of this staff report is to provide the Board with options available in terms of removal and disposal of household hazardous waste during a disaster. This item was postponed until the February 17, 2010 meeting. **Recommended Action: No action required.**



COUNTY OF SONOMA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Rita Scardaci, PHN, MPH – Director
Ruth Lincoln, PHN, MA – Assistant Director
Benita McLarin, MS, MHA – Assistant Director

Environmental Health Division

Walter L. Kruse - Director

January 25, 2010

Susan Klassen
Sonoma County Waste Management Agency
2300 County Center Dr., Ste. B 100
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Collecting and Composting Commercial and Residential Food Material

Dear Susan Klassen;

On December 16, 2009, a meeting was held at the Environmental Health office regarding the proposal for the collection and composting of residential and commercial food material. Representatives of North Bay Corporation, Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA), Sonoma Composting, and the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) were present. The topics discussed were locations of proposed food material collections, community notifications, composting food materials, current permitted tonnages, and the proposal for a demonstration project. Upon review of the SWFP, the LEA requested that no additional food material be collected and composted pending a review of the regulations and further discussion with Department of Resource Recovery and Recycle (CalRecycle).

Based on a complete review, the LEA has determined that a permit revision would be necessary to accommodate the composting of food material at the Central Compost facility. The LEA realizes that the collection of food material is occurring within the City of Sebastopol. However, monthly inspections of inbound material have shown insignificant amounts of food material for compost. If the SCWMA chooses to proceed with the permit revision, the following web site will provide assistance for any revision questions you may have;
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Permitting/CheckItems/RFI/Amendment/>.

The LEA is always available to assist the SCWMA with any questions and permitting issues. I can be reached at (707) 565-6534 or at janderso@sonoma-county.gov.

Sincerely,

John L. Anderson, R.E.H.S.
Senior Environmental Health Specialist

C: Leslye Choate, Supervising Environmental Health Specialist
Pamela Davis, North Bay Corporation
Will Bakx, Sonoma Compost
Sue O'Leary, CalRecycle
Patrick Carter, Sonoma County Waste Management Agency



May 5, 2008

By E-Mail and U.S. Mail

Patrick Carter
Waste Management Specialist
Sonoma County Waste Management Agency
2300 County Center Dr. Ste. B 100
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Cold Creek Compost, Inc.

Dear Mr. Carter,

I wanted to thank you for taking the time to speak with me about Sonoma County's current waste management system for compostable materials. Cold Creek Compost, Inc. is a fully permitted organic compost facility located in Ukiah, California, in an area known as Potter Valley, just off of Highway 20. The purpose of this letter is to introduce Cold Creek Compost to the Joint Powers Authority ("JPA") in Sonoma County.

We are in the market for additional green waste materials for Cold Creek Compost. Two of the closest sources outside of Mendocino County are Coverdale and Healdsburg, and Cold Creek Compost could offer Sonoma County a very competitive price for this green waste material. Our current tip fee for green waste material is \$32/ton. We estimate that about one third (1/3) of the green waste material processed at Sonoma County's current compost facility is already hauled right past our door on it's way to being burned at PALCO. The green waste from Healdsburg and Cloverdale, roughly 20% of the total in Sonoma County, could just as easily be hauled to Cold Creek Compost as the Meacham Road facility.

It is also my understanding that the JPA is exploring options and alternatives in the likely event that it decides to close the County's Meacham Road compost facility. Specifically, the JPA is looking for a site on which to build a new facility. I believe the JPA has another option – Cold Creek Compost. Indeed, Cold Creek Compost facility in Ukiah may be a preferable alternative.

"Fertilizer and Soil Amendments for Sustainable Agriculture"
6000 Potter Valley Road • Ukiah, CA 95482 • P.O. Box 818 • Redwood Valley, CA 95470
(707) 485-5966 • Fax (707) 485-7048




Cold Creek Compost is already a major contributor to the recycling effort in Sonoma County. Approximately two thirds of our feedstock is already sourced from Sonoma County. This includes grape pomace from wineries as well as manure and poultry mortalities from the local poultry farms. Closer to home, we receive and process residential green waste materials from the City of Ukiah, and Fort Bragg. Comparing the two facilities, Cold Creek Compost currently processes a total volume of material equivalent to about 33% the current volume at the Meacham Road facility. But, we have unused permitted capacity and could, should the JPA decide to send the green waste from Cloverdale and/or Healdsburg, begin receiving it immediately. Of course, in order to process all of the material that currently goes to Meacham Road, we would need to expand our facility and amend our permits. Cold Creek Compost has the available land and experience to accomplish this. We invite the JPA to compare this with the daunting and costly task of first finding and acquiring a suitable site for a new compost facility, then going through the environmental review and permitting process and finally designing and constructing a new facility. The option of signing a contract with an already well established private facility may well be the easiest and least expensive alternative.

Many years ago, when I first designed Cold Creek Compost, my vision was of a regional facility, capable of serving all of the North Counties with a cost effective means of waste diversion of compostable materials. I hope that the JPA will give us the opportunity to present a more detailed proposal. The first step, in our view, would be to direct the green waste material from Healdsburg and Cloverdale to Cold Creek Compost. This, we believe, would provide the JPA with a "test drive" of our facility, and at the same time provide an immediate cost savings on the diversion of this material. The second step in our discussions, if the JPA is willing, would be to review the potential of shifting Sonoma County's compost site to Cold Creek Compost.

We thank you for your consideration and look forward to further discussion of these matters.

Very truly yours,


Martin Mileck,
President



February 8, 2010

Sonoma County Waste Mgmt Agency
2300 County Center Drive, Ste. B-100
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: Organics diversion

Dear Agency Members and Staff,

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Agency during the public comments portion of your last meeting and to provide you with a written follow up that I hope you will find useful.

My goal both at the meeting and in the following letter is to offer some observations gained through my own experience in the hope that it will help you continue to develop and grow Sonoma County's organics recycling program. Cold Creek Compost (CCC) has been in business now for over 15 years and was the first permitted compost facility in the region. As such, CCC has faced and withstood many regulatory and business challenges over the years, and it is those challenges that have shaped how CCC operates today.

We believe that CCC represents the future of composting. We compost a wider variety of materials than other facilities. That requires greater expertise but also makes us of greater value as a compost facility. The underlying market for organic material is going through significant changes and is unlikely to remain as financially reliant on tip fees in the future. There is growing competition for materials that can be used not only as compost feedstocks, but also for other programs, for example boiler fuel. One possible solution lies in the quality of our products: The higher the quality of compost we are able to produce, the more we are able to move away from a dependency on tip fees. CCC is currently composting about 25,000 tons per year from Sonoma County, particularly agricultural materials – chicken manure, grape pomace, and poultry mortalities - that are not within the permitted capabilities of your facility. Much of this material is taken at no charge. While on its face that may seem counter-intuitive, in fact this has enabled CCC to produce a product of considerably higher value which we are able to sell at a commensurately higher price. As growers become more aware of the value of those products and we are able to realize more income from product sales, the further we will be able to move from the traditional, tip-fee dependent business model. CCC has lower tip fees; because we do not enjoy flow control, this is the only way we are able to attract incoming material. This in turn creates a need to be more efficient. That need, combined with the requirements of Regional Water Quality, has strongly influenced how we have developed our composting operation, the processes, and technology so that it costs less and uses less space while at the same time preventing impact to State waters. In other words, because we were

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forced to, we have learned how to do more with less, resulting in a better operation than would have otherwise developed. Though perhaps ominous, the environment in which our facility has developed has had a positive impact on our practices.

One of the major costs of the business has always been, and no doubt will remain, the cost of regulatory compliance. As the Agency and CCC know only too well, the regulatory scheme within which we operate is becoming more, not less, stringent. As regulatory requirements and enforcement becomes more uniform across the industry, those of us who have already invested time and money in compliance, and who continue to do so, do have an advantage over less compliant facilities.

CCC has worked hard over the years to minimize the impact on our neighbors, and to keep the water clean. This has not always been an easy process, and we have certainly faced some significant challenges. However, we have remained committed to working and communicating with both the agencies and our local community. The improvements we have made in response to these challenges are manifold. Even from the beginning, CCC's site was chosen because of the tremendous advantages it affords in reducing impacts to the neighbors and the environment, and also of great importance for our future, because it has such potential for expansion.

CCC wants to once again express its interest in working with the Agency on the idea of accepting material from the Healdsburg transfer station. This could bring down the cost per ton *and* reduce truck traffic in the Santa Rosa corridor. Regardless of whether the Agency chooses to take advantage of that opportunity, we remain willing to help in other ways, for example by sharing alternative composting methodology. Or perhaps CCC's experience could be useful in helping the Agency with the siting or design of a new facility. When asked to do so in the past, CCC has gladly helped out at your facility and we very much hope that we can do so again in the future.

CCC's goal, and the reason for both our recent presentation and this letter, is to encourage an exchange of ideas and ongoing cooperation between the two facilities. We would like to help increase both the amount and variety of material recycled by your program, as well as by our own. CCC believes our two facilities can help reduce both the environmental impact and the cost per ton of organics diversion, ensuring that composting continues to be the optimal diversion choice over the years to come.

Sincerely,



Martin Mileck
Cold Creek Compost, Inc.



February 8, 2010

Ms. Lisa Steinman
Sonoma County Waste Management Agency
2300 County Center Drive
Suite 100 B
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

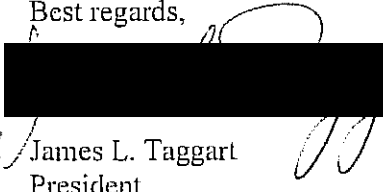
Dear Lisa:

Thank you very much for the opportunity you have given us to recycle Sonoma County's electronic waste. To date our partnership has kept 6.5 million pounds of the County's e-waste from landfill and export to a developing country. These millions of pounds of e-waste have been converted back into raw materials and are being reclaimed as copper, steel, aluminum, and plastic. The circuit boards have gone to Xstrata Mining for their copper and precious metals. By shipping to a copper smelter the County is saving the earth from more mining and saving the environment from the pollution caused from mining operations.

The partnership we have developed together is a valuable one to us, and we would very much like to continue it. We would like to request an extension to our current contract to May 31, 2012. If the SCWMA is able to extend our contract, we will guarantee to hold our current rate of \$0.26/lb. for the SB20 material through the term of the contract.

Thank you very much for considering our request. It is a great pleasure working with you and the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency.

Best regards,


James L. Taggart
President



Agenda Item #6.1

MINUTES OF JANUARY 20, 2010

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency met on January 20, 2010, at the City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department's Subregional Water Reclamation System Laguna Plant, 4300 Llano Road, Santa Rosa, California.

PRESENT:

City of Petaluma	Vince Marengo, Chair (2009)
City of Cloverdale	Nina Regor
City of Cotati	Marsha Sue Lustig
City of Healdsburg	Mike Kirn
City of Rohnert Park	Dan Schwarz
City of Santa Rosa	Greg Scoles
City of Sebastopol	Jack Griffin
City of Sonoma	Steve Barbose
Town of Windsor	Christa Johnson, Chair (2010)
County of Sonoma	Phil Demery

STAFF PRESENT:

Interim Executive Director	Susan Klassen
Counsel	Janet Coleson
Staff	Patrick Carter
	Karina Chilcott
	Charlotte Fisher
	Lisa Steinman
Recorder	Elizabeth Koetke

1. CALL TO ORDER/INTRODUCTIONS

The meeting was called to order at 9:07 a.m.

2. ATTACHMENTS/CORRESPONDENCE

Chair Marengo, called attention to the Director's Agenda Notes, the ESA Contingency Letter, and Proposal from LGS to provide interim Executive Director Services; including an LGS brochure and a proposed SCWMA/LGS Agreement for Management and Administrative Services.

3. ON FILE WITH CLERK

Chairman Marengo noted the resolution approved in December 2009 on file with the clerk.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS (items not on the agenda)

Martin Millick, Cold Creek Compost, said the RWQCB decided their facility should be zero discharge; they were the first facility to be held to that standard.

Nina Regor arrived at the meeting 9:13 a.m.

5. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Vince Marengo extended his appreciation to the Agency Boardmembers and Agency staff for their hard work and support in 2009.

Susan Klassen presented Mr. Marengo with a plaque and thanked him for his services as 2009 Chair.

Phil Demery, County of Sonoma, nominated Christa Johnson, Town of Windsor, as Chair. Marsha Sue Lustig, Cotati, seconded. Motion approved.

Christa Johnson nominated Mike Kirn, Healdsburg, as Vice-Chair. Jack Griffin, Sebastopol, seconded. Motion approved.

Christa Johnson suggested rotating the new Chair Pro Tempore in alphabetically by city, then nominated Nina Regor, Cloverdale, as Chair Pro Tempore. Marsha Sue Lustig, Cotati, seconded. Motion approved.

The new officers for 2010 are; Christa Johnson, Town of Windsor, Chair; Mike Kirn, Healdsburg, Vice-Chair; and Nina Regor, Cloverdale, Chair Pro Tempore.

Gavel was passed to 2010 Chair, Christa Johnson, to lead the meeting.

CONSENT

- 6.1 Minutes of December 2, 2009**
- 6.2 Contract for Printing of 2010 Recycling Guide**
- 6.3 Eco-desk Annual Report**
- 6.4 2009 Outreach Summary**
- 6.5 Sonomax Website**

Marsha Sue Lustig requested that a standing item 'Agenda approval' be added to the agenda. She noted time constraints she had for this meeting and requested that item 7.1 and 9.1 be moved up on the agenda.

Chair Christa Johnson said Item 7.1 and 9.1 would be addressed at the beginning of the regular calendar.

Chair Christa Johnson requested that item 6.3 be pulled from consent for a question.

Steve Barbose, Sonoma, moved to approve consent items 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5. Marsha Sue Lustig, seconded. Motion approved.

6.3 Eco-desk Annual Report

Chair Johnson questioned the outreach summary in the Agency's work plan which says that staff determines and recommends the focus areas of outreach. In Windsor, the City approves an annual outreach campaign through their hauler; she felt it would be beneficial to tag on to what the Agency is doing to make better use of their funds. In Windsor, the 2010 schedule is approved at the end of 2009.

Karina Chilcott said the timetable is such that the work plan that comes to the Board in February will be for the 2010/2011 fiscal year.

Jack Griffin, Sebastopol, moved to approve item 6.3. Greg Scoles, Santa Rosa, seconded. Motion approved.

REGULAR CALENDAR

ORGANICS

7.1 AMENDMENT TO COMPOST AGREEMENT WITH SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY

Susan Klassen explained that at the December Agency meeting the Boardmembers asked for staff's response as to whether it would be prudent to issue an RFP at this juncture with respect to an extension of the services from SCC.

The amendment to the Compost Agreement (continued from the December meeting) is an extension to address the issues of the compost relocation project which is not complete yet and the current contract is going to expire in November 2010. If the amendment is not approved and the contract is allowed to expire, then SCC would have to stop accepting compost in July 2010, 5 months prior its expiration.

Due to the uncertainty of the current compost location, staff does not recommend issuing an RFP at this time. As more information becomes available from the County, the Agency can identify and secure a site and then issue an RFP in order to take advantage of all the benefits of the process.

Steve Barbose, moved to approve the 7th Amendment to Agreement extending the term of the existing contract to November 15, 2011. Nina Regor, seconded. Item passed unanimously.

Staff was directed to bring a matrix of pricing structures and services of neighboring compost facilities for comparison. This item will be presented at the March 17, 2010 meeting. The action at that time would be to accept the information and give direction to staff; start the RFP process or develop an interim solution.

Dan Schwarz, Rohnert Park, said in addition to a matrix, he would also like a summary of a timetable with the landfill, and also a legal opinion for extending this contract.

ADMINISTRATION

9.1 STAFFING SERVICES UPDATE

Previously the Board tentatively approved a staffing model and appointed a subcommittee of the representatives from Cloverdale, Rohnert Park, and Petaluma to meet with the representatives from the County to discuss the upcoming recruitment for an Executive Director and review the job description and qualifications. The subcommittee reported on their meetings, which resulted in four documents presented for discussion.

Public Comments

Tim Smith, Lanahan & Reilly, commented about the employment proposal from Local Government Services, included in the agenda packet as correspondence.

Ken Wells, Guiding Sustainability, encouraged the Board to take action. He said an Interim Executive Director could help forge an excellent solution.

June Michaels, AB 939 LTF member, agreed with Ken Wells.

Attachments in packet

Jack Griffin, Sebastopol, noted that on the employment contract, the resignation shall not be effective for 90 days, he would like to have that shortened.

Greg Scoles, Santa Rosa, moved to tentatively approve the attachments in the packet with Jack Griffin's amendment in respect to resignation. Steve Barbose, Sonoma, seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Interim Executive Director

The Board entered into a discussion of the pros and cons of hiring an Interim Executive Director. After much discussion there was a strong consensus not to hire an Interim Executive Director but to proceed with the hiring process for a permanent Executive Director.

Dan Schwarz, Rohnert Park, asked staff to bring back a summary of the current landfill discussion, and the official path of the County, and whether or not the Agency should solicit a seat at the table.

Christa Johnson, Chair, called for a 10 minute break 11:06 a.m.

Marsha Sue Lustig left the meeting at 11:06 a.m.

Meeting reconvened 11:12 a.m.

ORGANICS

7.2 COMPOST RELOCATION UPDATE

Patrick Carter reported staff met with the RWQCB, PRMD and other County staff to investigate the initial feasibility of including a small portion of the Central disposal site and the Gray property into the compost relocation EIR on previous direction from the Board. At the January 12, 2010 Sonoma County Board of Supervisor's (BOS) meeting, the BOS gave the SCWMA permission to study a portion of the Central Disposal Site in the EIR, which would cost an additional \$55,000 to \$65,000.

Direction was given to staff to return to the February 17, 2010 meeting with an amendment.

PLANNING

8.1 PUBLIC HEARING FOR CERTIFICATION OF FINAL SPEIR FOR THE 2009 AMENDMENT TO THE ColWMP

Susan Klassen requested that this item be continued to the February meeting. SCWMA has recently received correspondence from CIWMB staff indicating they would like stronger language in the ColWMP related to securing the required 15 years of capacity for disposal in this County. Staff will return to the February meeting with modified language in the ColWMP.

This item continued to the February 17, 2010 meeting.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

10.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGREEMENT FOR HHW

This item continued to the February 17, 2010 meeting.

Phil Demery left the meeting at 11:25 a.m.

11. BOARDMEMBER COMMENTS

Dan Schwarz, Rohnert Park, recommended the Staffing Subcommittee decide how to review and set goals for the new Executive Director.

12. STAFF COMMENTS

Susan Klassen asked the Boardmembers to keep Item 8.1 (Public Hearing for Certification of Final SPEIR for the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP) from their agenda packets and bring it with them to the February 17, 2010 meeting.

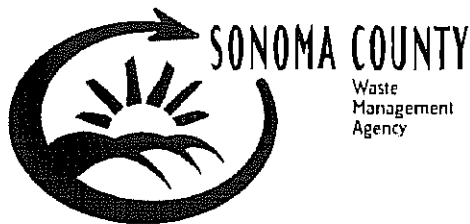
Susan Klassen addressed changing the location of the Agency meeting as requested. The BOS Chambers are available on the 2nd or 3rd Thursday of the month on a regular basis. Staff was directed to continue searching for other locations on the 3rd Wednesday of the month.

Susan Klassen commented that staff is expecting correspondence from the LEA and the RWQCB concerning the start-up of the food waste pilot programs in Healdsburg and Sebastopol with respect to storm water contamination. Staff had been working closely with the LEA, who had expressed concern about food waste as it relates to the solid waste facility permit for the composting facility. The permit documents and the environmental documents may not have anticipated the receipt of those types of materials that could be coming into the composting facility. Once the correspondence is received staff will put an item on the agenda to discuss with the Boardmembers.

13. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 11:39 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth Koetke



Agenda Item #: 6.2
Cost Center: All
Staff Contact: Klassen/Fisher
Meeting Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: FY 09-10 Mid-Year Financial Report

I. BACKGROUND

In accordance with the JPA requirement that the Agency make quarterly reports of Agency operations and of all receipts to and disbursements from the Agency, this staff report covers the Mid-Year Report for FY 09-10.

II. FUNDING IMPACT

This FY 09-10 Mid-Year Report uses information from the county accounting system (FAMIS) for expenses. Revenues include tipping fees through November 2009. The Mid-Year Report also contains the actual amounts spent or received to date, the projected revenues and expenses, the approved budget and the difference between the approved budget and the projections.

Wood Waste Cost Center

Total Revenues are \$18,037 under budget. Tipping Fee is \$80,127 under budget due to less than anticipated material being delivered to the composting site for processing. Other Sales of Materials is anticipated to be \$62,045 over budget because shared revenues from FY 08-09 were deposited this fiscal year.

Expenditures (Services and Supplies) are \$16,954 under budget due to decreased Contract Services, reflecting the decreased tons of material to be processed by the contractor.

OT-Within Enterprise is projected to be \$35,000 under budget due to fewer funds available for transfer to the Organics reserve.

Yard Debris Cost Center

Revenues are \$133,217 under budget. Interest on Pooled Cash, \$1,920, is over budget because interest is being accrued on the undesignated funds that were not transferred to the Organics Reserve. Tipping Fee Revenue is under budget by \$259,756 due to Sunday closures. Sale of Materials is anticipated to be \$124,619 over budget because shared revenues from FY 08-09 were deposited this fiscal year.

Expenditures (Services and Supplies) are anticipated to be \$259,806 under budget as follows: Contract Services, \$227,173, Administration Costs, \$26,658, Legal Services, \$2,824, Rents/Leases Equipment, \$2,222, and Enforcement Agency Fees, \$5,000, because of Sunday closures, staff vacancy and less than anticipated expenses based on actual expenditures for the first six months of the fiscal year. Accounting Services are projected to be \$3,753 over budget based on actual expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year.

OT-Within Enterprise is projected to be \$293,668 under budget because fewer funds are available for transfer to the Organics reserve. Deposit to the Organics reserve was expected to be \$1,388,953 at time of budget. The actual deposit at year-end is projected to be \$1,095,285.

Household Hazardous Waste Cost Center

Revenues are expected to be \$48,395 under budget due to less solid waste tonnage being disposed of at the county's facilities. The resulting reduced surcharge tipping fee is \$47,268 under budget. Interest on Pooled Cash is under budget, \$1,127, based on actual interest earned the first half of the fiscal year.

Expenditures (Service and Supplies) are \$98,641 over budget. Contract Services are projected to be \$132,778 over budget due to a delay in processing payments from the previous fiscal year. Administration Costs are anticipated to be \$28,600 under budget due to a staff vacancy. Legal Services are anticipated to be \$6,880 under budget due to less than anticipated necessity for legal assistance.

OT-Within Enterprise is projected to be \$163,139 under budget because there are fewer funds available for transfer to the HHW Facility Reserve. Deposit to reserves was expected to be \$657,588 at time of budget. The actual deposit at year-end is projected to be \$494,449.

Education Cost Center

Revenues are expected to be \$82,677 under budget. The lower surcharge tipping fee revenues, \$83,314 is due to less tonnage being disposed of at the county's facilities.

Expenses (Service and Supplies) are projected to be \$171,321 under budget. Office Expense is projected to be \$18,162 under budget based on actual expenses for the first half of the fiscal year. Contract Services are anticipated to be \$76,583 under budget due to less expense associated with the development, printing and distribution of the Recycling Guide. Administration Costs is projected to be \$80,023 under budget due to a staff vacancy. Legal Services are estimated to be \$2,151 over budget due to more complex issues coming to the Agency, such as changing the staffing model, and is based on the actual expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year. Rents/Leases- Bldg/Improve is anticipated to be \$1,240 over budget because of more events and higher associated event costs.

OT-Within Enterprise is expected to be \$12,107 over budget, these funds are available to deposit to the Contingency reserve.

Diversion Cost Center

Revenues are expected to meet budget.

Expenses (Service and Supplies) are estimated to be under budget by \$13,114. Professional Services, \$1,340, and Contract Services, \$10,000, are estimated to be over budget because of a onetime purchase of recycling bag frames and expenditures based on actual contract expenses for the first half of the fiscal year. Administration Costs, \$21,012, and Legal Services, \$2,827, are anticipated to be under budget due to a staff vacancy and less need for legal assistance than expected.

OT-Within Enterprise is anticipated to be \$2,556 over budget due to funds becoming available for transfer to the Contingency Reserve.

Planning Cost Center

Revenues are \$18,414 under budget. The lower surcharge tipping fee, \$18,339, is due to less tonnage being disposed of at the county's facilities.

Expenses are projected to be \$10,427 over budget because the amount of legal assistance required for the ColWMP revision documents was more than budgeted.

OT-Within Enterprise is anticipated to be \$53,854 under budget because due to the extent of increased expenditures and lack of budgeted revenues there are no funds available for transfer to the Contingency Reserve. If the estimations prove correct, it will be necessary to make an appropriation from the Contingency Reserve into the Planning Cost Center before the end of the fiscal year in order to fully fund this cost center.

Organics Reserve

At the Mid-Year, the Organics Reserve is projected to have fewer contributions, \$328,668, from the Wood Waste and Yard Debris cost centers. Interest on Pooled Cash, \$5,618, is greater than

projected because the interest rate to be used for pooled cash was increased by the Auditor-Controller after the budget was approved. Organics Reserve projected balance at year-end is projected to be \$4,094,934.

Expenses for the Organics Reserve are anticipated to meet budget.

HHW Facility Closure Reserve

The reserve fund for the closure of the HHW facility is projected to meet budget. The long-term projection is that the appropriate amount of funds will be available when the time comes for the facility to be closed. HHW Facility Closure reserve balance at year-end is projected to be \$59,400, which is consistent with the HHW Closure Reserve policy.

HHW Facility Reserve

The reserve contributions from the HHW cost center are \$163,139 less than budgeted due to declining revenues and increased projected expenditures. Interest on Pooled Cash is \$3,233 more than budgeted due to a positive change in the interest rate being used by the County's Auditor-Controller. HHW Facility reserve balance at year-end is projected to be 1,683,905. HHW reserve policy is 50% of operational expenses or \$766,364 for FY 09-10.

Expenses are anticipated to be \$7,153 under budget based on the proposal received for the extension to the existing HHW facility for additional storage and processing capacity for less toxic universal wastes.

Contingency Reserve

Revenues are anticipated to be \$37,247 under budget. Interest on Pooled Cash is over budget \$1,944 due to the interest rate being increased by the County Auditor-Controller. OT-Within Enterprise is anticipated to be \$39,191 under budget due to less net revenues available from the individual cost centers available for transfer. Contingency reserve balance at year-end is projected to be \$140,940. Contingency reserve policy is 25% of operation expenses of the Education, Diversion and Planning cost centers, which is \$153,694 for FY 09-10.

Supplies and Services are expected to be \$11,141 under budget. Contract Services are \$32,545 over budget due to approved funds not being carried over into the FY 09-10 fiscal year and needed to be included since the contract with R3 for study of alternative funding remains open. Administration Costs are projected to be \$43,686 under budget due to a staff vacancy.

Overall Assessment

While the net cost for the entire agency is \$81,435 under budget, with an approved FY 09-10 of approximately \$8,000,000, this net cost leaves a very small margin for any unanticipated events and/or expenditures, particularly in the cost centers relying on surcharge tipping fee revenues. There does exist the possibility that contingency reserves could become needed in order to close the fiscal year in a balanced financial situation.

III. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approving the FY 09-10 Mid-Year Financial Report on the Consent Calendar.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

FY 09-10 Mid-Year Revenue and Expenditure Comparison Summary and Projection

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

**MID-YEAR 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

INDICES

799114, 799213, 799312, 799411, 799510
799619, 799221, 799320, 799338, 799718

PREPARED BY: CHARLOTTE FISHER

E. D.: 

Susan Klassen, Interim

A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

	FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	Adjustment	FY 09-10 Adjusted Budget	FY 09-10 Projection	Over/(Under) Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,298,362	0	8,298,362	7,396,830	(901,532)
TOTAL REVENUES	7,984,006	0	7,984,006	7,163,909	(820,097)
NET COST	314,356	0	314,356	232,921	(81,435)

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Expense Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	1,950,036	3,804,173	5,754,209	6,124,743	(370,534)
OTHER CHARGES	0	1,642,621	1,642,621	2,173,619	(530,998)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,950,036	5,446,794	7,396,830	8,298,362	(901,532)

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Revenue Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	19,892	59,676	79,568	66,727	12,841
TIPPING FEE REVENUE	1,778,157	2,486,291	4,264,448	4,753,252	(488,804)
SALE OF MATERIAL	186,664	95,000	281,664	95,000	186,664
STATE-OTHER	0	397,374	397,374	397,374	0
OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	1,721,632	1,721,632	2,252,630	(530,998)
DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT:	51,187	368,036	419,223	419,023	200
TOTAL REVENUES	2,035,900	5,128,009	7,163,909	7,984,006	(820,097)

C. SUMMARY OF NET COSTS

	Actual July-Dec 09	Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
NET COST	(85,864)	318,785	232,921	314,356	(81,435)

**MID-YEAR 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

799114 WOOD WASTE

PREPARED BY: CHARLOTTE FISHER

E. D.: 

Susan Klassen, Interim

A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

	FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	Adjustment	FY 09-10 Adjusted Budget	FY 09-10 Projection	Over/(Under) Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	300,865	0	300,865	248,911	(51,954)
TOTAL REVENUES	243,315	0	243,315	225,278	(18,037)
NET COST	57,550	0	57,550	23,633	(33,917)

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Expenditure Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	72,122	130,270	202,392	219,346	(16,954)
OT WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	46,519	46,519	81,519	(35,000)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	72,122	176,789	248,911	300,865	(51,954)

Services and Supplies are projected to be \$16,954 under budget with Contract Services being \$16,894 because there is less material coming to the composting facility for processing.

OT Within Enterprise is projected to be under budget due to less funds available for transfer to the Organics Reserve.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Revenue Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	210	630	840	795	45
TIPPING FEE REVENUE	61,413	85,980	147,393	227,520	(80,127)
OTHER SALES	62,045	10,000	72,045	10,000	62,045
DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL REVENUES	123,668	101,610	225,278	243,315	(18,037)

Revenues are projected to be \$18,037 under budget due to:
Tipping Fee being \$80,127 under budget because less material is coming to the facility than was anticipated.
Other Sales is \$62,045 over budget due to FY 08-09 revenue sharing being deposited in FY 09-10.

D. SUMMARY OF NET COST

The net cost for Wood Waste is anticipated to be \$33,917 under budget because of less material being available for processing.

**MID-YEAR 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

799213 YARD DEBRIS

PREPARED BY: CHARLOTTE FISHER

E. D.: 

Susan Klassen, Interim

A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

	FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	Adjustment	FY 09-10 Adjusted Budget	FY 09-10 Projection	Over/(Under) Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,175,860	0	4,175,860	3,622,386	(553,474)
TOTAL REVENUES	3,170,572	0	3,170,572	3,037,355	(133,217)
NET COST	1,005,288	0	1,005,288	585,031	(420,257)

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Expenditure Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	1,048,578	1,478,523	2,527,101	2,786,907	(259,806)
OTHER CHARGES	0	1,095,285	1,095,285	1,388,953	(293,668)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,048,578	2,573,808	3,622,386	4,175,860	(553,474)

Services and Supplies are projected to be \$259,806 under budget:

Contract Services are anticipated to be \$227,173 under budget due to Sunday closures.

Administration Costs are projected to be \$26,658 under budget due to less than anticipated staff requirements.

Legal Services are projected to be \$2,824 under budget due to less than anticipated legal counsel required.

Accounting Services are projected to be \$3,753 over budget based on the actuals from the first half of the year.

Rents/Leases Equipment are projected to be \$2,222 under budget based on the actual expense the first quarter.

Enforcement Agency Fees are projected to be \$5,000 under budget based on last fiscal year.

OT Within Enterprise is expected to be under budget \$293,668 due to less funds available for transfer to the Organics Reserve.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Revenue Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	3,690	11,070	14,760	12,840	1,920
TIPPING FEE REVENUE	1,169,990	1,637,986	2,807,976	3,067,732	(259,756)
SALE OF MATERIALS	124,619	85,000	209,619	85,000	124,619
DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL REVENUES	1,298,299	1,739,056	3,037,355	3,170,572	(133,217)

Tipping Fee Revenue is projected to be \$259,756 under budget due to Sunday closures.

Sale of Materials is projected to be \$124,619 over budget because FY 08-09 revenue sharing was deposited in FY 09-10.

D. SUMMARY OF NET COST

The Net Cost for the Yard Debris Cost Center is anticipated to be \$420,257 under budget due to less funds available for transfer to the Organics Reserve.

**MID-YEAR 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

799312 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
799411 EDUCATION
799510 DIVERSION
799619 PLANNING

PREPARED BY: CHARLOTTE FISHER

E. D.: [REDACTED]
Susan Klassen, Interim

A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

	FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	Adjustment	FY 09-10 Adjusted Budget	FY 09-10 Projection	Over/(Under) Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,815,648	0	2,815,648	2,537,838	(277,810)
TOTAL REVENUES	2,073,308	0	2,073,308	1,924,509	(148,799)
NET COST	707,340	0	707,340	578,329	(129,011)

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Expenditure Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	546,136	1,525,885	2,072,021	2,147,501	(75,480)
OTHER CHARGES	0	465,817	465,817	668,147	(202,330)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	546,136	1,991,702	2,537,838	2,815,648	(277,810)

Services and supplies is projected to be \$75,480 under budget primarily as a result of the following:

Household Hazardous Waste Cost Center

Office Expense is projected to be \$2,024 over budget due to increased expense for e-waste events.

Contract Services is projected to be \$132,778 over budget due to a delay in processing toxics payments from the previous fiscal year.

Administration Costs is projected to be \$28,600 under budget due to a staff vacancy.

Legal Services is anticipated to be \$6,880 under budget because of less than anticipated need for legal assistance.

Education Cost Center

Office Expense is projected to be \$18,162 under budget based on the first half of the year actual expense.

Contract Services is projected to be \$76,583 under budget due to less expense associated with the Recycling Guide.

Administration Costs is projected to be \$80,023 under budget due to a staff vacancy.

Legal Services is projected to be \$2,151 over budget based on the actual useage of legal counsel the first half of the fiscal year.

Rents/Leases Buldings is projected to be \$1,240 over budget due to more event fees being paid than was budgeted.

Diversion

Professional Services is anticipated to be \$1,340 over budget because recycling bag frames were purchased for a local school.

Contract Services is projected to be \$10,000 over budget based on actual expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year.

Administration Costs is projected to be \$21,012 under budget due to a staff vacancy.

Legal Services is anticipated to be \$2,827 under budget due to decreased need for legal assistance.

Planning

Legal Services is anticipated to be \$10,427 over budget due to expansion of the ColWMP parameters.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Revenue Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	2,197	6,591	8,788	8,666	122
STATE - OTHER	0	197,619	197,619	197,619	0
TIPPING FEE REVENUE	546,754	762,325	1,309,079	1,458,000	(148,921)
DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT:	50,987	358,036	409,023	409,023	0
TOTAL REVENUES	599,938	1,324,571	1,924,509	2,073,308	(148,799)

Tipping Fee Revenues for all the surcharge cost centers is anticipated to be \$148,921 under budget due to less than anticipated tonnage being processed through the County system.

The breakdown by cost center is as follows:

Household Hazardous Waste	(47,268)
Education	(83,314)
Diversion	0
Planning	(18,339)
	<u>(148,921)</u>

D. SUMMARY OF NET COST

The net cost for cost centers receiving revenue from the \$5.40/ton surcharge is anticipated to be as follows:

Index 799312	Household Hazardous Waste	590,813
Index 799411	Education	(43,295)
Index 799510	Diversion	3,135
Index 799619	Planning	<u>27,676</u>
	Overall Net Cost	578,329

**MID-YEAR 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

799221 ORGANICS RESERVE
799320 HHW CLOSURE RESERVE
799338 HHW FACILITY RESERVE
799718 CONTINGENCY

PREPARED BY: CHARLOTTE FISHER

E. D.: [REDACTED]
Susan Klassen, Interim

A. SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS

	FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	Adjustment	FY 09-10 Adjusted Budget	FY 09-10 Projection	Over/(Under) Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,005,989	0	1,005,989	987,695	(18,294)
TOTAL REVENUES	2,461,811	0	2,461,811	1,941,767	(520,044)
NET COST	(1,455,822)	0	(1,455,822)	(954,072)	501,750

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Expenditure Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	283,200	669,495	952,695	970,989	(18,294)
OTHER CHARGES	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	283,200	704,495	987,695	1,005,989	(18,294)

Services and Supplies are anticipated to be \$18,294 under budget as follows:

Organics Reserve is anticipated to meet budget.

HHW Facility Closure is anticipated to meet budget.

HHW Facility Reserve

Contract Services is projected to be \$8,054 under budget due to a successful competitive proposal for the expansion.

Contingency Reserve

Contract Services is projected to be \$32,545 over budget due to carry over funding from FY 08-09.

Administration Costs is projected to be \$43,686 under budget due to a staff vacancy.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUES

	Actual July-Dec 09	Revenue Estimated Jan-June 10	Total Estimated FY 09-10	Adjusted Budget FY 09-10	Over/(Under) Budget
INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	13,795	41,385	55,180	44,426	10,754
STATE-OTHER	0	199,755	199,755	199,755	0
OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	1,686,632	1,686,632	2,217,630	(530,998)
TOTAL REVENUES	13,795	1,927,772	1,941,567	2,461,811	(520,244)

Interest on Pooled Cash is anticipated to be \$10,754 over budget due to less expenditures in the first half of the fiscal year resulting in more funds available to collect interest.

OT-Within Enterprise is anticipated to be \$530,998 under budget. All reserve funds except for HHW Facility Closure are under budget due to less tipping fees, Sunday closures and less funding available for transfer to the reserves. HHW Closure is a reserve established to fill a condition of the Permit-by-Rule, which is the permit currently in effect at the HHW Facility.

D. SUMMARY OF NET COST

The projected net cost for the reserve cost centers is as follows:

Organics	(677,839)
HHW Closure	(7,219)
HHW Facility	(404,910)
Contingency	135,896
	<u>(954,072)</u>

**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - WOOD WASTE
DETAIL**

**799114
EXPENDITURES**

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6103	LIABILITY INSURANCE	835	0	835	950	(115)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	3	0	3	0	3
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	500	500	500	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	62,996	125,990	188,986	205,880	(16,894)
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	6,781	0	6,781	6,710	71
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	593	600	1,193	998	195
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	1,900	1,900	1,900	0
7062	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FE	0	0	0	0	0
7302	TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0
7400	DATA PROCESSING	914	1,280	2,194	2,408	(214)
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		72,122	130,270	202,392	219,346	(16,954)
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	46,519	46,519	23,969	22,550
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY	0	0	0	57,550	(57,550)
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	46,519	46,519	81,519	(35,000)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		72,122	176,789	248,911	300,865	(51,954)

**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - WOOD WASTE
DETAIL**

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	REVENUE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	210	630	840	795	45
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	61,413	85,980	147,393	227,520	(80,127)
4020	OTHER SALES	62,045	10,000	72,045	10,000	62,045
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL REVENUES		123,668	101,610	225,278	243,315	(18,037)
NET COST		(51,546)	75,179	23,633	57,550	(33,917)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - YARD DEBRIS
DETAIL

799213
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6104	LIABILITY INSURANCE	1,669	0	1,669	1,900	(231)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	590	0	590	0	590
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	525	525	525	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	1,003,173	1,404,442	2,407,615	2,634,788	(227,173)
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	36,773	36,800	73,573	100,231	(26,658)
6590	ENGINEERING SERVICES	250	0	250	0	250
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	176	5,000	5,176	8,000	(2,824)
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	2,850	5,700	8,550	4,797	3,753
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	3,350	3,350	3,350	0
6820	RENTS/LEASES - EQUIPMEN	778	2,500	3,278	5,500	(2,222)
7062	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FEI	0	15,000	15,000	20,000	(5,000)
7301	COUNTY CAR	354	2,646	3,000	3,000	0
7302	TRAVEL EXPENSE	17	0	17	0	17
7309	UNCLAIMABLE COUNTY	121	0	121	0	121
7400	DATA PROCESSING	1,827	2,560	4,387	4,816	(429)
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		1,048,578	1,478,523	2,527,101	2,786,907	(259,806)
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	1,116,345	1,116,345	404,725	711,620
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY	0	0	0	1,005,288	(1,005,288)
8700	REIMBURSEMENTS	0	(21,060)	(21,060)	(21,060)	0
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	1,095,285	1,095,285	1,388,953	(293,668)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1,048,578	2,573,808	3,622,386	4,175,860	(553,474)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - YARD DEBRIS
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	3,690	11,070	14,760	12,840	1,920
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	1,169,990	1,637,986	2,807,976	3,067,732	(259,756)
4020	OTHER SALES	124,619	85,000	209,619	85,000	124,619
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL REVENUES		1,298,299	1,739,056	3,037,355	3,170,572	(133,217)
NET COST		(249,721)	834,752	585,031	1,005,288	(420,257)

**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
DETAIL**

799312

EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6104	LIABILITY INSURANCE	3,515	0	3,515	4,000	(485)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	8,024	0	8,024	6,000	2,024
6500	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	21,484	58,036	79,520	79,520	0
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	223,568	1,130,345	1,353,913	1,221,135	132,778
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	69,714	70,000	139,714	168,314	(28,600)
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	3,120	5,000	8,120	15,000	(6,880)
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	1,129	1,130	2,259	1,900	359
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	8,400	8,400	8,400	0
6840	RENTS/LEASES-BLDGS/IMP	0	23,000	23,000	23,000	0
7303	TRAVEL EXPENSE	445	0	445	1,000	(555)
7400	DATA PROCESSING	914	1,544	2,458	2,458	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		331,913	1,299,455	1,631,368	1,532,727	98,641
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE					
	HHW Operations and Closure	0	0	0	65,229	(65,229)
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY	0	509,105	509,105	607,015	(97,910)
8700	REIMBURSEMENTS	0	(14,656)	(14,656)	(14,656)	0
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	494,449	494,449	657,588	(163,139)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES		331,913	1,793,904	2,125,817	2,190,315	(64,498)
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**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
DETAIL**

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASI	1,622	4,866	6,488	7,615	(1,127)
2500	STATE-OTHER	0	163,873	163,873	163,873	0
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	420,742	589,040	1,009,782	1,057,050	(47,268)
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBUREMEN	49,221	305,640	354,861	354,861	0
TOTAL REVENUES		471,585	1,063,419	1,535,004	1,583,399	(48,395)

NET COST		(139,672)	730,485	590,813	606,916	(16,103)
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MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - EDUCATION
DETAIL

799411
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6103	LIABILITY INSURANCE	1,252	0	1,252	1,425	(173)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	5,838	6,000	11,838	30,000	(18,162)
6500	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4,182	6,818	11,000	11,000	0
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	2,374	2,374	2,374	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	13,059	73,200	86,259	162,842	(76,583)
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	66,180	67,000	133,180	213,203	(80,023)
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	19,151	8,000	27,151	25,000	2,151
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	1,129	1,000	2,129	1,900	229
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
6840	RENTS/LEASES-BLDGS/IMP	3,120	620	3,740	2,500	1,240
7302	TRAVEL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0
7400	DATA PROCESSING	914	1,494	2,408	2,408	0
7402	DP - NEW PROJECTS	21,314	13,686	35,000	35,000	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		136,139	182,192	318,331	489,652	(171,321)
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	12,107	12,107	0	12,107
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY)	0	0	0	0	0
8700	REIMBURSEMENTS	0	(43,295)	(43,295)	(43,295)	0
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	(31,188)	(31,188)	(43,295)	12,107
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		136,139	151,004	287,143	446,357	(159,214)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - EDUCATION
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	179	537	716	79	637
2500	STATE OTHER	0	11,000	11,000	11,000	0
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	98,936	138,510	237,446	320,760	(83,314)
4103	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	1,666	44,610	46,276	46,276	0
4624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
TOTAL REVENUES		100,781	229,657	330,438	413,115	(82,677)
NET COST		35,358	(78,653)	(43,295)	33,242	(76,537)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - DIVERSION
DETAIL

799510
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6104	LIABILITY INSURANCE	835	0	835	950	(115)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	0	0	0	500	(500)
6500	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	23,440	0	23,440	22,100	1,340
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	700	700	700	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	5,000	5,000	10,000	0	10,000
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	8,220	8,000	16,220	37,232	(21,012)
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	4,173	0	4,173	7,000	(2,827)
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	236	161	397	397	0
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	950	950	950	0
7302	TRAVEL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		41,904	14,811	56,715	69,829	(13,114)
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	2,556	2,556	0	2,556
	OT-UNDESIGNATED TRANSF	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	2,556	2,556	0	2,556
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		41,904	17,367	59,271	69,829	(10,558)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - DIVERSION
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CAS	269	807	1,076	389	687
2500	STATE-OTHER	0	22,746	22,746	22,746	0
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	13,455	15,705	29,160	29,160	0
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEME	0	3,154	3,154	3,154	0
TOTAL REVENUES		13,724	42,412	56,136	55,449	687
NET COST		28,180	(25,045)	3,135	14,380	(11,245)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - PLANNING
DETAIL

799619
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6103	LIABILITY INSURANCE	835	0	835	950	(115)
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	2	0	2	0	2
6521	COUNTY SERVICES	0	797	797	797	0
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	22,766	17,111	39,877	39,877	0
6590	ENGINEERING SERVICES	0	7,964	7,964	7,964	0
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	11,427	1,000	12,427	2,000	10,427
6629	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	236	161	397	397	0
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	900	900	900	0
7302	TRAVEL EXPENSE	0	0	0	0	0
7400	DATA PROCESSING	914	1,494	2,408	2,408	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		36,180	29,427	65,607	55,293	10,314
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	0	0	1,052	(1,052)
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY)	0	0	0	52,802	(52,802)
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES		0	0	0	53,854	(53,854)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		36,180	29,427	65,607	109,147	(43,540)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - PLANNING
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	127	381	508	583	(75)
2901	TIPPING FEE REVENUE	13,621	19,070	32,691	51,030	(18,339)
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	100	4,632	4,732	4,732	0
TOTAL REVENUES		13,848	24,083	37,931	56,345	(18,414)
NET COST		22,332	5,344	27,676	52,802	(25,126)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - ORGANICS RESERVE
DETAIL

799221
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	154,629	276,082	430,711	430,711	0
6573	ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	6,988	45,168	52,156	52,156	0
6590	ENGINEERING SERVICES	0	8,690	8,690	8,690	0
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	8,385	21,615	30,000	30,000	0
6630	AUDIT SERVICES	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL		170,002	352,555	522,557	522,557	0

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	170,002	352,555	522,557	522,557	0
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MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - PLANNING
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST/POOLED CASH	9,383	28,149	37,532	31,914	5,618
4624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	1,162,864	1,162,864	1,491,532	(328,668)
TOTAL REVENUES		9,383	1,191,013	1,200,396	1,523,446	(323,050)

NET COST	160,619	(838,458)	(677,839)	(1,000,889)	323,050
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**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HHW FACILITY CLOSURE
DETAIL**

**799320
EXPENDITURES**

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPL	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0	0	0	0	0
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**MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HHW FACILITY CLOSURE
DETAIL**

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	138	414	552	593	(41)
4624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	6,667	6,667	6,667	0
	TOTAL REVENUES	138	7,081	7,219	7,260	(41)

NET COST	(138)	(7,081)	(7,219)	(7,260)	41
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MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HHW FACILITY RESERVE
DETAIL

799718
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6400	OFFICE EXPENSE	901	0	901	0	901
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	0	256,800	256,800	264,854	(8,054)
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	5,248	42,427	47,675	47,675	0
6590	ENGINEERING SERVICES	0	759	759	759	0
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	3,803	1,197	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLY		9,952	301,183	311,135	318,288	(7,153)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,952	301,183	311,135	318,288	(7,153)
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MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - HHW FACILITY RESERVE
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	3,413	10,239	13,652	10,419	3,233
2500	STATE-OTHER	0	199,755	199,755	199,755	0
4102	DONATIONS/REIMBURSEMENT	200	0	200	0	200
4624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	502,438	502,438	665,577	(163,139)
TOTAL REVENUES		3,613	712,432	716,045	875,751	(159,706)

NET COST	6,339	(411,249)	(404,910)	(557,463)	152,553
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MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - CONTINGENCY FUND
DETAIL

799718
EXPENDITURES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
6540	CONTRACT SERVICES	95,381	0	95,381	62,836	32,545
6573	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	5,622	8,000	13,622	57,308	(43,686)
6610	LEGAL SERVICES	2,243	7,757	10,000	10,000	0
	TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLY	103,246	15,757	119,003	130,144	(11,141)
8624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE (PY)	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL OTHER CHARGES	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	103,246	50,757	154,003	165,144	(11,141)

MID-YEAR FY 09-10 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY AND PROJECTION
SCWMA - CONTINGENCY FUND
DETAIL

REVENUES

SUB-OB NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL JULY-DEC 09	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED JAN-JUNE 10	TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 09-10	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 09-10	OVER/ (UNDER) BUDGET
1700	INTEREST ON POOLED CASH	861	2,583	3,444	1,500	1,944
4624	OT-WITHIN ENTERPRISE	0	14,663	14,663	53,854	(39,191)
	TOTAL REVENUES	861	17,246	18,107	55,354	(37,247)
	NET COST	102,385	33,511	135,896	109,790	26,106



**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

July-09

JAN 19 10 41 123

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	6,999.68 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	271.20 tons
total tons of wood debris:	494.26 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	19.01 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	51.59 tons
Total tons of food discards **	70.51 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	<u>width</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>length</u>
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	sprinkler
at compost site:	Drip

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
55-60%	46.3%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Vegetative Food Discards, Grape Lees,
Hatchery Waste

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost
reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at
least 15 days, during which time the
material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	0
# of storm events	0
Operational Problems:	
None	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Aug-09
date sample taken:	7/31/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	37,40

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Aug-09
date sample taken:	7/31/09
# of sub-samples:	78
location of samples:	6,8,9,13,16,17,29, 35,36,39,41,45,48

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Aug-09
date sample taken:	7/28/09
# of sub samples:	78
locations of samples:	6,8,9,13,16,17,29, 35,36,39,41,45,48

Quarterly Test:	
analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Aug-09
date sample taken:	7/31/09
# of sub-samples:	78
locations of samples:	6,8,9,13,16,17,29, 35,36,39,41,45,48

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	4,632.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	2,597.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	0.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	2,035.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	0.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	51.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	2,846.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	435.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	2,411.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	120.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	1.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	98.6	1.31%
recycled		

h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	2,200 cy
screened compost	2,500 cy
mulch	1,400 cy
"intermediates"	650 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS	
aged over 2 weeks	23,000 cy

FRESH MATERIAL	
on-site under 2 weeks	8,340 cy

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL	
Biodynamic	650 cy



**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

August-09

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	6,378.47 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	245.33 tons
total tons of wood debris:	467.22 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	17.97 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	0.00 tons
Total tons of food discards **	63.78 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	<u>width</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>length</u>
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	Sprinkler
at compost site:	Drip

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
50-60%	22.2%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Vegetative Food Discards, Grape Lees,
Hatchery Waste

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost
reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at
least 15 days, during which time the
material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	0
# of storm events	0
Operational Problems:	
On August 10, 2009 at 4:18 am a fire was reported in the unsorted, unprocessed curbside material. The fire was fully controlled by 11:30 am. The cause of the fire was undetermined.	
Approximately 3600 cubic yards or 900 tons of unprocessed material was affected, but was compostable and not lost. There was approximately \$3,000.00 in damage to equipment.	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Sep-09
date sample taken:	8/26/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	37,40

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Sep-09
date sample taken:	8/26/09
# of sub-samples	48
location of samples:	7,10,11,15,20,24
	37,40

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Aug-09
date sample taken:	8/17/09
# of sub samples:	48
locations of samples:	7,10,11,15,20,24
	37,40

Quarterly Test:	
analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Sep-09
date sample taken:	8/26/09
# of sub-samples:	48
locations of samples:	7,10,11,15,20,24
	37,40

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	3,551.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	2,050.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	13.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	1,488.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	8.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	2.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	2,693.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	467.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	2,226.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	60.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	0.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	68	99.00%
recycled		

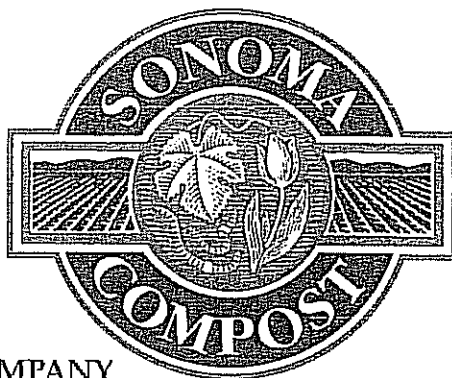
h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	2,500 cy
screened compost	5,500 cy
mulch	1,200 cy
"intermediates"	1,200 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS	
aged over 2 weeks	24,000 cy

FRESH MATERIAL	
on-site under 2 weeks	4,350 cy

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL	
Biodynamic	650 cy



**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

September-09

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	6,531.20 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	261.25 tons
total tons of wood debris:	512.23 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	20.49 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	0.00 tons
Total tons of food discards **	65.31 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	<u>width</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>length</u>
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	Sprinkler
at compost site:	Drip

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
45-60%	27.4%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Food Discards, Grape Lees, Hatchery Waste
--

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 15 days, during which time the material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	0
# of storm events	0
Operational Problems:	
None	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Oct-09
date sample taken:	9/30/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	29,35,45

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Oct-09
date sample taken:	9/30/09
# of sub-samples:	63
location of samples:	6,9,12,16,19,25,26

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Oct-09
date sample taken:	9/30/09
# of sub samples:	63
locations of samples:	6,9,12,16,19,25,26

Quarterly Test:	
analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Oct-09
date sample taken:	9/30/09
# of sub-samples:	63
locations of samples:	6,9,12,16,19,25,26

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	4,085.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	2,222.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	15.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	1,848.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	45.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	80.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	3,277.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	276.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	3,001.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	80.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	27.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	98.6	1.35%
recycled		

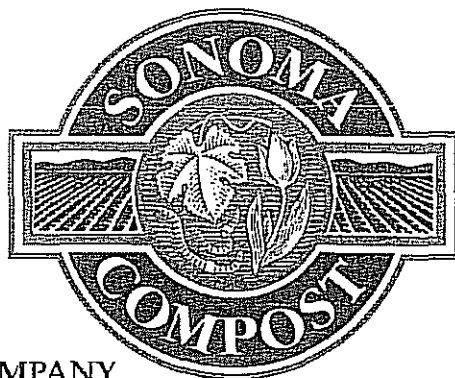
h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	2,100 cy
screened compost	8,400 cy
mulch	1,400 cy
"intermediates"	1,700 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS	
aged over 2 weeks	21,000 cy

FRESH MATERIAL	
on-site under 2 weeks	8,940 cy

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL	
Biodynamic	650 cy



**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

October-09

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	7,483.28 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	293.23 tons
total tons of wood debris:	449.18 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	16.63 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	433.97 tons
Total tons of food discards **	79.17 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	width	height	length
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	Sprinkler
at compost site:	Drip

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
55-60%	41.9%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Food Discards, Grape Lees, Hatchery Waste
--

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 15 days, during which time the material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	3.375
# of storm events	3
Operational Problems:	
None	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Nov-09
date sample taken:	10/20/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	36,37,38,39,40

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Nov-09
date sample taken:	10/20/09
# of sub-samples:	72
location of samples:	14,17,18,22,23, 36,38,46

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Nov-09
date sample taken:	10/20/09
# of sub samples:	72
locations of samples:	14,17,18,22,23, 36,38,46

<i>Quarterly Test:</i> analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Nov-09
date sample taken:	10/20/09
# of sub-samples:	72
locations of samples:	14,17,18,22,23, 36,38,46

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	6,463.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	5,092.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	0.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	1,371.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	205.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	73.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	2,195.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	282.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	1,913.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	442.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	0.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	74.8	0.89%
recycled		

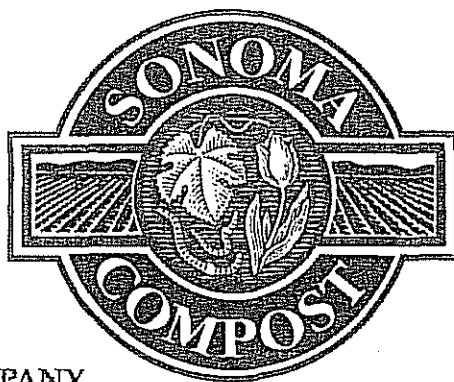
h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	1,500 cy
screened compost	5,400 cy
mulch	650 cy
"intermediates"	1,400 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS	
aged over 2 weeks	23,500 cy

FRESH MATERIAL	
on-site under 2 weeks	7,500 cy

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL	
Biodynamic	400 cy



**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

November-09

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	6,211.01 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	258.79 tons
total tons of wood debris:	408.52 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	17.02 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	787.19 tons
Total tons of food discards **	69.98 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	<u>width</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>length</u>
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	Sprinkler
at compost site:	None

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
40-60%	39.4%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Food Discards, Grape Lees, Hatchery Waste, Grape Pomace
--

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 15 days, during which time the material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	0.75
# of storm events:	2
Operational Problems:	
None	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Dec-09
date sample taken:	11/24/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	Stockpile

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Dec-09
date sample taken:	11/24/09
# of sub-samples:	72
location of samples:	11,20,24,29,33, 37,40,41,48

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Dec-09
date sample taken:	11/24/09
# of sub samples:	72
locations of samples:	11,20,24,29,33, 37,40,41,48

Quarterly Test:

analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Dec-09
date sample taken:	11/24/09
# of sub-samples:	72
locations of samples:	11,20,24,29,33, 37,40,41,48

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	6,597.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	5,190.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	0.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	1,407.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	24.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	67.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	1,601.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	332.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	1,269.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	5.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	2.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	71.4	0.96%
recycled		

h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	2,400 cy
screened compost	7,000 cy
mulch	900 cy
"intermediates"	1,250 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS

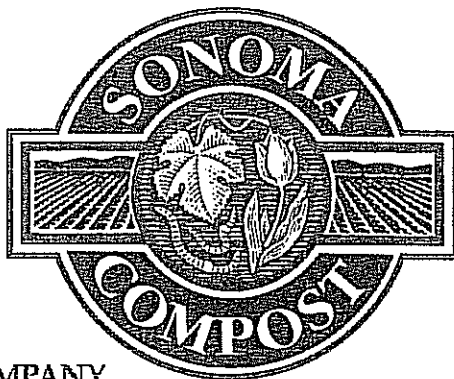
aged over 2 weeks	20,500 cy
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FRESH MATERIAL

on-site under 2 weeks	10,630 cy
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EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL

Biodynamic	400 cy
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**SONOMA COMPOST COMPANY
MONTHLY REPORT**

December-09

a) Tonnages of Each Material Delivered to Facility

total tons of yard debris:	6,650.41 tons
average tons per day of yard debris:	255.79 tons
total tons of wood debris:	318.81 tons
average tons per day of wood debris:	12.26 tons
total tons of yard debris to Laguna *	955.55 tons
Total tons of food discards **	79.17 tons

* This tonnage is not included in total tons of yard debris

** This tonnage is included in the total yard debris tonnage above

b) Deviations From Normal Operating Plans

Windrow Characteristics

	<u>width</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>length</u>
normal	18'	7'	700'

Moisture Addition/Application

at grinder:	Sprinkler
at compost site:	None

Moisture Content (%)

by feel:	lab results:
50-60%	18.8%
(active compost)	(finished compost)

Additives

Feathers, Food Discards, Hatchery Waste

Temperature Measurements

(data on file at SCC office)

Has temperature of finished compost reached 131 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 15 days, during which time the material was turned 5 times? YES

Aeration (turning)

type: SCARAB	frequency: 5 times in 15 days or longer during pathogen reduction, plus additional turnings to enhance the composting process (weather permitting).
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c) Highlights and Anomalies of Program

Weather/Rainfall:	
total inches:	2.75
# of storm events:	4
Operational Problems:	
On December 18 there was a tragic, fatal accident at the processing site. A letter addressing the accident was submitted to the Agency.	
The loader involved in the accident was locked out for one week by OSHA while they scheduled an inspection. Inspectors found the loader to be safe for operation and issued a release back into service.	

d) Lab tests

Monthly tests: Nutrient/Pathogen Reduction/Heavy Metals

analysis: NUTRIENT	
next date due:	Jan-10
date sample taken:	12/29/09
# of sub-samples:	12
location of samples:	29,42,43,44,46, 47

analysis: HEAVY METALS	
next date due:	Jan-10
date sample taken:	12/29/09
# of sub-samples:	72
location of samples:	14,21,27,28,31, 32,34,42,46

analysis: PATHOGEN REDUCTION	
next date due:	Jan-10
date sample taken:	12/29/09
# of sub samples:	72
locations of samples:	14,21,27,28,31, 32,34,42,46

Quarterly Test:

analysis: PESTICIDE RESIDUES	
next date due:	Jan-10
date sample taken:	12/29/09
# of sub-samples:	72
locations of samples:	14,21,27,28,31, 32,34,42,46

e) Sales and Distribution of Finished Product

Yard Debris Sold

monthly total, cubic yards of all yard debris products sold:	1,938.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened compost:	1,080.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of early mulch:	0.00	cubic yds.
total cubic yards of screened mulch:	858.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product allocations:	0.00	cubic yds.
yard debris product donations:	36.00	cubic yds.

Wood Debris Sold

monthly total, tons of wood debris products sold:	1,992.00	tons
total tons of wood to non-fuel markets:	93.00	tons
total tons of wood bio-fuel*:	1,899.00	tons
wood debris product allocations:	25.00	cubic yds.
wood debris product donations:	0.00	cubic yds.

* Bio-fuel tonnage includes overs from compost process

Shipment Log

A shipment log showing date, compost product description, volume and destination of each load leaving the facility is on file at the Sonoma Compost office and is available for review by the Agency for purposes of verifying compensation records or other auditing functions.

f) Complaints and Environmental Concerns

None

g) Contaminants Landfilled, Recovered or Recycled

	tons	overall %
disposed	74.8	0.94%
recycled		

h) Inventory of Tonnage, Volume and Composition of Finished Products

FINISHED MATERIALS	cubic yards
unscreened compost	2,500 cy
screened compost	8,000 cy
mulch	1,300 cy
"intermediates"	1,600 cy

INTERMEDIATELY COMPOSTED MATERIALS	
aged over 2 weeks	23,000 cy

FRESH MATERIAL	
on-site under 2 weeks	6,450 cy

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL	
Biodynamic	400 cy



Agenda Item #: 6.4
Cost Center: Diversion
Staff Contact: Carter
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Carryout Bag Update

I. BACKGROUND

The SCWMA Board of Directors requested staff to provide updates at each SCWMA meeting subsequent to the March 2008 meeting. Staff researches new developments in California and out-of-state legislation regarding paper and plastic carryout bags.

II. DISCUSSION

Assembly Bills 68 and 87 are again under consideration in the new legislative year. They were held in suspense in the Senate Appropriations Committee last year after legislative deadlines passed without action on these bills. Now both bills are considered dead and staff is unaware of any action under consideration to revive the bills.

The California Court of Appeal agreed with a decision of the Los Angeles County Superior Court that essentially requires the City of Manhattan Beach to prepare an Environmental Impact Report if they wanted to enact an ordinance banning the free distribution of plastic carryout bags. In preparing their original ordinance, the City had prepared a Negative Declaration to comply with CEQA. Staff does not know whether the city will further appeal the decision.

Carol Misseldine of Green Cities California indicated through email that a draft of the Master Environmental Assessment was complete and undergoing review. They expect to release the final draft at the end of February.

The State of Oregon is considering a plastic carryout bag ban in Senate Bill 1009¹. The bill is currently under review in the Oregon State Senate.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

There are no funding impacts resulting from this transmittal.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

This transmittal is for informational purposes only. There is no requested action.

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

¹ <http://gov.oregonlive.com/bill/SB1009/>, retrieved 2/3/2010



Agenda Item #: 7.1
Cost Center: Planning
Staff Contact: Carter
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Public Hearing for Certification of the 2009 Amendment to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report

I. BACKGROUND

The suspension of landfill activities at the Sonoma County Central Disposal Site and resulting hauling of municipal solid waste to out-of-county landfills is inconsistent with the 2003 Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (ColWMP). The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) is the Regional Agency (as defined under Sections 40970 of the California Public Resource Code) responsible for implementing, monitoring, and reporting programs to meet the goals established by AB 939, as well as maintaining all AB 939 planning documents for Sonoma County jurisdictions.

The ColWMP amendments are limited to the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) and the Siting Element (SE). The HHWE revisions would allow multiple HHW collection facilities in Sonoma County, should the SCWMA Board decide to construct additional facilities. The revised SE includes scenarios for solid waste disposal in addition to disposal in publicly-owned facilities within Sonoma County's geographic borders. The scenarios studied in the Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (SPEIR) include; (a) truck haul of waste to out-of-county landfills; (b) rail haul of waste to out-of-county landfills; and (c) hauling of waste to a publicly or privately-owned landfill within Sonoma County.

Previous Actions

May 1, 2006: Sonoma County requested that the LTF revise the ColWMP with regard to the hauling of waste out of Sonoma County.

February 15, 2007: LTF recommended the SCWMA adopt the revisions to the text in the Goals, Objectives, and Policies (Chapter 2) and to the Siting Element (Chapter 6) of the 2003 ColWMP.

May 16, 2007: Staff directed to issue an RFP for consultant services for the necessary CEQA review of the revisions to the ColWMP.

June 20, 2007: SCWMA approved changes to the HHWE to allow multiple, permanent HHW collection facilities in Sonoma County.

August 15, 2007: SCWMA approved changes to the Siting Element proposed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Office of Local Assistance

November 28, 2007: SCWMA entered into an agreement with Environmental Science Associates to perform all studies and document preparation required under the California Environmental Quality Act as they relate to the amendment to the ColWMP.

June 8, 2009: The Notice of Availability of a Draft SPEIR is published in the Press Democrat and mailed to interested parties and relevant public agencies.

June 17, 2009: SCWMA held a public hearing to receive comments on the Draft SPEIR.

July 24, 2009: The 45 day comment period for the Draft SPEIR ended at 4 pm.

December 2, 2009: The SCWMA Board voted to continue the consideration of the Final SPEIR and the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP to the January 20, 2010 SCWMA meeting.

January 20, 2010: The Board continued the hearing to the February 17, 2010 SCWMA meeting after a report from staff indicating the CalRecycle staff requested additional modifications to the ColWMP.

II. IMPACTS DISCUSSION

Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Mitigable significant adverse environmental impacts and necessary mitigation measures that reduce potential effects to less-than-significant levels are included in the Final SPEIR and as Findings in the attached resolution (Exhibit A, Sections III - V).

Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

The Final SPEIR identified potential significant environmental impacts, and although the document proposes mitigation measures to address those impacts (Exhibit A, Section VI), there remain impacts that are considered significant and unavoidable, including:

- **Aesthetics:** Impact 5-1 Litter (Non-Disposal Facilities)- The waste transported by truck haul option associated with the modifications to the Siting Element identified in the project description could degrade the existing visual character or quality through the inadvertent generation of litter along transportation routes. Impact 5-2 Litter (Waste by Rail to Landfill) - The waste transported by rail haul option associated with the modifications to the Siting Element identified in the project description could degrade the existing visual character or quality through the inadvertent generation of litter along rail routes.
- **Air Quality:** Impact 6-2 Air Pollutant Emissions (Revisions to the Siting Element) – The short-term strategy would exceed local air basin emissions thresholds for NOx when using Baseline Scenario 1 (2003 ColWMP conditions). Under the medium-term strategy emissions would exceed local air basin emissions thresholds for NOx for truck and rail hauling options under Baseline Scenario 1 and rail options under Baseline Scenario 2 (out-of-County hauling currently occurring). Substantial criteria pollutant emissions would occur outside of the local air basin if the waste transport by rail (WBR) option is pursued. Emissions could impede attainment within these basins. If the WBR option is pursued, operation of a local rail yard could result in significant diesel particulate matter from diesel truck and locomotive emissions that may result in health impacts to nearby sensitive receptors depending on where the rail yard would be located. Impact 6-4 Odors– The proposed revision to the Siting Plan would allow for divestiture of the County Disposal System to a private owner who may then resume operation and possibly pursue expansion of the Central Disposal Site, which could result in odor impacts. Impact 6-5 Onsite Operations (Landfill) – The resumption of operations or expansion of the Central Disposal Site that could occur under the divestiture option could cause significant emissions of criteria pollutants. Impact 6-6: GHG Emissions (Disposal Strategies) – Disposal strategies of the project are inherently energy inefficient and may result in increased emissions of GHGs, which may conflict with the State's and local GHG reduction goals.
- **Noise:** Impact 7-3 Traffic Noise (New Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities and Waste by Rail Facilities) – Noise impacts would result from traffic associated with new

household hazardous waste collection facilities and waste by rail facilities. Impact 7-5 Railroad Noise (Waste by Rail Transport) – The waste transport by rail option would generate new train trips along the currently inactive railroad track that runs through Sonoma County, which would result in railroad noise impacts. [No mitigation available for this impact.] Impact 7-6 Onsite Operations Noise (Non-Disposal Facilities and Local Rail Yard) – New and expanded non-disposal facilities and the new local rail yard could produce onsite operational noise impacts.

- **Traffic and Transportation:** Impact 8-2 Traffic Congestion (New Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities and Waste by Rail Facilities) – Program level congestion impacts could result associated with new household hazardous waste collection facilities and waste by rail facilities.

Alternatives

The Draft SPEIR evaluated alternatives to the project (Exhibit A, Section VII), concluding that the proposed project (i.e. the draft 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP) would be the environmentally superior project if all mitigation measures are included in the project.

Statement of Overriding Considerations

CEQA requires that the SCWMA adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations for all significant unavoidable impacts that will result from the proposed project. The proposed Statement of Overriding Considerations (Exhibit B) summarizes the specific overriding environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP compared to the project's significant unavoidable impacts on the environment.

Mitigation Monitoring Program

The mitigation measures identified in the Final SPEIR will be the responsibility of the entity that carries out the project. The Mitigation Monitoring Program (Exhibit C-1 and C-2) summarizes the role of the SCWMA, other lead agencies, and applicants on future projects regarding the their timing for verification of mitigation measure implementation, specification of the party/parties responsible for implementation of the measure(s), and the assignment of mitigation monitoring responsibility.

Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report

The Final SPEIR is a compilation of the Draft SPEIR and Responses to Comments received during the public review period. Twelve written comments and three oral comments were received.

Deadline for Action

The SCWMA will consider the adequacy and certification of the Final SPEIR at a special meeting on December 2, 2009. As Lead Agency, the SCWMA must certify the adequacy of the Final SPEIR in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines and certify as the decision-making body that it reviewed and considered the document prior to reaching its decision on the proposed 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP.

As required by legislation, the public hearing on the Final 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP was noticed in the Press Democrat, a newspaper of general circulation. The Final SPEIR and the draft 2009 ColWMP are available at all Sonoma County libraries, at the SCWMA main office, and online at www.recyclenow.org.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

There is no funding impact to the SCWMA associated with this item. The project is within budget.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the SCWMA:

- 1) Open the public hearing to adopt the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP.
- 2) Receive public comments.
- 3) Close the public hearing.
- 4) Consider all public testimony and any written comments on the 2009 Amendment to the ColWMP.
- 5) Adopt the resolution of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency certifying the Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2009 Amendment to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan; adopting findings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act; adopting a Statement of Overriding Considerations, and adopting a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- 6) Adopt the resolution of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency approving the 2009 Amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and forwarding the 2009 Amendments to the California Integrated Waste Management Board in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939).

V. ATTACHMENTS

- Resolution Sonoma County Waste Management Agency certifying the Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2009 Amendment to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan; adopting findings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act; adopting a Statement of Overriding Considerations, and adopting a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
- Exhibit A-1
- Exhibit B
- Exhibit C-1
- Exhibit C-2
- Resolution of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency approving the 2009 Amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and forwarding the 2009 Amendments to the California Integrated Waste Management Board in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939)
- Exhibit A-2

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-

RESOLUTION OF THE SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY CERTIFYING THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE 2009 AMENDMENT TO THE COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN; ADOPTING FINDINGS PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT; ADOPTING A STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, AND ADOPTING A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM.

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency hereby finds and resolves as follows:

Section 1. The 2009 Amendment to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (the “CoIWMP”) were initiated by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (the “SCWMA”) to amend and update the 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with Assembly Bill 939 (the “Project”). The 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP propose to: (1) revise the Household Hazardous Waste Element to allow for the development of additional permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities in the County; and (2) revise the Siting Element to allow for out-of-County disposal of solid waste and to allow for future public or private ownership of regional disposal facilities.

Section 2. On April 24, 2008, a Notice of Preparation (“NOP”) was distributed to the State Office of Planning and Research and individual agencies. In addition, a public scoping meeting was held on May 5, 2008 to provide information on the Project and to receive comments on issues to be addressed in the Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (“SPEIR”).

Section 3. In June of 2009, a Draft Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (the “Draft SPEIR”) was prepared for the Project after consultation with responsible and trustee agencies. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (Cal. Pub. Res. Code §21000 *et seq.*) and the State Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) (14 Cal. Code Regs. §15000 *et seq.*), and the SCWMA CEQA Procedures, the City analyzed the Project’s potential impacts on the environment.

Section 4. The SCWMA published and distributed the Notice of Availability of the Draft SPEIR on June 8, 2009 to advise interested local, regional, and State agencies (including the California Integrated Waste Management Board), and the interested public, that a Draft SPEIR had been prepared and published for the Project.

Section 5. The SCWMA circulated the Draft SPEIR and the Appendices for the Project to the public and other interested parties for a 45-day comment period, consistent with the 45-day public comment period required by Guidelines Section 15105 from June 8, 2009 to July 24, 2009.

Section 6. On June 17, 2009, the SCWMA held a public hearing on the Draft SPEIR for the Project to allow all interested persons the opportunity to be heard and provide comment. Testimony from the speakers, and the SCWMA's responses to these oral comments are incorporated into the Final SPEIR.

Section 7. The SCWMA prepared written responses to all written comments received during the 45-day comment period on the Draft SPEIR and those responses to comments are incorporated into the Final SPEIR. The Responses to Comments were distributed to all public agencies that submitted comments on the SPEIR, at least 10 days prior to certification of the Final EIR.

Section 8. The Final SPEIR is comprised of the Draft SPEIR dated June 2009 and all appendices thereto, the Comments and Response to Comments on the Draft SPEIR, the Revisions to the Draft SPEIR, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Section 9. The findings made in this Resolution are based upon the information and evidence set forth in the Final SPEIR and upon other substantial evidence that has been presented to the Agency and in the record of the proceedings. The documents, staff reports, technical studies, appendices, and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this Resolution is based are on file for public examination during normal business hours at the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, 2300 County Center Drive, Suite B-100, Santa Rosa, California. Each of those documents is incorporated herein by reference.

Section 10. The SCWMA finds that agencies and interested members of the public have been afforded ample notice and opportunity to comment on the SPEIR and the Project.

Section 11. Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that the SCWMA, before approving the Project, make one or more of the following written finding(s) for each significant effect identified in the Final SPEIR accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding:

1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects as identified in the Final SPEIR; or,
2. Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency; or,

3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

Section 12. Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that if the Project will cause significant unavoidable adverse impacts, the SCWMA must adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations prior to approving the project. A Statement of Overriding Considerations states that any significant adverse project effects are acceptable if expected project benefits outweigh unavoidable adverse environmental impacts.

Section 13. Environmental impacts identified in the Initial Study and Final SPEIR that are found to be less than significant and do not require mitigation are described in Sections III and IV, respectively of Exhibit A-1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 14. Environmental impacts identified in the Final SPEIR as potentially significant, but that can be reduced to less than significant levels with mitigation, are described in Exhibit A-1, Section V, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 15. Environmental impacts identified in the Final SPEIR as significant and unavoidable despite the imposition of all feasible mitigation measures are described in Exhibit A-1, Section VI, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 16. Alternatives to the Project that might eliminate or reduce significant environmental impacts are described in Exhibit A-1, Section VII, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, which discussion includes findings regarding the various alternatives.

Section 17. A discussion of the Project benefits and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the environmental impacts that cannot be fully mitigated to a less than significant level are set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 18. Public Resources Code section 21081.6 requires the SCWMA to prepare and adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting program for any project for which mitigation measures have been imposed to assure compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is attached hereto as Exhibits C-1 and C-2, and is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Section 19. Prior to taking action, the SCWMA reviewed, considered, exercising its independent judgment, the Final SPEIR and all of the information and data in the administrative record, and all oral and written testimony presented to it during meetings and hearings and finds that the Final SPEIR is adequate and was prepared in full compliance with CEQA. No comments or any additional information submitted to the City constitute substantial new information requiring additional recirculation or additional environmental review of the Project under CEQA.

Section 20. The SCWMA hereby certifies the Final SPEIR, adopts findings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, as set forth in Exhibit A-1 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference; adopts the Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference; adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program attached hereto as Exhibits C-1 and C-2 and incorporated herein by reference, and imposes each mitigation measure as a condition of Project approval; and directs staff to file a Notice of Determination with the County Clerk in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. SCWMA staff shall implement and monitor the mitigation measures as described in Exhibits C-1 and C-2.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency this 17th day of February, 2010.

EXHIBIT A-1

Findings and Facts in Support of Findings

I. Introduction.

The California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) and the State CEQA Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) provide that no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an environmental impact report has been certified which identifies one or more significant effects on the environment that will occur if a project is approved or carried out unless the public agency makes one or more of the following findings:

A. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects identified in the EIR.

B. Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.

C. Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the EIR.¹

Pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (the “SCWMA”) hereby makes the following environmental findings in connection with the proposed Amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (the “Project”). The SCWMA makes these environmental findings through a comparison of the environmental effects of the Project against two baseline scenarios, as more fully detailed in the SPEIR. Baseline Scenario 1 is the 2003 CoIWMP conditions when no out-hauling of refuse by truck occurred, and baseline scenario 2 is where out-hauling of refuse by truck is occurring as current existing conditions. Both baseline scenarios are considered in the air quality, noise, and transportation and traffic impact analyses associated with proposed revisions to the Siting Element and mitigations are identified when project activities compared to either of the two baseline scenarios result in a potentially significant impact. Regarding aesthetics related topics, impacts that would result using the two baseline scenarios would not differ substantially. Therefore, the setting used in the impact analysis for aesthetics is the physical conditions that existed as of the date that the Notice of Preparation (NOP) was published, which includes out-of-County haul by truck.

These findings are based upon evidence presented in the record of these proceedings, both written and oral, the Draft SPEIR, the Final SPEIR, and all of their contents, the Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft SPEIR, and staff and consultants’ reports presented through the hearing process, which comprise the Final SPEIR.

¹ Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21081; 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15091.

II. Project Objectives.

As set forth in the EIR, the proposed Project is intended to achieve a number of objectives (the “Project Objectives”) as follows:

- A. To allow for the development of additional permanent Household Hazardous Waste collection facilities in the County;
- B. To allow for out-of-County disposal of solid waste; and
- C. To allow the divestiture of the Central Landfill, which would most likely result in resumed disposal of refuse at the Central Disposal Site.

III. Effects Determined to be Less Than Significant/No Impact in the Initial Study/Notice of Preparation.

The SCWMA conducted a Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study to determine the potential environmental effects of the Project. In the course of this evaluation, the Project was found to have no impact in certain impact categories because a project of this type and scope would not create such impacts or because of the absence of project characteristics producing effects of this type. The following effects were determined not to be significant or to be less than significant for the reasons set forth in the Initial Study, and were not analyzed in the SPEIR because they require no additional analysis to determine whether the effects could be significant.

A. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

- 1. The Project will not convert prime farmland, or farmland of statewide importance to non-agricultural use as the Project is merely amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.
- 2. The Project will not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, as the Project is merely amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.
- 3. The Project does not involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use, as the Project is merely amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

B. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- 1. The Project will not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as the Project is merely

amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

2. The Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as the Project is merely amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

3. The Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means, as the Project is merely amendments to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

4. The Project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

5. The Project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

6. The Project will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. The Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5, as none are expected to be affected by the Project.

2. The Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5, as none are expected to be affected by the Project.

3. The Project will not, either directly or indirectly, destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, as none are expected to be affected by the Project.

4. The Project will not disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, as none are expected to be affected by the Project.

D. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

1. The Project will not rupture a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Map issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault.

2. The Project would not result in seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

3. The Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, as the Project is amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

4. The Project will not cause landslides, as the Project is amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

5. The Project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, as the Project is amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

6. The Project would not be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property, as the Project is amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

7. The Project will not have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater, as the Project is amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

E. HAZARDOUS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, as none would be transported as part of this Project.

2. The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, as none would be handled as part of the Project.

3. The Project will not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, as no specific project site is proposed.

4. The Project would not be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, as the Project is merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

5. The Project is not located within an airport land use plan or, where such plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, as the Project is

merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

6. The Project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, as the Project is merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

7. The Project will not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

8. The Project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are subject to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands, as the Project is merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and no specific project site is proposed.

F. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

1. The Project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

2. The Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level.

3. The Project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site.

4. The Project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site.

5. The Project will not create or contribute to runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

6. The Project will not otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

7. The Project will not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.

8. The Project will not place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows, as no specific Project site is proposed.

9. The Project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

10. The Project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, as no specific Project site is proposed.

G. LAND USE

1. The Project will not physically divide an established community as no specific Project site is proposed.

2. The Project will not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project.

3. The Project will not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

H. MINERAL RESOURCES

1. The Project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

2. The Project will not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

I. POPULATION AND HOUSING

1. The Project will not induce substantial population growth in an area either directly or indirectly, as the Project is merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

2. The Project will not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, as no specific Project site is proposed.

3. The Project will not displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, as no specific Project site is proposed.

J. PUBLIC SERVICES

1. The Project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need of new or physically altered fire protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

2. The Project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need of new or physically altered police protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

3. The Project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need of new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, because it would not generate any new students.

4. The Project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need of new or physically altered parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, because it would not generate any population increase with additional park use demand.

5. The Project is not anticipated to cause any environmental impacts related to any other type of public facility.

K. RECREATION

1. The proposed Project will not increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreation facilities.

2. The proposed Project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

L. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

1. The Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, as the project is merely amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

2. The Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

3. The Project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

4. The Project is merely amendments to the existing Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and thus there is no anticipated impact to result as to whether sufficient water supplies are available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources.

5. The Project would not result in any impact to wastewater treatment demand as no specific project site is proposed, and the project is merely amendments to the existing Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

6. The Project would not have any impact on landfills as the Project itself is the amendment to the existing Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan that deals specifically with ensuring adequate landfill and disposal capacity.

7. The Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

IV. Effects Determined to be Less Than Significant Without Mitigation in the EIR.

The SPEIR found that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact without the imposition of mitigation on a number of environmental topic areas listed below. A less than significant environmental impact determination was made for each of the following topic areas listed below, based on the more expansive discussions contained in the Final SPEIR.

A. AIR QUALITY

1. The Project revisions to allow for new household hazardous waste collection facilities would not emit air pollutant emissions that exceed any significance criteria.
2. The Project would not cause any construction air impacts under the short-term strategy under either baseline scenario 1 or 2 from the revisions to the siting element.
3. The Project would not cause any operational impacts under the medium-term strategy of out-of-County transport by truck option, under baseline scenario 2.

B. NOISE

1. The Project would not cause traffic noise from the out-of-County transport by truck option under either baseline scenario 1 or baseline scenario 2.
2. The Project would not cause traffic noise from the reuse of the Central Disposal Site through divestiture under either baseline scenario 1 or baseline scenario 2.
3. The Project would not cause any on-site operations noise from the out-of-County transport by truck option because no changes in existing operations or transfer stations would occur under either baseline scenario 1 or 2, and thus noise levels would not increase.
4. The Project would not cause any ground-borne vibration from either transport option, divestiture, or under either baseline scenario.

C. TRAFFIC

1. The Project would not cause any construction or operational related traffic impacts from the out-of-County transport by truck option under either baseline scenario 1 or 2.
2. The Project would not cause any traffic impacts related to divestiture under baseline scenario 1, but has the potential to cause traffic impacts under baseline scenario 2 as further discussed below.

V. Potentially Significant Environmental Impacts Determined to be Mitigated to a Less Than Significant Level.

The SPEIR identified the potential for the Project to cause significant environmental impacts in the areas of aesthetics, air quality, noise and traffic. With the exception of those specific impacts to aesthetics, air quality, noise, and traffic as discussed in Section VI below, measures were identified that would mitigate all of these impacts to a less than significant level.

The SCWMA finds that the feasible mitigation measures for the Project identified in the Final SPEIR would reduce the Project's impacts to a less than significant level, with the exception of those unmitigable impacts discussed in Section VI below. The SCWMA will adopt all of the feasible mitigation measures for the Project described in the Final SPEIR as conditions of approval of the Project and incorporate those into the Project if approved.

A. AIR QUALITY

1. Construction PM10

The Project has the potential to cause an increase in PM10 emissions from the construction of any new facilities that would be allowed with the amendments to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen any construction PM10 emissions. Specifically, the following mitigation measure is imposed upon the Project to ensure a less than significant impact:

Mitigation Measure 6-3 [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-2]:

The contractor shall reduce particulate emissions by complying with the dust control strategies developed by the NSCAPCD and the BAAQMD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

1. The contractor shall water in late morning and at the end of the day all earth surfaces during clearing, grading, earthmoving, and other site preparation activities.
2. The contractor shall use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roads.
3. The contractor shall increase the watering frequency for exposed and erodible soil surfaces whenever winds exceed 15 mph.

4. The contractor shall water exposed soil surfaces, including cover stockpiles, roadways, and parking and staging areas, to minimize dust and soil erosion.
5. The contractor shall sweep streets adjacent to the new and expanded non-disposal facilities at the end of each day.
6. The contractor shall control construction, operation, and site maintenance vehicle speed to 15 mph on unpaved roads.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Construction of new and expanded facilities and activities required to resume operations of the Central Disposal Site could create significant emissions of fugitive PM10. High emissions of PM10 may occur during earthmoving operations, travel on unpaved roads, or wind blown dust from unprotected stockpiles. If the Waste by Rail (the “WBR”) disposal strategy is pursued, construction activities associated with development of a local rail yard and upgrades to existing transfer stations may be required. These activities may result in substantial fugitive PM10 emissions. The BAAQMD recommends Best Management Practices to reduce fugitive PM10 emissions during construction. With implementation of the above mitigation measure, PM10 emitted during construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level. This is consistent with the guidance provided by the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines and is consistent with the 2003 SPEIR, which concluded that construction impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

B. NOISE

1. Construction Noise – Non-Disposal Facilities and Local Rail Yard

The Project has the potential to cause construction noise associated with any new facilities that would be allowed based on the revisions to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project that avoid or substantially lessen any potential impacts from construction noise. More specifically, the following mitigation measure is imposed upon the Project to ensure a less than significant impact:

Mitigation Measure 7-1 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-1]:

1. Construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7AM to 7PM to the extent practical.
2. Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. Wherever possible,

noise-generated construction equipment shall be shielded from nearby residences by noise-attenuating walls, berms, or enclosures.

3. The contractor shall attempt to locate stationary noise sources as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses.

4. Idling of construction equipment engines shall be minimized; engines shall be shut off when not in use, where applicable.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Implementation of the proposed revisions to the Household Hazardous Waste Element (the “HHWE”) would create the potential for additional permanent household hazardous waste facilities to be established in the County. Furthermore, revisions to the Siting Element may allow for the development of a rail yard and the future expansion of existing transfer stations. Construction of such facilities and activities required to resume operations of the Central Disposal Site could cause temporary increases in noise levels on, and around, the proposed facilities and the Central Disposal Site over the entire construction period. Noise impacts from construction would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-1.

C. TRAFFIC

1. Traffic Congestion Impacts Caused by Divestiture under Baseline Scenario 2

The medium-term (years 2010 through 2030) disposal strategy identified in the proposed revisions to the Siting Element includes an option to divest the County Disposal System to a private owner who may resume operation and possibly pursue expansion of the Central Disposal Site. This divestiture option under baseline scenario 2 has the potential to cause traffic impacts.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project that ensure a less than significant traffic impact from divestiture. Specifically, the mitigation measure is imposed upon the Project to ensure any impact is less than significant.

Mitigation Measure 8-3 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 9-4]

If significant traffic impacts to the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections continue beyond 2015, mitigation measures such as the following shall be implemented:

A. The Integrated Waste Division or the current Central Disposal Site operator will restrict truck traffic that is subject to County or current operator control so that trucks do not travel through the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and/or the Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections during peak traffic hours. This shall apply only to new truck trips associated with projects pursuant to the

CoIWMP and revisions to the CoIWMP (including Divestiture), and not existing traffic using the Central Disposal Site. The restriction shall apply to trucks subject to County or current operator control, such as those making deliveries for cover soil and liner materials, and trucks associated with construction at the site. This measure shall remain in effect until a traffic signal has been installed at these intersections.

B. Prior to construction of projects at the Central Disposal Site pursuant to the CoIWMP, the Integrated Waste Division or the current Central Disposal Site operator shall pay a traffic mitigation fee that includes a fair share contribution toward the installation of signals at the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and Stony Point Road / West Railroad Avenue intersections.

C. Consider restricting hours of operation so that traffic is not added to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. This restriction would remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

D. Consider restricting the use of the site to commercial operators only, thereby reducing the number of vehicles using the Stony Point Road /Roblar Road and Stony Point Road /West Railroad Avenue intersection.”

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Under the current baseline conditions (Baseline Scenario 2), where out-of-County hauling of refuse by truck is occurring, if refuse disposal resumes at the Central Disposal Site due to implementation of the divestiture option, it is assumed that the transfer truck trips from Annapolis, Healdsburg, and Sonoma transfer stations that currently haul waste to out-of-County landfills directly would instead be routed to the Central Disposal Site. The estimated increase in daily truck trips that would occur at the Central Disposal Site due to resumption of disposal at the site are identified in Table 8-3 of the EIR. In addition to the trips identified in the table, it is anticipated that several daily automobile trips associated with additional commuting workers to the site would be required. Currently, there are no proposals to resume refuse disposal at the Central Disposal Site or to expand the Central Disposal Site, other than the proposal that was rejected by the County; therefore, project specific traffic congestion impacts cannot be determined until a site-specific project is proposed. However, on a program level, implementation of Mitigation Measure 8-3, identified in the 2003 SPEIR, would reduce traffic congestion impacts related to resumption of disposal activities at the Central Disposal Site to a level that is less than significant.

VI. Environmental Effects that Remain Significant and Unavoidable After Mitigation.

In the environmental areas of aesthetics, air quality, noise and traffic there are instances where environmental impacts would remain significant and unavoidable after mitigation. These areas are discussed below.

A. AESTHETICS

1. Litter Associated with Non-Disposal Facilities

The waste transported by truck haul option associated with the modifications to the Siting Element identified in the project description could degrade the existing visual character or quality through the inadvertent generation of litter along transportation routes.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen any significant and unavoidable litter impact associated with non-disposal facilities. More specifically, the following mitigation measure will be incorporated into the project to address this impact. Nevertheless, this impact will remain significant and unavoidable as discussed below.

Mitigation Measure 5-1 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 14-2]

A litter abatement program shall be developed and implemented by each non-disposal facility operator demonstrating how inadvertent litter that may be generated on- and off-site will be adequately controlled. Each facility's litter abatement program shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) prior to operations under the project.

Each non-disposal facility shall assign a litter coordinator who shall be responsible for implementing the litter abatement program and responding to any potential litter complaints by the public. The litter coordinator will determine the cause of the complaint and will ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact telephone number for the litter coordinator shall be posted conspicuously at entrances to the non-disposal facilities.

On-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented within each non-disposal facility to control litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

A. Litter fences shall be established around new or expanded non-disposal facilities, as necessary to prevent litter blowing onto off-site areas.

B. Litter along on-site roads shall be collected and removed routinely.

Off-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented to control off-site litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

C. Prior to project operations, and routinely during project operations, the litter coordinator shall inspect public roads immediately adjacent to the non-disposal sites to document litter presence.

If during operations, it is determined by the litter coordinator that an increase in off-site litter associated with the non-disposal facility is occurring compared to preproject conditions, the non-disposal facility operator shall routinely conduct litter removal (or increase its existing off-site litter removal effort) on these roadways.

D. Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g., pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Non-Disposal Sites and by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) in the areas near disposal sites.

E. To reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial haulers, the litter abatement program could include, but not be limited to: 1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created upon exiting non-disposal facilities.

F. The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce roadside litter.

G. The litter abatement program shall require all commercial contractors to enclose, cover and /or seal all transfer vehicles to contain all solid waste and prevent spilling or scattering of solid waste during transportation thereof. If any material is spilled, whether on private or public property, the contractor shall clean it up within twenty four hours after the earlier of receipt of notice from County or contractor's first having actual knowledge of the spill. If contractor does not clean it up within the required time, the County may clean it up, and the County shall be made whole for any costs incurred for the cleanup by the contractor.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

The 2003 SPEIR identified program level significant impacts related to litter along truck route roadways (2003 SPEIR Impacts 14-2); however, the proposed waste transported by truck haul option may substantially increase the severity of this previously identified impact by increasing the total truck haul mileage required to haul the waste out of the County. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5-1 (recommended revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 14-2) would be required to reduce this impact. As disclosed in the 2003 SPEIR, litter control measures cannot prevent all litter associated with truck travel related to non-disposal facilities, such as transfer stations. The same conclusion applies to litter generated during truck transport of waste from transfer stations to out-of-County landfills. While the mitigation measures identified above would be effective in preventing some amount of litter, as well as cleaning up litter, there would sometimes be a lag between the time the litter becomes a significant environmental effect and the time that the litter can be removed. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

2. Litter Associated with Waste by Rail (WBR)

The WBR option associated with the modifications to the Siting Element identified in the project description could degrade the existing visual character or quality through the inadvertent generation of litter along rail routes.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable litter impact associated with waste by rail. More specifically, the following mitigation measure will be incorporated into the project to address this impact. Nevertheless, this impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 5-2

A litter abatement program shall be developed and implemented by each waste by rail facility operator demonstrating how inadvertent litter that may be generated on- and off-site will be adequately controlled. Each facility's litter abatement program shall be submitted to, and approved by, the LEA prior to operations under the project.

Each waste by rail facility shall assign a litter coordinator who shall be responsible for implementing the litter abatement program and responding to any potential litter complaints by the public. The litter coordinator will determine the cause of the complaint and will ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact telephone number for the litter coordinator shall be posted conspicuously at entrances to the waste by rail facilities.

On-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented within each waste by rail facility to control litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

A. Litter fences shall be established around new waste by rail facilities, as necessary to prevent litter blowing onto off-site areas.

B. Litter along on-site roads shall be collected and removed routinely.

Off-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented to control off-site litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

C. Open cargo areas of intermodal containers or gondola cars hauling waste shall be covered.

D. A litter abatement program shall be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial rail haulers. The program could include but not be limited to: 1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning and emptying of intermodal

containers or gondola cars, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created through waste by rail transport.

E. The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce litter along the railroad and roadside.

F. The litter abatement program shall require all commercial contractors to enclose, cover and /or seal all intermodal containers or gondola cars to contain all solid waste and prevent spilling or scattering of solid waste during transportation thereof. If any material is spilled, whether on private or public property, the contractor shall clean it up within twenty-four hours after the earlier of receipt of notice from County or contractor's first having actual knowledge of the spill. If contractor does not clean it up within the required time, the County may clean it up, and the County shall be made whole for any costs incurred for the cleanup by the contractor.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

The waste by rail option was not addressed in the 2003 SPEIR. Litter at new or upgraded facilities associated with the hauling waste by rail option could result in a significant impact to the visual character or quality at both the waste by rail facilities (e.g., local rail yard) and along the railroad route(s). At the facility site(s), litter could be generated when waste would be loaded into intermodal containers or gondola cars at the local rail yard. Specific visual impacts of litter at these facilities cannot be assessed until they are proposed with complete design and site information. In addition, the waste transported by rail haul option may result in a significant litter impact to the visual character and quality along the railroad route(s). Further analysis related to the generation of litter that would be associated with the transportation of waste by rail option would be conducted when a specific project is proposed.

As mentioned above, the potential exists for significant visual impacts to occur associated with the potential for the waste by truck haul option to generate litter along transfer station haul routes. The waste by rail process would have similar potential to generate litter along the transfer station haul routes to the local rail yard. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5-2 would be required to reduce this impact. Similar to as described above under Impact 5-1, litter control measures cannot prevent all litter associated with rail transport of waste. While the mitigation measures identified above would be effective in preventing some amount of litter, there would be no guarantee that all litter would be controlled to avoid a significant environmental effect. Therefore, this impact is significant and unavoidable.

B. AIR QUALITY

1. Air Pollutant Emissions from Revisions to Siting Element (including emissions of criteria air pollutants and emissions of diesel particulate matter)

The proposed revisions to the Siting Element include a short-term disposal strategy and a medium-term disposal strategy. The short-term disposal strategy is to continue the out-of-

County transport by truck disposal with contracts that are currently in place, which would ensure sufficient disposal capacity until 2010, when the contracts are scheduled to expire. The medium-term (years 2010 through 2030) disposal strategy would consider the following three options: out-of-County disposal with waste transport by truck; out-of-County disposal with waste transport by rail (WBR); and divestiture of the County Disposal System to a private owner who may resume operation and possibly pursue expansion. There is the potential for air pollutant emissions impacts to remain significant and unavoidable even after mitigation as a result of: (1) the exceedance of emissions of criteria air pollutants under the waste by truck option in the short-term under baseline scenario 1; (2) the exceedance of emissions of criteria pollutants under either the waste by truck option under baseline scenario 1, or the waste by rail option under either baseline scenario 1 or 2; (3) and from the emission of diesel particulate matter under the waste by rail option from any operation of a local rail yard.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable air emission impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation measures are imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant impact. Nevertheless, this air emissions impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 6-2 (a) [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(a)]

The County and cities shall consider air emissions when purchasing new equipment and when entering into agreements with solid waste operators. Cleaner vehicles shall be weighted more favorably than less clean vehicles.

Mitigation Measure 6-2(b) [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(b)]

1. New facilities shall be sited to maximize separation between haul routes/facilities and sensitive receptors to the extent practical.
2. New facilities shall encourage the use of low emissions vehicles that control diesel particulates with engine filters or by using low emissions fuels such as compressed natural gas.
3. The contractor shall reduce NO_x, ROG, and CO emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the BAAQMD and the NSCAPCD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:
 - a. Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below five minutes.
 - b. The contractor's construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.

c. The contractor shall utilize new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.

d. The contractor shall substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment where feasible.

4. Asphalt paving materials shall conform to the most recent guidelines by the air district having jurisdiction.

Mitigation Measure 6-2(c) [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(c)]

1. Contracts for operation of proposed facilities described in the CoIWMP shall require contractors to limit idling time of diesel equipment to five minutes when practical. Contracts shall also require that equipment be serviced at regular intervals to keep engines operating with parameters that will prevent excessive emissions.

2. Contracts for operation of proposed facilities described in the CoIWMP shall include incentives for using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines in stationary equipment.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Short-Term Strategy

Under Baseline Scenario 1, when no out-of-County hauling of refuse occurred, project related NOx emissions from the short-term disposal strategy would exceed BAAQMD's emissions thresholds for NOx, resulting in an impact that would be potentially significant.

Medium-Term Strategy

As shown in Table 6-6 and Figure 6-2 of the EIR, when compared to Baseline Scenario 1, daily emissions in the local air basins could exceed the BAAQMD thresholds under implementation of the out-of-County haul by truck option. Therefore, criteria pollutant emissions that would be generated under the medium-term strategy would be potentially significant when compared to Baseline Scenario 1.

If the WBR option is pursued, operation of a local rail yard could result in significant diesel particulate matter from diesel truck and locomotive emissions that may result in health impacts to nearby sensitive receptors depending on where the rail yard would be located. CARB recommends that sensitive receptors not be located within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard and that consideration should be taken when siting sensitive uses within one mile of a rail yard. The rail yard that would be constructed under the medium-term strategy would be much smaller than the rail yards for which these criteria were developed. Nevertheless, impacts would be potentially significant depending on where the local rail yard is ultimately placed.

Substantial criteria pollutant emissions would occur outside of the local air basin if the WBR option is pursued. Locomotives used to haul waste would cross through a number of different air basins depending on the out-of-County landfill location. These emissions could impede attainment within these basins and therefore impacts would be potentially significant.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures from the 2003 SPEIR would reduce local area impacts related to emissions of criteria pollutants, TACs, and exposure of sensitive receptors to heightened pollutant concentrations. It is possible that construction and operation of a rail yard for the waste by rail option could result in regional emissions or in health impacts to nearby sensitive receptors that would be considered significant. The mitigation described above may not reduce impacts to less than significant, and so it must be concluded that such facilities may have a significant and unavoidable impact on air quality.

2. Odors

The Project has the potential to cause significant and unavoidable odor impacts.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable odor impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant odor impacts. Nevertheless, the odor impacts are expected to remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 6-4 [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-3]

A. Control of odors shall be implemented through the use of Best Management Practices utilized with Sonoma County such as the avoidance of compost disturbance in afternoon hours, regulating moisture content, and turning compost windrows.

B. If odor persists as a problem, compost piles or windrows shall be covered with soil or finished compost to reduce emissions of odors.

C. The landfill will be covered at the end of every day with plastic, soil or other appropriate material.

D. Any cracks in the landfill surface will be repaired as soon as practical.

E. Acidity levels in leachate ponds will be monitored and pH adjusted as necessary to reduce odor problems.

F. When new compost facilities are proposed, consideration will be given to operations that are conducted inside buildings using air filtration systems to prevent release of odors.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Program level significant and unavoidable odor impacts were identified in the 2003 SPEIR. The Central Disposal Site has received 29 unconfirmed odor complaints over the past five years. Of these complaints, 21 were received in 2004, four were received in 2005, three were received in 2006, and one was received in 2007. No complaints regarding odors originating from the Central Disposal Site were received in 2008. In 2005, landfilling of solid waste at the Central Disposal Site was suspended and since then all waste has been hauled by truck to landfills outside of Sonoma County. Therefore, the steady decline in odor complaints over the past five years appears to reflect the suspension of landfilling activities at the Central Disposal Site. No odor complaints have been received at any of the other transfer stations in Sonoma County over the past five years. Therefore, it is not anticipated that significant odor impacts would be generated at non-landfill facilities, including the existing transfer stations or at a local rail yard that could result under the waste by rail option. However, the proposed revision to the Siting Plan would allow for divestiture of the County Disposal System to a private owner who may then resume operation and possibly pursue expansion of the Central Disposal Site. Impacts associated with the divestiture option would be the same as those described in the 2003 SPEIR. Therefore, Mitigation Measure 6-3 would be applicable if divestiture is pursued.

As stated in the 2003 SPEIR, implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above would not guarantee that impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact would be considered significant and unavoidable.

3. Emissions from On-Site Operations of Landfill under Divestiture

The resumption of operations or expansion of the Central Disposal Site that could occur under the divestiture option could cause significant onsite emissions of criteria pollutants. Also, diesel emissions from trucks and equipment would include TACs that could be potentially hazardous if sensitive receptors (e.g., homes, schools, hospitals, etc.) are located nearby.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable emission impacts associated with the on-site operations of the Central Disposal Site. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen this significant and unavoidable impact. Nevertheless, the impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable as discussed below.

Mitigation Measure 6-5: [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-4(b)]

Same as Mitigation Measures 6-2(a), (b), and (c).

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Onsite impacts associated with resuming waste disposal at the Central Disposal Site would be the same as those identified in the 2003 SPEIR, and therefore, Mitigation Measure 6-5 above

would be applicable to this option. Even with implementation of these measures, there would still be potential for onsite impacts to occur, particularly under Baseline Scenario 2, which assumes out-of-County hauling of refuse with no disposal operations occurring at the Central Disposal Site, because all emissions associated with resumed onsite disposal activities would be considered project related emissions and not part of the baseline scenario. Therefore, onsite impacts associated with landfill operations under the divestiture options would be significant and unavoidable even with implementation of Mitigation Measure 6-5.

4. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Disposal strategies of the project may result in increased emissions of GHGs, which may conflict with the State's and local GHG reduction goals.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable greenhouse gas emissions impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant greenhouse gas emissions impacts. Nevertheless, the impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable as discussed below.

Mitigation Measure 6-6: [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-4(b)]

Same as Mitigation Measures 6-2(a), (b), and (c).

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

The project would not conflict with the 39 Recommended Actions identified by CARB in its Climate Change Proposed Scoping Plan. In fact, the Central Disposal Site currently utilizes captured landfill gas (LFG) to generate power that contributes energy to Pacific Gas and Electric's (PG&E's) power grid. This action is consistent with CARB's actions to reduce emissions from landfill operations. To determine greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂E) from transfer vehicle emissions, the total mileage amounts for the short-term disposal strategy, which is also the baseline scenario, were multiplied by emission factors for carbon dioxide and methane derived using the EMFAC2007 emissions model. Methane emissions from fuel combustion were then converted to CO₂E and combined with the carbon dioxide emissions to determine total GHG emissions associated with the short-term disposal strategy. Based on these calculations, total GHG transfer vehicle emissions in 2007 were approximately 2,502 metric tons per year. Even though emissions associated with the short-term disposal strategy are considered to be part of the baseline conditions, these emissions would be well below the significance threshold of 25,000 metric tons per year.

GHG emissions from the medium-term disposal strategy were calculated based on estimated mileages as described under Impact 6-1 in the EIR. GHG emission rates for trucks were calculated using EMFAC2007 emission factors, and GHG emission rates for locomotives were estimated based on emission factors for distillate fuel combustion and average fuel economy for locomotives.

An emission reduction credit was applied for the divestiture option. As mentioned previously, landfill gas (LFG) is captured at the Central Disposal Site and used to generate power. The contracted out-of-County landfills all capture LFG, but the gas is flared and not used for energy production. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the LFG capture efficiencies for Central Disposal Site and the out-of-County landfills are essentially the same. The combustion emissions associated with both flaring and power production are similar; therefore, it is assumed that there would be little difference in direct GHG emissions between flaring at out-of-County landfills and energy production at the Central Disposal Site. However, because the LFG power generation facility at Central Disposal Site contributes energy to PG&E's power grid, an annual GHG emission reduction credit has been estimated. The energy produced at the Central Disposal Site replaces energy that PG&E would otherwise produce and thus reduces the "indirect" GHG emissions associated with PG&E power production.

For the purposes of estimating the annual GHG credit, it is assumed that approximately half a million tons of refuse would be generated each year in Sonoma County as more fully detailed in the EIR. Therefore, because approximately 15 million tons of refuse is currently in place at the Central Disposal Site and approximately 52.65 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of LFG based power was sold by Sonoma County to PG&E in 2007, it is reasonable to assume that 1.76 kWh of LFG power would be generated for each year of refuse deposited at Central Disposal Site.

Using an emission factor (0.524 pounds of CO₂E per kWh) developed from PG&E's carbon footprint calculator; a GHG emissions credit of 417 metric tons per year has been assigned relative to LFG power generation at Central Disposal Site. It should be noted that the PG&E emission factor is approximately twice as conservative of an emission factor compared to one that USEPA has published (i.e., 1 million tons of waste in place could generate approximately 7 million kWh per year of energy).

Estimated annual GHG emissions for each of the options under the medium-term strategy, as well as the net emissions compared to Baseline Scenario 1 and Baseline Scenario 2 emissions, are outlined in Table 6-7 of the EIR. As shown, none of the options under the medium-term scenario would result in total emissions that would exceed the threshold of 25,000 metric tons per year. The divestiture option would result in the lowest GHG emissions out of all three options. It is important to note that while the contracted landfills do not currently generate power using LFG, all three are currently in the process of permitting such plants. Therefore, in future years these reductions may not be applicable. Nevertheless, even without the LFG reduction credit, divestiture would result in the lowest GHG emissions of all three options.

Although none of the medium-term options would trigger the 25,000 metric ton threshold, the out-of-County transportation of refuse by either truck or rail is inherently energy inefficient. In addition, it appears that the non-divestiture disposal strategies would conflict with a basic Sonoma County objective (OSRC-16.1) to minimize air pollution and GHG emissions. Furthermore, the Sonoma County Community Climate Action Plan includes a GHG solution that requires that all waste that cannot be reused or recycled be placed in local landfills that produce energy. Therefore, with the exception of the divestiture option, the short-term and medium-term disposal strategies associated with proposed amendments to the Siting Element would result in a significant and unavoidable impact associated with GHG generation.

C. NOISE

1. Traffic Noise Associated with New Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities and Waste by Rail Facilities

Proposed revisions to the Household Hazardous Waste Element, and the Siting Element to allow for development of new household hazardous waste collection facilities within the County, and potential local rail yards under waste by rail option have the potential to generate traffic noise that would exceed significance criteria creating a significant and unavoidable impact.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable traffic noise impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant traffic noise impact. Nevertheless, this impact will remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 7-3 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-2]

A. Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

B. The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles (including locomotive engines if waste transport by rail is implemented), and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County does not make direct purchases of such vehicles, they will require their licensed/franchised haulers, via their licensed/franchised agreement, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

C. A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for new and expanded non-disposal facilities including any new household hazardous waste facilities and/or local rail yards to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Proposed revisions to the HHWE would allow for development of new household hazardous waste collection facilities within the County. These facilities would generate traffic noise that could significantly impact nearby sensitive receptors. Since exact locations of the new household hazardous waste facilities have not been proposed, it is impossible to evaluate impacts to sensitive receptors at this time. Therefore, it must be assumed that the revisions could have a potentially significant impact with regard to traffic noise. The mitigation measures above would help minimize potential impacts.

Waste by Rail Facilities

The medium-term (years 2010 through 2030) disposal strategy identified in the proposed revisions to the Siting Element includes an out-of-County disposal with waste transport by rail option. Operations of a new facility, such as a local rail yard, would result in moderate truck traffic noise in route to and from the facility. It is estimated that approximately 142 and 152 truck trips per day to the local rail yard would be required during 2010 and 2020, respectively, as more fully detailed in the SPEIR. In addition to truck trips, it is anticipated that several daily automobile trips associated with commuting workers would be required. Depending on the location of nearby sensitive receptors, traffic noise in the vicinity of the local rail yard could be potentially significant.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-3 would help reduce potential noise impacts from traffic associated with new household hazardous waste collection facilities and waste by rail facilities. However, since no facilities are currently proposed, it is impossible to determine if significant noise impacts could occur. Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis, impacts are considered potentially significant and unavoidable.

2. Railroad Noise

The Project revises the Siting Element to allow for waste by rail option that has the potential to cause significant and unavoidable railroad noise.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen significant and unavoidable traffic noise impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant railroad noise impact. Nevertheless, this impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 7-3 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-2]

A. Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

B. The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles (including locomotive engines if waste transport by rail is implemented), and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County does not make direct purchases of such vehicles, they will require their licensed/franchised haulers, via their licensed/franchised agreement, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

C. A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for new and expanded non-disposal facilities including any new household hazardous waste facilities and/or local rail yards to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

The waste transport by rail option would generate new train trips along the currently inactive railroad track that runs through Sonoma County. This railroad is currently being repaired by the North Coast Rail Authority (NCRA), which plans to complete repairs and resume freight service sometime in 2009. Therefore, assuming freight service resumes in 2009, the proposed amendment could add an additional daily train trip originating within Sonoma County beginning as early as 2010. While a locomotive and the pass by of railroad cars results in noise levels of 70 dBA or more (depending on the engine noise and quality of the tracks and wheels) at a distance of 50 feet, the loudest noise from a train is the horn. Train horns must be loud to be effective and they are often over 100 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the horn. Train horns are limited by the Federal Railroad Administration to a maximum of 113 dBA at 100 feet. Locomotive engines can generate SELs of 92 dBA at 50 feet and trains horns can generate SELs up to 110 dBA at 50 feet. These noise levels represent single noise events, and would not last longer than a few seconds. The hourly Leq for these events would be approximately 56.4 dBA and 74.4 dBA respectively (FTA, 2006). Such noise levels could disrupt nearby sensitive receptors. Because of the uncertainties associated with waste by rail option, the level of disturbance to sensitive receptors can not be accurately determined in this SPEIR and further discussion of potential impacts of increased rail noise would be speculative. Railroad noise impacts that would be generated by the waste transport by rail option would be difficult to mitigate as the rail infrastructure is already in place and therefore siting considerations cannot be used as mitigation. The rail line would be utilized for other freight transport as well, so the incremental increase in noise levels from the addition of one train is uncertain at this time.

Therefore, while implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-3 described above would help reduce impacts associated with train noise, it may not reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable if the waste transport by rail option is pursued.

3. On-Site Operations Noise

The revisions to the Household Hazardous Waste Element could result in new household hazardous waste facilities that have the potential to cause noise impacts. Additionally, the revisions to the Siting Element allow for a waste by rail option that could result in development of local rail yards that would also produce noise impacts.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable on-site operational noise impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant on-site operational noise impacts. Nevertheless, this impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 7-6 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-3]

A. Same as Mitigation Measure 7-3 (B) and (C).

B. The noise evaluation described in Mitigation Measure 7-3 (C) shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and locate equipment and operations to minimize the noise exposure to the extent practical. The evaluation should consider enclosures for noise equipment or sound barriers to shield off-site receptors from noise. Additionally, if WBR is pursued, the noise evaluation must consider location of sensitive receptors when determining where to place the local rail yard.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

New and expanded non-disposal facilities and the new local rail yard could produce onsite operational noise. Operations of new household hazardous waste facilities would not be expected to result in a substantial increase in noise levels. The location of these facilities has not been proposed at this time, and therefore impacts to sensitive receptors cannot be determined. However, it is unlikely that new household hazardous waste collection facilities would generate substantial noise increases. Nevertheless, due to large number of uncertainties regarding noise levels from operations of new household hazardous waste collection facilities, impacts would be potentially significant.

The proposed amendments to the Siting Element of the CoIWMP would include a medium term disposal strategy that would include the following three waste disposal options: out-of-County disposal with waste haul by truck, out-of-County disposal with waste transport by rail; and divestiture. If out-of-County truck haul is pursued, no changes in existing operations of the transfer stations would be expected to occur under Baseline Scenarios 1 or 2. Therefore, noise levels would not increase from the existing baseline and no impact would occur. If waste transport by rail is pursued, a new local rail yard would need to be constructed. Operation of a local rail yard could generate a substantial amount of onsite noise that could be disruptive to nearby sensitive receptors. A specific rail yard has not been proposed; therefore, impacts can

only be discussed qualitatively at this time. In general, the FTA does not recommend siting a rail yard within 1,000 feet of a sensitive receptor. However, this screening distance was determined based on the assumed operations of 20 train movements per day. The proposed rail yard would be unlikely to service that many trains per day, and therefore screening distances would probably be lower. In addition to the rail yard, the waste transport by rail option would require upgrades to existing transfer stations to include top-pick hoists to load containers onto flat bed transfer vehicles. Such equipment could generate noise level increases at existing transfer stations.

Mitigation Measures 7-3 above would help reduce impacts from operations of non-disposal (e.g., Household Hazardous Waste Facilities) and local rail yard facilities. While implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-6 outlined above would help reduce impacts from the waste transport by rail option, it may not mitigate impacts to less than significant. Therefore, impacts may be significant and unavoidable if waste transport by rail is pursued.

D. TRAFFIC

1. Traffic Congestion from New Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities and Waste by Rail Facilities

The revisions to the Household Hazardous Waste Element and the Siting Element would allow for the development of new facilities for the collection of household hazardous waste, and for the collection of waste via rail facilities. Both of these types of facilities may cause significant and unavoidable traffic impacts as more fully detailed below.

(a) Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into the Project to attempt to lessen the significant and unavoidable operational traffic impacts. More specifically, the following mitigation is imposed upon the Project to lessen the significant operational traffic impacts. Nevertheless, this impact is expected to remain significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measure 8-2 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 9-1]

A. To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities shall not be located in areas with significant road congestion, as designed in the cities' and County General Plan.

B. To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities shall be located near other commercial or industrial facilities to allow for the combination of activities in one trip and reduce overall trip generation.

C. Traffic Management Plans (TAMP) shall be developed for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities, as required. These plans shall schedule truck trips so that roadway segments with the potential to be significantly impacted are avoided during peak hours. In

addition, these plans shall detail the hours of operation and other restrictions on truck trips for each of the facilities and shall include plans for employee car pooling and bus transportation, where appropriate and feasible. The plans shall be updated periodically in response to changing traffic conditions and improvements to the highway system. The TAMP shall include a site-specific traffic evaluation conducted as part of the siting study for a new non-disposal facility or a new waste by rail facility to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection. The traffic evaluation shall consider limiting non-disposal facility or waste by rail facility operations to either commercial or private (general public) haulers, as well as co-locating of disposal and non-disposal facilities and waste by rail facilities to reduce haul trips.

D. Countywide Traffic Mitigation fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

E. Construction Traffic Management Plans shall be prepared for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities. These plans shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of work hours, haul routes, work area delineation, and traffic control and flagging procedures, if required.

(b) Facts in Support of Findings

New Household Hazardous Waste Facilities

The proposed revisions to the HHWE would allow the SCWMA the flexibility to create additional permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities in the County at locations other than the Central Disposal Site. It should be noted that household hazardous waste collection facilities are included in the group of facilities referred to as non-disposal facilities. Construction of new facilities would require vehicle trips that could result in short-term traffic congestion. Operations of the new facilities would be anticipated to result in relatively light vehicle traffic to and from the household hazardous waste facilities.

Currently, there are no proposed sites selected for additional household hazardous waste collection facilities; therefore, traffic congestion impacts cannot be determined until a site-specific project is proposed.

New Waste by Rail Facilities

The medium-term (years 2010 through 2030) disposal strategy identified in the proposed revisions to the Siting Element includes an out-of-County disposal with waste transport by rail (WBR) option. Construction of new waste by rail facilities would require vehicle trips that could result in short-term traffic congestion. Operations of a new facility, such as a local rail yard, would be anticipated to result in moderate vehicle traffic to and from the facility. The daily truck trip amounts estimated to be required to deliver intermodal containers or gondola cars to the local rail yard that are identified in Table 8-2 of the EIR are based on the County of Sonoma's 2007 trip and annual increases in waste generation of one percent. In addition to the

trips identified in the table, it is anticipated that several daily automobile trips associated with commuting workers would be required. Currently, there are no proposals for any waste by rail facilities; therefore, traffic congestion impacts cannot be determined because a site specific project has not been proposed.

Implementation of the above identified mitigation measures would reduce traffic congestion impacts related to new household hazardous waste collection facilities and waste by rail facilities. The above mitigation measures may not reduce the impact to a level that is less than significant; therefore, program level congestion impacts associated with new household hazardous waste collection facilities and waste by rail facilities are considered to be significant and unavoidable.

VII. Project Alternatives.

The SCWMA considered a range of reasonable alternatives for the proposed Project including, the No Project Alternative, the Zero Waste Alternative, and the Comprehensive Materials Recovery Facility with Conversion Technology Alternative.

Under the No Project Alternative, the 2003 Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan would not be updated. Under the Zero Waste Alternative, policies would be put into place to accelerate the County's goal of 70 percent waste diversion by 2015. Finally, the CMRF Alternative would create a centralized facility-based method of reducing wastes that need to be disposed of in landfills.

Two alternatives (i.e., the Close Landfills Alternative and the New Landfill Alternative) were considered, but were rejected as infeasible. The Close Landfills Alternative would require the waste system operator (County of Sonoma) to select the closest out-of-County landfills to dispose of solid waste generated in Sonoma County. This alternative was rejected as infeasible because it would lack the flexibility needed for the waste system operator to secure favorable waste disposal contracts. The New Landfill Alternative would consist of development of a new solid waste disposal facility either within Sonoma County or within a neighboring county. This alternative was determined to be infeasible because the SCWMA has no authority outside of Sonoma County. In addition, the existing 2003 CoIWMP already allows for new landfill development within Sonoma County.

The alternatives analyzed in this SPEIR (other than the required No Project Alternative) were selected to help reduce the significant impacts of the project. The alternatives would be drivers to reduce wastes requiring landfill disposal; thus reducing potential impacts associated with the proposed project. The proposed project includes revisions to the CoIWMP that identify more options for the SCWMA's consideration related to landfill disposal (including the options of out-of-County haul by truck or rail and divestiture of the Central Disposal Site).

A. NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

1. Summary of Alternative

This alternative would retain the Household Hazardous Waste Element and the Siting Element as adopted in the 2003 CoIWMP. Under this alternative, the adopted 2003 CoIWMP would remain the planning document for the management of solid waste in Sonoma County. Projects consistent with the 2003 CoIWMP would continue to be implemented where permissible, but none of the new amendments proposed in the 2009 CoIWMP would be implemented. The following components of the No Project Alternative would be either excluded from or different than the proposed project.

Household Hazardous Waste Element:

The Household Hazardous Waste Element would not be revised to allow for the potential for additional new permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities to be established in the County. Only one SCWMA-sponsored household hazardous waste collection facility would be permissible.

Siting Element:

The Siting Element would not be revised to reflect that all landfilling of solid waste at the Central Disposal Site has been suspended and that no waste is currently disposed of within Sonoma County. The Siting Element would not be revised to include the potential for Waste By Rail (WBR). In addition, the Siting Element would not be revised to include the potential divestiture of the Central Disposal Site to a private owner who may resume operation of the Central Disposal Site and possibly pursue expansion. Under the No Project Alternative, the out-of-County truck hauling of refuse would continue to be inconsistent with the Siting Element of the 2003 CoIWMP, which describes a system in which refuse is disposed at County-owned facilities within Sonoma County.

2. Reasons for Rejecting Alternative: Infeasibility

Under the No Project Alternative, it is assumed that waste would continue to be shipped out-of-County by truck from the Sonoma County transfer stations, which would be out of compliance with the 2003 CoIWMP. Being out of compliance, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) would require the SCWMA to create a plan for providing at least 15 years of disposal capacity pursuant to Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939). In addition, there would be no potential for the establishment of new household hazardous waste collection facilities within the County, and there would be no waste by rail or divestiture options. Therefore, impacts associated with the construction and operation of waste by rail or divestiture would not occur. However, the No Project Alternative falls short of achieving each of the primary objectives of the proposed project.

The SCWMA hereby finds that each of the reasons set forth above would be an independent ground for rejecting the No Project Alternative as infeasible, and by itself, independent of any other reason, would justify rejection of the No Project Alternative as infeasible.

B. ZERO WASTE ALTERNATIVE

1. Summary of Alternative

The 2003 CoIWMP identifies policies and programs to reach 70 percent waste diversion by 2015. The County has achieved 64 percent diversion in the past (i.e., 2006 CIWMB Annual Report). As an alternative or complement to facility development and exporting of solid waste generated in the County, the County and the cities could accelerate and enhance their source reduction and recycling plans to maximize diversion. The County could also establish specific zero waste policies and programs to reduce the generation of materials that need to be recycled or disposed. Implementation of this alternative may require the establishment of a resource conservation park where the materials can be sorted for further diversion from landfills. The Zero Waste Alternative was recently analyzed for Sonoma County by Brown, Vence, and Associates. The analysis includes several short-term policies and programs that would need to be implemented for this alternative as more fully detailed in the EIR.

2. Reasons for Rejecting Alternative: Infeasibility

The Zero Waste Alternative would be consistent with AB 939, which mandates waste disposal reductions, in that it would reduce disposal of Sonoma County refuse. However, even with a diversion rate of 70 percent, refuse disposal would still be needed and this alternative would not address the immediate need to modify the Siting Element to be consistent with existing out-of-County waste disposal practices in Sonoma County.

Implementation of the Zero Waste Alternative could result in new impacts affecting a variety of environmental topic areas. Some of the impacts of the Zero Waste Alternative development would be potentially significant depending on the types of services that would be offered and the specific details of the Zero Waste Alternative. For example, a bulky item collection program and a resource conservation park would result in new air quality and traffic impacts associated with vehicle trips. In addition, construction of new facilities, such as a resource conservation park, could result in short-term construction impacts to water quality, air quality, transportation systems, and sensitive receptors, etc. Development of a Zero Waste Alternative could have a variety of impacts related to various environmental topics.

Additionally, the Zero Waste Alternative by itself would not advance any of the objectives of the proposed project. However, the Zero Waste Alternative would reduce the amount of residual waste in the County that would require disposal at a landfill.

The SCWMA hereby finds that each of the reasons set forth above would be an independent ground for rejecting the Zero Waste Alternative as infeasible, and by itself, independent of any other reason, would justify rejection of the Zero Waste Alternative as infeasible.

C. CMRF ALTERNATIVE

1. Summary of Alternative

The CMRF Alternative provides a means of reducing the wastestream through the aggressive removal of recyclable materials, followed by a conversion technology, thereby minimizing the residual materials that require transport and disposal. The conceptual design would be as follows. Source-separated materials, mixed solid wastes, and construction and demolition (C&D) wastes would all be handled at the facility. Source separated materials could go directly to sorting lines or other processes as required. Yard waste and woody debris would be separated and brought directly to a composting/wood processing facility. Mixed solid waste from residential and commercial collection vehicles would be tipped on a floor. The material would be sorted on the floor to remove larger items that might clog or interrupt the sorting lines. Loaders or grapples would then load remaining materials onto a conveyor or surge hopper. Materials would be processed through dual stage screens to separate fiber (cardboard, newsprint, and mixed paper), containers, and small contaminants. Fiber would be hand sorted off elevated conveyor platforms into commodities and dropped into bunkers below. Containers would be processed through ferrous magnets, eddycurrent magnets, and hand sorting. The small contaminant stream (e.g., dirt, rocks, broken glass, ceramics, and bottle caps) could be further processed to achieve market potentials. Sorted material would be moved from bunkers and baled (fiber, plastic, and metal) or loaded directly into roll-off trucks (glass). Typically C&D processing would generate gypsum, clean wood, ferrous metal, aluminum, inert material (including engineered fill) and alternative daily cover. Some residue from these processes would be sent to landfill for disposal. Other residues from these processes would then undergo further reduction through a conversion technology. Potential conversion technologies could include waste to energy, or Alternative Thermal Technologies (i.e., pyrolysis or gasification) or Alternative Biological Technologies (i.e., anaerobic digestion). Any of the conversion technologies would provide further volume reduction and conversion of the materials. The residue from these processes would be sent to an out-of-County landfill for disposal or in some cases be available for other uses.

2. Reasons for Rejecting Alternative; Infeasibility

The CMRF Alternative would be consistent with AB 939, which mandates waste disposal reductions, in that it would reduce disposal of Sonoma County refuse. However, even with dramatic waste diversion reductions, refuse disposal would still be needed and this alternative would not address the immediate need to modify the Siting Element to be consistent with existing out-of-County waste disposal practices in Sonoma County.

Development of a CMRF Alternative would have construction and operations impacts affecting a variety of environmental topic areas, including aesthetics, air quality, traffic, noise, etc. Some of the impacts of CMRF Alternative development would be potentially significant depending on the location selected, roadway access, sensitive receptors, and specific details of the CMRF Alternative, as more fully discussed in the SPEIR.

The CMRF Alternative by itself would not advance any of the objectives of the proposed project. However, the CMRF Alternative would reduce the amount of residual waste in the County that would require disposal at a landfill.

The SCWMA hereby finds that each of the reasons set forth above would be an independent ground for rejecting the CMRF Alternative as infeasible by itself, and independent of any other reason would justify rejection of the CMRF Alternative as infeasible.

D. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

An EIR must also identify an “environmentally superior” alternative among those examined, and where the No Project Alternative is identified as environmentally superior, the EIR must identify an environmentally superior alternative from among the other alternatives. The environmental impacts of each alternative are compared to the proposed project and evaluated as to whether their impacts would be similar to the proposed project, greater, or less than the proposed project. With respect to the proposed Project, only project impacts involving aesthetics, air quality, noise and traffic have been found to be significant and unavoidable, as noted previously.

Both the Zero Waste Alternative and the CMRF Alternative would reduce many of the significant impacts of the project by reducing overall residuals that would need to be disposed at landfills. In that regard, the Zero Waste Alternative and the CMRF Alternative are similar. However, the Zero Waste Alternative is selected as the environmentally superior alternative because it would appear to have less potential impacts of its own compared to the CMRF Alternative. Development of the CMRF Alternative would require careful siting to avoid potential impacts in many environmental topic areas (e.g., air quality, noise, traffic, water quality, etc.).

E. THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED

1. Summary of Project

The Project is described in detail in the SPEIR.

2. Reasons for Selecting Project as Proposed

The SCWMA has carefully reviewed the attributes and environmental impacts of all the alternatives analyzed in the SPEIR and has compared them with those of the proposed Project. The SCWMA finds that each of the alternatives is infeasible for various environmental, economic, technical, social, or other reasons set forth above. The SCWMA further finds, for various environmental, economic, technical, social, or other reasons set forth in Exhibit B, that the Project as proposed in the Final SPEIR that addresses the immediate need to modify the Siting Element to be consistent with existing out-of-County waste disposal, and addresses the refuse disposal that would still be needed regardless of the alternatives discussed in the EIR, is the best combination of features to serve the public and handle solid wastes in Sonoma County.

EXHIBIT B

Statement of Overriding Considerations

Pursuant to California Public Resource Code § 21080, subdivision (b); and § 15093, et seq. of Title 14, Chapter 3, of the California Code of Regulations (State CEQA Guidelines, as amended October 21, 2008), the SCWMA issues the following Statement of Overriding Considerations:

The adopted 2003 CoIWMP has been updated with the proposed Amendment to the CoIWMP in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). A Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (SPEIR) was prepared on the proposed Amendment to the CoIWMP in accordance with CEQA Guidelines. The Amendment to the CoIWMP will have certain potentially significant adverse impacts that are identified in the proposed project's Final SPEIR. These significant impacts will not be reduced to insignificant levels with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in the Final SPEIR; namely in the areas of aesthetics, air quality, noise and traffic and transportation. Therefore, the SCWMA must adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The SCWMA has carefully considered the Amendment to the CoIWMP and the unavoidable significant adverse environmental impacts associated with it, and hereby determines that specific overriding environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed Amendment to the CoIWMP outweigh the significant effects on the environment because:

1. The SCWMA finds that the revisions to the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) will allow the SCWMA the flexibility to create additional collection facilities that could improve the efficiency of collecting household hazardous wastes. The revisions will eliminate the restriction in the current HHWE, which identifies only one permanent Household Hazardous Waste collection facility in the County.
2. The SCWMA believes that the revisions to the Siting Element will allow for alternative strategies for disposal of solid waste that are not currently contained in the 2003 CoIWMP. The revisions to the Siting Element will allow the out-of-County hauling of waste and private sector ownership of landfills to be consistent with the CoIWMP.
3. The SCWMA finds that the revisions to the Siting Element will allow for the signing of out-of-County disposal agreements to meet the California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 18756.5 required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.
4. While significant unavoidable impacts may result from the revisions in the CoIWMP, these revisions are necessary to manage solid wastes and address the immediate need to revise the Siting Element to account for the current out-of-County hauling of waste. Additionally, the various revisions to the Siting Element would allow

additional options instead of the current out-of-County hauling of waste that is inherently energy inefficient and has the potential to cause various air quality impacts as further detailed in the EIR.

5. Impacts associated with the project will be reduced to the extent practicable by the mitigation measures identified in the Final SPEIR and by existing State and Federal laws that regulate solid waste facilities.

6. Implementation of the Amendment to the 2003 CoIWMP will ensure that the solid waste infrastructure is in place to accommodate projected new development within the County, thereby avoiding the numerous and significant negative social, economic, health and environmental impacts which would result from inadequate waste management capacity.

SCWMA has weighed the above benefits of the proposed Amendment to the CoIWMP against its unavoidable environmental risks and adverse environmental effects identified in the 2009 Final SPEIR. SCWMA hereby finds that the unavoidable impacts have been reduced to the extent practicable by the inclusions of the mitigation measures set forth in Exhibit A-1, and determines that the benefits described above outweigh the risks and adverse effects and, therefore, determines that these risks and adverse environmental effects are acceptable.

EXHIBIT C-1

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Introduction

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) is the lead agency for the 2009 Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (SPEIR) for the Amendment to the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). As lead agency, it is responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measures included in the certified Final SPEIR are adequate, feasible and implemented pursuant to CEQA. The purpose of the Mitigation Monitoring Program is to identify how the SCWMA will comply with these requirements.

SCWMA is a composite of the County of Sonoma and different incorporated jurisdictions located within Sonoma County. Specific projects that will implement the CoIWMP may be carried out or permitted by the County of Sonoma, one of the incorporated cities, or the SCWMA. The mitigation measures identified in the SPEIR will be the responsibility of the entity proposing to carry out the project. It is anticipated that these entities will function as Lead Agencies in accordance with CEQA.

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires that, when making findings required by subdivision (a) of Section 21081, a lead agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for “changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during implementation.”

The Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amendment to the CoIWMP is organized in outline form and keyed to each 2009 SPEIR mitigation measure. For each measure, the following information is provided:

1. A statement of the mitigation measure;
2. The timing for verification of implementation of the mitigation measures.
3. Specification of the party/parties responsible for implementation of the measure;
4. The assignment of mitigation monitoring responsibility; and
5. For most Mitigation Measures, the verification timing and agencies responsible for implementation and monitoring are indicated and are self-explanatory.

In cases where the timing for verification of the mitigation is indicated as “ongoing,” the agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the mitigation already had jurisdiction over the activity along with inspection obligations required by law.

In general, this monitoring plan ensures that each mitigation measures will be implemented because the designated monitoring agency will make sure that the party responsible for implementing the measure has actually carried out the measure (or otherwise appropriately guaranteed that it will be complied with through contractual or other agreements) before the particular project is allowed to go any further in the construction or operations process.

Any new or expanded solid waste facilities that result from implementation of the Amendment to the CoIWMP are expected to be located on land within the jurisdiction of the County. Therefore, the monitoring agency for each mitigation measure designed to address disposal facilities is generally a County agency. The Amendment to the CoIWMP contemplates, however, that new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities may be located either in a city within the County or on land under County jurisdiction.

It should be noted with the exception of the mitigation measures that have been modified in the 2009 SPEIR, the mitigation measures identified in the 2003 Final Mitigation Monitoring Program are also applicable to the proposed project (see Draft SPEIR Appendix E.2).

Aesthetics

Mitigation Measure 5-1 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 14-2]

A litter abatement program shall be developed and implemented by each non-disposal facility operator demonstrating how inadvertent litter that may be generated on- and off-site will be adequately controlled. Each facility's litter abatement program shall be submitted to, and approved by, the LEA prior to operations under the project.

Each non-disposal facility shall assign a litter coordinator who shall be responsible for implementing the litter abatement program and responding to any potential litter complaints by the public. The litter coordinator will determine the cause of the complaint and will ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact telephone number for the litter coordinator shall be posted conspicuously at entrances to the non-disposal facilities.

On-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented within each non-disposal facility to control litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

~~A. Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program~~

- A. Litter fences shall be established around new or expanded non-disposal facilities, as necessary to prevent litter blowing onto off-site areas.
- B. Litter along on-site roads shall be collected and removed routinely.

Off-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented to control off-site litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

- ~~C. Litter shall be controlled on nearby roads providing access to new or expanded non-disposal facilities with a litter abatement program. Prior to project operations, and routinely during project operations, the litter coordinator shall inspect public roads immediately adjacent to the non-disposal sites to document litter presence. If during operations, it is determined by the litter coordinator that an increase in off-site litter associated with the non-disposal facility is occurring compared to pre-project conditions, the non-disposal facility operator shall routinely conduct litter removal (or increase its existing off-site litter removal effort) on these roadways.~~
- D. Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g., pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Non-Disposal Sites and by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) in the areas near disposal sites.

- E. ~~A litter abatement program shall be implemented~~ To reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial haulers, the litter abatement program could include, but not be limited to: 1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created upon exiting non-disposal facilities.
- F. The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce roadside litter.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 5-1

- G. The litter abatement program shall require all commercial contractors to enclose, cover and /or seal all transfer vehicles to contain all solid waste and prevent spilling or scattering of solid waste during transportation thereof. If any material is spilled, whether on private or public property, the contractor shall clean it up within twenty-four hours after the earlier of receipt of notice from County or contractor's first having actual knowledge of the spill. If contractor does not clean it up within the required time, the County may clean it up, and the County shall be made whole for any costs incurred for the cleanup by the contractor.
- Timing of implementation – Ongoing.
 - Implementation – Non-disposal facility operators.
 - Monitoring – Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 5-2

A litter abatement program shall be developed and implemented by each waste by rail facility operator demonstrating how inadvertent litter that may be generated on- and off-site will be adequately controlled. Each facility's litter abatement program shall be submitted to, and approved by, the LEA prior to operations under the project.

Each waste by rail facility shall assign a litter coordinator who shall be responsible for implementing the litter abatement program and responding to any potential litter complaints by the public. The litter coordinator will determine the cause of the complaint and will ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact telephone number for the litter coordinator shall be posted conspicuously at entrances to the waste by rail facilities.

On-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented within each waste by rail facility to control litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

- A. Litter fences shall be established around new waste by rail facilities, as necessary to prevent litter blowing onto off-site areas.
- B. Litter along on-site roads shall be collected and removed routinely.

Off-site Mitigation - Measures to be included and implemented to control off-site litter shall include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable:

- C. Open cargo areas of intermodal containers or gondola cars hauling waste shall be covered.
- D. A litter abatement program shall be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial rail haulers. The program could include but not be limited to: 1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough

cleaning and emptying of intermodal containers or gondola cars, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created through waste by rail transport.

- E. The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce litter along the railroad and roadside.
 - F. The litter abatement program shall require all commercial contractors to enclose, cover and /or seal all intermodal containers or gondola cars to contain all solid waste and prevent spilling or scattering of solid waste during transportation thereof. If any material is spilled, whether on private or public property, the contractor shall clean it up within twenty-four hours after the earlier of receipt of notice from County or contractor's first having actual knowledge of the spill. If contractor does not clean it up within the required time, the County may clean it up, and the County shall be made whole for any costs incurred for the cleanup by the contractor.
- Timing of implementation – Ongoing.
 - Implementation – Waste by rail facility operators.
 - Monitoring – Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Air Quality

Mitigation Measure 6-2a [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(a)]

The County and cities shall consider air emissions when purchasing new equipment and when entering into agreements with solid waste operators. Cleaner vehicles shall be weighted more favorably than less clean vehicles.

- Timing of implementation – Prior to construction and ongoing.
- Implementation – County of Sonoma and/or cities in Sonoma County.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 6-2b [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(b)]

1. New facilities shall be sited to maximize separation between haul routes/facilities and sensitive receptors to the extent practical.
2. New facilities shall encourage the use of low emissions vehicles that control diesel particulates with engine filters or by using low emissions fuels such as compressed natural gas.

3. The contractor shall reduce NO_x, ROG, and CO emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the BAAQMD and the NSCAPCD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:
 - a. Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below 10 five minutes.
 - b. The contractor's construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.
 - c. The contractor shall utilize new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.
 - d. The contractor shall substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment where feasible.
4. Asphalt paving materials shall conform to the most recent guidelines by the air district having jurisdiction.
- Timing of implementation – (1) Prior to project approval; (2) Ongoing; (3) and (4) Prior to project construction, during project construction.
- Implementation – New facility project sponsors and contractors.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 6-2(c) [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-1(c)]

1. Contracts for operation of proposed facilities described in the ~~2003~~ CoIWMP shall require contractors to limit idling time of diesel equipment to 10 five minutes when practical. Contracts shall also require that equipment be serviced at regular intervals to keep engines operating with parameters that will prevent excessive emissions.
2. Contracts for operation of proposed facilities described in the ~~2003~~ CoIWMP shall include incentives for using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines in stationary equipment.
- Timing of implementation – Ongoing.
- Implementation – New facility project sponsors and contractors.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 6-3 [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-2]

The contractor shall reduce particulate emissions by complying with the dust control strategies developed by the NSCAPCD and the BAAQMD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

1. The contractor shall water in late morning and at the end of the day all earth surfaces during clearing, grading, earthmoving, and other site preparation activities.
2. The contractor shall use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roads.
3. The contractor shall increase the watering frequency for exposed and erodible soil surfaces whenever winds exceed 15 mph.
4. The contractor shall water exposed soil surfaces, including cover stockpiles, roadways, and parking and staging areas, to minimize dust and soil erosion.

5. The contractor shall sweep streets adjacent to the new and expanded non-disposal facilities at the end of each day.
6. The contractor shall control construction, operation, and site maintenance vehicle speed to 15 mph on unpaved roads.
- Timing of implementation – Ongoing.
- Implementation – New facility project sponsors and contractors.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 6-4 [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-3]

- A. Control of odors shall be implemented through the use of Best Management Practices utilized with Sonoma County such as the avoidance of compost disturbance in afternoon hours, regulating moisture content, and turning compost windrows.
- B. If odor persists as a problem, compost piles or windrows shall be covered with soil or finished compost to reduce emissions of odors.
- C. The landfill will be covered at the end of every day with plastic, soil or other appropriate material.
- D. Any cracks in the landfill surface will be repaired as soon as practical.
- E. Acidity levels in leachate ponds will be monitored and pH adjusted as necessary to reduce odor problems.
- F. When new compost facilities are proposed, consideration will be given to operations that are conducted inside buildings using air filtration systems to prevent release of odors.
- Timing of implementation – Ongoing.
- Implementation – Landfill and compost operators.
- Monitoring – (A) and (B) Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency; (C) through (F) Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board

Mitigation Measure 6-5: [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-4(b)]

Same as Mitigation Measures 6-2(a), (b), and (c).

Mitigation Measure 6-6: [2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 10-4(b)]

Same as Mitigation Measures 6-2(a), (b), and (c).

Noise

Mitigation Measure 7-1 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-1]

1. Construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7AM to 7PM to the extent practical.
2. Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. Wherever possible, noise-generated construction equipment shall be shielded from nearby residences by noise-attenuating walls, berms, or enclosures.
3. The contractor shall attempt to locate stationary noise sources as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses.

4. Idling of construction equipment engines shall be minimized; engines shall be shut off when not in use, where applicable.
- Timing of implementation – (a) Prior to project construction; (b) through (d) During project construction.
- Implementation – New facility project sponsors and contractors.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-3 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-2]

- A. Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.
- B. The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles (including locomotive engines if waste transport by rail is implemented), and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County does not make direct purchases of such vehicles, they will require their licensed/franchised haulers, via their licensed/franchised agreement, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.
- C. A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for new and expanded non-disposal facilities including any new household hazardous waste facilities and/or local rail yards to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation.
- Timing of implementation – (a), (b) Ongoing; (c) Prior to project approval.
- Implementation – New non-disposal facility operators, new waste by rail facility operators, and new household hazardous waste collection facility operators.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-6 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 11-3]

- A. Same as Mitigation Measure ~~11-2~~ 7-3 (B) and (C).
- B. The noise evaluation described in Mitigation Measure ~~11-2~~ 7-3 (C) shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and locate equipment and operations to minimize the noise exposure to the extent practical. The evaluation should consider enclosures for noise equipment or sound barriers to shield off-site receptors from noise. Additionally, if WBR is pursued, the noise evaluation must consider location of sensitive receptors when determining where to place the local rail yard.
- Timing of implementation – (a) Prior to project approval, ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval.
- Implementation – New non-disposal facility operators, new waste by rail facility operators, and new household hazardous waste collection facility operators.
- Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Transportation and Traffic

Mitigation Measure 8-2 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 9-1]

- A. To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities shall not be located in areas with significant road congestion, as designed in the cities' and County General Plan.
 - B. To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities shall be located near other commercial or industrial facilities to allow for the combination of activities in one trip and reduce overall trip generation.
 - C. Traffic Management Plans (TMP) shall be developed for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities, as required. These plans shall schedule truck trips so that roadway segments with the potential to be significantly impacted are avoided during peak hours. In addition, these plans shall detail the hours of operation and other restrictions on truck trips for each of the facilities and shall include plans for employee car pooling and bus transportation, where appropriate and feasible. The plans shall be updated periodically in response to changing traffic conditions and improvements to the highway system. The TMP shall include a site-specific traffic evaluation conducted as part of the siting study for a new non-disposal facility or a new waste by rail facility to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection. The traffic evaluation shall consider limiting non-disposal facility or waste by rail facility operations to either commercial or private (general public) haulers, as well as co-locating of disposal and non-disposal facilities and waste by rail facilities to reduce haul trips.
 - D. Countywide Traffic Mitigation fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the ~~2003~~ CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.
- Timing of implementation – (a) through (c) Prior to project approval; (d) Prior to project construction.
 - Implementation – New non-disposal facility operators and new waste by rail facility operators.
 - Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 8-2

- E. Construction Traffic Management Plans shall be prepared for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities and new waste by rail facilities. These plans shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of work hours, haul routes, work area delineation, and traffic control and flagging procedures, if required.
- Timing of implementation – Prior to project approval.
 - Implementation – New and expanded non-disposal facility operators and new waste by rail facility operators
 - Monitoring – Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-3 [Recommended Revisions to 2003 SPEIR Mitigation Measure 9-4]

If significant traffic impacts to the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections continue beyond 2015, mitigation measures such as the following shall be implemented:

- A. The Integrated Waste Division or the current Central Disposal Site operator will consider restricting truck traffic that is subject to County or current operator control so that trucks do not travel through the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and/or the Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections during peak traffic hours. This shall apply only to new truck trips associated with projects pursuant to the ~~2003~~ CoIWMP and revisions to the

CoIWMP (including Divestiture), and not existing traffic using the Central Disposal Site. The restriction shall apply to trucks subject to County or current operator control, such as those making deliveries for cover soil and liner materials, and trucks associated with construction at the site. This measure shall remain in effect until a traffic signal has been installed at these intersections.

- B. Prior to construction of projects at the Central Disposal Site pursuant to the ~~2003~~ CoIWMP, the Integrated Waste Division or the current Central Disposal Site operator shall pay a traffic mitigation fee that includes a fair share contribution toward the installation of signals at the Stony Point Road/Roblar Road and Stony Point Road / West Railroad Avenue intersections.
 - C. Consider restricting hours of operation so that traffic is not added to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. This restriction would remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.
 - D. Consider restricting the use of the site to commercial operators only, thereby reducing the number of vehicles using the Stony Point Road /Roblar Road and Stony Point Road /West Railroad Avenue intersection.
- Timing of implementation – (A), (C), (D) Prior to project approval; (B) Prior to project construction.
 - Implementation – Integrated Waste Division of the Sonoma County Transportation & Public Works Department or the current Central Disposal Site operator.
 - Monitoring – Lead Agency.

EXHIBIT C-2

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program from 2003 CoIWMP

APPENDIX F

**MITIGATION MONITORING
PROGRAM**

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR THE
FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
2003 SONOMA COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(2003 CoIWMP)

Introduction

The SCWMA is the lead agency for the 2003 CoIWMP Final SPEIR (FSPEIR). As lead agency, it is responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measures included in the certified FSPEIR are adequate, feasible, and implemented pursuant to CEQA. The purpose of this Mitigation Monitoring Program is to identify how the SCWMA will comply with these requirements.

As identified in the 2003 CoIWMP, the SCWMA is a composite of the County of Sonoma and different incorporated jurisdictions located within Sonoma County. Specific projects that will implement the 2003 CoIWMP may be carried out or permitted by the County of Sonoma, one of the incorporated cities, or the SCWMA. The mitigation measures identified in the 2003 CoIWMP FSPEIR will be the responsibility of the entity proposing to carry out the project. It is anticipated that these entities will function as Lead Agencies in accordance with CEQA.

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires that, when making findings required by subdivision (a) of Section 21081, a lead agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for "changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation."

The Mitigation Monitoring Program for the 2003 CoIWMP is organized in outline form and keyed to each adopted FSPEIR mitigation measure. For each measure, the following information is provided:

1. A statement of the mitigation measure;
2. The timing for verification of implementation of the mitigation measures.
3. Specification of the party/parties responsible for implementation of the measure;
4. The assignment of mitigation monitoring responsibility; and

For most Mitigation Measures, the verification timing and agencies responsible for implementation and monitoring are indicated and are self-explanatory; however, additional explanation is provided for the following situations.

In cases where the timing for verification of the mitigation is indicated as "ongoing", the agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the mitigation already had jurisdiction over the activity along with inspection obligations required by law. For example, to mitigate impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality (Mitigation Measure 7-6), solid waste disposal facilities are required to cover waste with soil (or other cover material) each day to prevent contact with stormwater. This measure will be monitored on a regular and ongoing basis through required inspections by the Local Enforcement Agency (Sonoma County Public Health Department, Environmental Health Division).

In certain cases, where “implementation” of a plan is a part of the Mitigation Measure, and two agencies are listed as responsible for monitoring, the first agency listed is responsible for ensuring that such a plan is prepared. The second agency listed has jurisdiction under existing law to enforce implementation and compliance with requirements of the plan. For example, to mitigate impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality (Revised Mitigation Measure 7-3), solid waste non-disposal facilities are required to prepare a detailed Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. In this case, the Member Jurisdiction as lead agency will ensure that such a plan is prepared followed by the review, approval, and monitoring by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

In general, this monitoring plan ensures that each mitigation measure will be implemented because the designated monitoring agency will make sure that the party responsible for implementing the measure has actually carried out the measure (or otherwise appropriately guaranteed that it will be complied with through contractual or other agreements) before the particular project is allowed to go any further in the construction or operations process. For instance, if the timing for verification of implementation of a mitigation measure is noted as “prior to issuance of building permits,” then the party responsible for complying with the mitigation measure (usually the project applicant) will have to demonstrate to the monitoring agency that the measure has been implemented before the monitoring agency will issue a building permit.

Any new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities that result from implementation of the 2003 CoIWMP are expected to be located on land within the jurisdiction of the County. Therefore, the monitoring agency for each mitigation measure designed to address disposal facilities is generally a County agency. The 2003 CoIWMP contemplates, however, that new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities may be located either in a city within the County or on land under County jurisdiction. Because it is not now known precisely where such facilities will be (and several of the same type of facilities may be located in different cities throughout the County), the monitoring program specifies that the member jurisdiction and a city if the property lies within a city’s boundaries – will monitor compliance with mitigation measures required for that project.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this Mitigation Monitoring Program include the following:

BAAQMD – Bay Area Air Quality Management District
 LEA – Local Enforcement Agency (Sonoma County Environmental Health)
 NSCAPCD – Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District
 RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board
 SCWMA – Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

LAND USE***Mitigation Measure 4-1***

In siting new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new or expanded facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts. Examples of such measures include establishing buffer zones, sound-proofing facilities, restricting outdoor activities and limiting hours of operation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval; Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-2

In siting new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts. Examples of such measures include establishing buffer zones, visual screens using berms and landscaping, and limiting hours of operation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval; Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-3

Although solid waste facilities would be subject to the Exclusionary and Comparative Criteria in the 2003 CoIWMF Siting Element, there are no mitigation measures for the loss of important resource lands or for the change in character of the lands. Therefore, this impact is considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-4

Geologic studies of future landfill expansion and new landfill sites will address the possibility that mineral resources could be located under sites of new facilities. To the extent practical, mineral recovery efforts will be incorporated into the construction of the Central Landfill expansion or new landfills.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-1

(a) Non-disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded non-disposal facilities shall conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdictions' building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or Cities' general site design standards. The proposed new non-disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities' policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project approval; (c), (d), Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-2

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-1 (b) and 5-1 (d).

(b) All new or expanded non-disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure (i.e., liquefaction) shall include project designs (e.g., soil densification) for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-3

(a) New or expanded disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones or as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded disposal facilities shall conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code

(UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdictions' building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' general site design standards. The proposed new and expanded disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

(e) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in geologically unstable areas.

(f) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in seismic impact zones unless containment structures (leachate collection systems, liners, surface water management systems, etc.) are engineered and constructed to preclude failure during rapid geologic change.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (e), (f) Prior to project approval; approval; (c), (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-4

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-3 (a through f).

(b) All new or expanded disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure (i.e., liquefaction) shall include project designs (e.g., soil densification) for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** -Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 5-5

The grading plan for the West Expansion area at the Central Disposal Site and the future landfill will incorporate design features to prevent slope failures. These include maximum fill slopes as determined suitable by a registered engineering geologist. The embankments of new sedimentation basins and landfill slopes will be constructed so that the factor of safety is greater than 1.5.

- **Timing of Implementation** -Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 5-6

Final landfill grades will be constructed in accordance with Section 20650 of Title 27 of the CCR which requires that "Covered surfaces of the disposal area shall be graded to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding. Grades shall be established of sufficient slopes to account for future settlement of the fill surface." Grades will be of sufficient slopes to allow for

future settlement of the final cover and to avoid ponding and infiltration of stormwater. The landfill gas collection system will use flexible pipe and be designed to accommodate settlement of the refuse.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction; ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Revised Mitigation Measures 6-1

(a) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(b) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(c) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(d) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(e) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(f) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

- To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
 - Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
 - Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (f) Prior to and during project construction.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measures 6-2

To the extent feasible, all new facilities and expansion of existing facilities shall comply with the General Plan objectives and avoid siting on agricultural lands as defined in the General Plan. If a non-disposal facility is sited on agricultural land, this would constitute a **significant and unavoidable** impact.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 6-3(a)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans shall be prepared and revised as needed for all facilities at the Central Disposal Site or other new landfills. Plans shall be submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and at a minimum shall include:

- (a) A description of the critical features of the erosion control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways, along with a description and schedule for routine maintenance of these features.
- (b) A construction schedule for components of the erosion control system.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board

Additions to Mitigation Measure 6-3(a)

(c) A requirement to vegetate side slopes and waste-fill slopes. Temporary and permanent vegetative cover shall be established as soon as possible on side slopes and waste-fill slopes. To protect the slopes prior to vegetation establishment, a mulch, consisting of straw or wood fiber shall be applied at the time of seeding. A tackifier shall be applied with the mulch as needed to prevent loss of the mulch due to wind or water movement. Sample specifications for revegetating disturbed areas shall be included, with a description of the types of areas to be revegetated, the equipment and procedures to be used, and the dates for the seeding. For areas where an erosion potential exists, but it is not practical to establish vegetation, specifications for placing mulch or temporary covers shall be included.

(d) Specifications for construction features to reduce erosion. These shall include benches on slopes to intercept sheet flow and shorten drainage paths, protective linings (e.g., riprap, concrete, grass, erosion control mats) on interim and final drainage ways, and energy dissipators at inlets and outlets of sediment ponds and at outlets of culverts.

(e) Best Management Practices for construction and operation of the landfill and other facilities. This includes miscellaneous grading and removal of cover soil from all facilities.

(f) Specifications for watering roads, borrow areas, and construction areas to control wind erosion.

- (g) An inspection and/or maintenance schedule for critical parts of the sediment control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways.
- (h) A schedule for winterizing that will ensure that critical work is done prior to October 15th each year.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (c) Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing; (d) Prior to project construction; (e), (f) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (g), (h) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

New Mitigation Measure 6-3(b)

Although solid waste facilities would be subject to the Exclusionary and Comparative Criteria in the 2003 CoIWMP Siting Element, there are no mitigation measures for the loss of important agricultural lands or for the change in character of the lands. Therefore, this impact is considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-1

- (a) Stormwater runoff from waste handling areas shall be treated on site or routed to the sanitary sewer for treatment prior to discharge.
- (b) To the extent feasible, materials handling and storage areas shall be covered to prevent contact with stormwaters.
- (c) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction, ongoing; (c) Prior to project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-2

- (a) To the extent feasible, new facilities shall be located outside of areas at high risk for flooding (i.e., near rivers, within 100-year floodplains).
- (b) The design of new facilities shall, to the extent feasible, minimize the amount of impermeable surface and incorporate methods to lessen surface runoff from the site.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-3

(a) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(b) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(c) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

- To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
- Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
- Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.

(d) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(e) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(f) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(g) Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly. Precipitation agents, such as alum, may be introduced to speed the action of settling suspended particles. Alternatively, either gravity or pressure filtration could be used if sufficient space for sedimentation facilities is unavailable.

(h) Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control/Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prior to the start of construction. The SPCC Plan should cover actions needed to minimize the potential for

accidental spillage of construction-related contaminants such as fuel, oil, or other chemicals. Such contaminants should not be drained onto the soil; rather, they should be confined to sealed containers and removed to proper disposal sites. Refueling should be conducted in a location where spills could be contained.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (f), (g), (h) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (c), (d), (e) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-4

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 7-1(a), 7-1(b) and 7-1(c).

(b) Construct a separate spill control facility around and under the waste intake, storage, and loading areas to provide for containment of any hazardous spills that might occur in the vicinity.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Same as 7-1(a), (b), & (c); (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-5

(a) Cover materials (soil) shall be placed over waste materials at the end of each day to prevent water from ponding on the landfill.

(b) A low-permeability final landfill cover, as required by CCR, Title 23, Chapter 15, shall be placed over the landfill during closure.

(c) The volume of fluid that enters the landfill shall be minimized by prohibiting the disposal of liquid waste.

(d) The landfill shall be designed with an adequate drainage and collection system to prevent to the extent possible the migration of leachate off-site.

(e) Landfills shall be located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between solid waste and ground and surface waters and where soil characteristics, distance from waste to groundwater, and other factors will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses of surface or ground water beneath or adjacent to a landfill (California Water Regulations, Chapter 15, Article 3, Section 2533).

(f) Current industry standards for leachate management shall be implemented (e.g., storing leachate in lined on-site ponds where it can evaporate naturally) or, if storage is impossible, transporting leachate to the nearest wastewater treatment plant capable of treating the leachate and not exceeding effluent discharge limits.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project construction and ongoing (d) Prior to project construction; (e), (f) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction

Exhibit C-2

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Additions to Mitigation Measures 7-5

(g) Leachate and wastewater collection and disposal systems shall be designed with enough capacity to accommodate the amount of leachate predicted to be generated during the wettest year of record.

(h) Construction of all new landfill cells will comply with the requirements of Title 27 for liner impermeability.

(i) A landfill leachate and wastewater management program will be implemented which will include monitoring leachate and wastewater levels and emptying ponds as necessary to ensure adequate storage capacity.

(j) Investigate and consider methods for treatment of leachate and wastewater on-site and disposal by irrigation at any expanded or new landfill site.

(k) All exterior drainage from each landfill site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (g), (h) Prior to project construction; (i) Ongoing; (j), (k) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-6

(a) To the extent feasible, the working face of the landfill shall be covered with soil or other approved alternate cover material to prevent contact with stormwaters.

(b) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction, and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-7

(a) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(b) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(c) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

1. To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
2. Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
3. Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated.

(d) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(e) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(f) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(g) Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly.

(h) Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control/Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prior to the start of construction. The SPCC Plan should cover actions needed to minimize the potential for accidental spillage of construction-related contaminants such as fuel, oil, or other chemicals. Such contaminants should not be drained onto the soil; rather, they should be confined to sealed containers and removed to proper disposal sites. Refueling should be conducted in a location where spills could be contained.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (d), (e) Prior to project construction; (c) Prior to project construction; (f) During project construction; (g) During project construction and ongoing; (h) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-8

(a) Mitigation implemented to control erosion during operation of the landfill shall be similar to that implemented during construction (see Mitigation Measure 7-7 above).

(b) Permanent drainage ditches shall be constructed around the landfill perimeter to convey runoff water from the project site. These permanent drainage ditches shall be lined with native grass, concrete, corrugated metal, or other material that will limit water infiltration and soil erosion.

Temporary and permanent berms, collection ditches, benches, and stormwater downdrains shall be constructed to convey water runoff from the landfill surface and downslopes.

(c) On- or off-site detention ponds shall be constructed and maintained and site runoff shall be collected and sedimentation completed in the ponds prior to discharge to surface waters. The ponds shall be adequately designed so that no net increase over existing conditions in stormwater flows from the project site are expected to result from a 100-year flood event.

(d) Prior to the rainy season, drainage facilities shall be inspected and, if necessary, cleared of debris.

(e) Drainage facilities shall be inspected after the first significant rain of the season to ensure that the system is functioning.

(f) Runoff from areas upgradient of the landfill shall be routed around the landfill.

(g) Landfills shall not be developed within a 100-year floodplain (40 CFR 258).

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (d) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (c), (g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (e) ongoing; (f) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-9

(a) New waste management facilities will use water conservation techniques such as reclaimed water use and water recycling where feasible.

(b) If anaerobic digestion is used to process organics, a complete site specific groundwater study or groundwater availability determination to demonstrate that water use levels will not deplete groundwater supplies for surrounding properties.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-10

Spill prevention and cleanup plans will be required in all construction contracts. Any contracts which involve blasting will require that explosives spilled during the loading of the blasting holes be cleaned up prior to detonating the explosives.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-11

If blasting will be done near an existing landfill, a qualified blasting specialist will design the blasting program to ensure that peak particle velocities resulting from blasts will be lower than the amount that could damage the landfill liner or leachate collection system.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-12

When feasible, large non-disposal facilities (i.e., composting facilities) shall provide permeable surfaces and retention basins to aid in the recharge of groundwater in accordance with the water quality standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PUBLIC SAFETY, HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS***Revised Mitigation Measure 8-1***

(a) Curbside recycling operations shall be established so that no direct worker contact with the materials occurs. Automated can pick-up, commingled collection, and/or separate materials bins could meet this objective.

(b) Workers shall be supplied with appropriate safety gear which provide the maximum protection available while still affording sufficient manual dexterity for accomplishing their sorting tasks.

(c) All workers shall have current vaccinations against diseases such as tetanus, polio, or other diseases which could be spread through direct contact with solid waste.

(d) Workers shall be trained to spot hypodermic needles during sorting, extract them from the sorting line, and deposit them in a plastic sharps disposal container kept at each sorting station.

(e) Sharps containers filled at the non-disposal facility and landfill, as well as containers encountered in curbside materials during sorting operations, shall be properly disposed of with a licensed medical waste hauler.

(f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction and ongoing.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-2

(a) Backyard composting training for the general public shall address the potential health effects associated with composting. Training will describe how proper moisture content will reduce dust generation and maximize microbial action and how sufficient oxygen content is critical to maintaining microbial action, regulating temperature, and reducing odors and pathogens. Persons with weakened immune systems or persons with allergies, asthma, or other respiratory problems shall be discouraged from participating in backyard composting. Backyard composters shall also be encouraged to thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water after each contact with backyard compost piles.

(b) Composting operations at the new or expanded composting facility(ies) shall include the following procedures:

1. Proper moisture content shall be maintained in compost piles or windrows.
2. Proper temperatures and oxygen content shall be maintained in compost piles/windrows through aeration and compost turning or agitation. Operating procedures shall require that the compost pile be heated to approximately 132-140° to ensure that all pathogens have been eliminated.
3. Loading and compost turning equipment shall have enclosed, ventilated cabs and the ventilation systems shall be maintained regularly, or individual respiratory protection (dust masks) will be utilized.
4. Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.
5. Composting facility operators shall inform compost workers about the possibility for development of pulmonary hypersensitivity. Workers shall be encouraged to report unusual health problems to their supervisors and physicians.
6. New and expanded non-disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-3

(a) A HHW Facility Operations Plan shall be developed for each permanent HHW facility. This plan shall include procedures for waste acceptance and screening, waste management practices, stormwater management, worker health and safety, and emergency prevention, precaution and response.

(b) An emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed for each collection site in order

to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the collection site operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the collection site.

(c) A safety inspector shall be assigned by the HHW program operations manager to oversee field activities, spot potential risks, and ensure conformance with regulations.

(d) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.

(e) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.

(f) An on-site eye wash and shower station shall be provided at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(h) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.

(i) A drainage containment and collection system shall be set up around the HHW collection and storage facilities to prevent discharge of spilled materials to soil or groundwater. All spilled material shall be collected and treated separately to prevent the spread of any hazardous constituents.

(j) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any non-disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.

(k) A Load Checking Program shall be updated and implemented to ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes illegally disposed with solid waste accepted at non-disposal facilities and the landfill. Any hazardous wastes found while conducting the Load Checking Program shall be disposed of according to applicable state and federal regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (k) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-4

(a) Prior to permitting, develop and implement (in consultation with the Fire Marshal) a Fire Prevention Program for each facility, as necessary. This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms, such as an automatic sprinkler system and fire retardant building materials in the design of the structure, as well as procedural programs for minimizing/extinguishing fire hazards.

(b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

(d) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.

(e) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (f) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-5

Same as Mitigation Measure 8-4 (a through e).

(f) Consider reducing operating hours at new or expanded non-disposal facilities in order to reduce the accumulation of combustible solid waste for transfer and storage.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(h) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

- **Timing of Implementation** -(a) through (h) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measures 8-6

(a) Rodent traps shall be placed strategically around the public drop-off areas and recycling areas, as required. This measure shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

(b) Landscape materials shall exclude plants, such as ivy, which may provide hidden nesting areas for rodents.

(c) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (c) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-7

Mitigation measures will result from the site specific CEQA review process, and will include the general following mitigation measures:

(a) Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.

(b) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.

(c) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.

(d) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.

(e) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any areas of the disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, and/or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.

(f) Prior to operations, develop and implement (in consultation with the Fire Marshal) a Fire Prevention Program for each facility, as necessary. This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms, such as an automatic sprinkler system and fire retardant building materials, in the design of the structure, as well as procedural programs for minimizing/extinguishing fire hazards.

(g) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

(h) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.

Exhibit C-2

- (i) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.
- (j) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.
- (k) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.
- (l) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (l) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (k) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-8

If hazardous materials are used at the RMF, the following mitigations will be implemented:

- (a) An emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed for the RMF in order to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the facility.
- (b) A safety inspector shall be assigned by the RMF operations manager to oversee the transportation, use and disposal of hazardous materials to ensure that workers, the general public, and the environment are protected from accidents or spills.
- (c) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted as necessary by the program safety inspector.
- (d) An on-site eye wash and shower station shall be provided at the RMF.
- (e) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at the RMF in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.
- (f) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.

(g) A drainage containment and collection system shall be set up around the chemical use area at the RMF to prevent discharge of spilled materials to soil or groundwater. All spilled material shall be collected and treated separately to prevent the spread of any hazardous constituents.

(h) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to the RMF shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.

(i) New and expanded non-disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (j) Prior to project construction, ongoing. Prior to project
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 8-9

(a) Blasting at the Central Disposal Site shall be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the study conducted by Geotek in 1998, and any further site-specific blasting study conducted by a licensed blasting engineer. At a minimum, mitigation shall include:

1. All blasts will be designed to minimize peak particle velocity at the nearest off-site structures.
2. Measures will be taken to control air blast (overpressure), including stemming explosive charges with clean crushed stone, ensuring the minimum distance between bore holes and the rock face, keeping drilling logs to describe ground conditions, adjusting blast design to isolate explosive charges from weak areas, avoiding blasting during heavy cloud cover or windy conditions and monitoring overpressure at or near nearby residences.

(b) If blasting is necessary at a new solid waste disposal site, a site-specific blasting study to establish procedures to minimize peak particle velocities and overpressure will be conducted.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) Prior to Project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-10

In the event that a facility is located on a designated contaminated site, a site-specific study will be done to ensure that proper handling and disposal methods will be used to minimize environmental impacts. The study shall include a search of records of hazardous materials presence, a field assessment of conditions on the site to determine whether visual evidence of hazardous materials is present, and a plan to treat and/or clean up the site in accordance with regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Sonoma County Environmental Health if hazardous materials are present. Site specific analysis would be done at the time facility locations are proposed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 8-11

Update the existing or develop a new Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-12

(a) Safety measures shall be implemented, including, at a minimum, emergency response procedures, safety inspections, safety training, restriction of unauthorized access to areas where hazardous materials are stored, and timely containment and cleanup of spills.

(b) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction, and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-13

(a) Future non-disposal and disposal facilities located in Sonoma County shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in conformance with the requirements of the Fire Marshall's Vegetation Management Plan and Fire Safe Standards.

(b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction, ongoing; (c) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.

- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

TRANSPORTATION

Revised Mitigation Measure 9-1

(a) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall not be located in areas with significant road congestion, as designated in the cities' and County General Plans;

(b) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall be located near other commercial facilities to allow for the combination of activities in one trip and reduce overall trip generation.

(c) Traffic Management Plans (TMP) shall be developed for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities, as required. These plans shall schedule truck trips so that roadway segments with the potential to be significantly impacted are avoided during peak hours. In addition, these plans shall detail the hours of operation and other restrictions on truck trips for each of the facilities and shall include plans for employee car pooling and bus transportation, where appropriate and feasible. The plans shall be updated periodically in response to changing traffic conditions and improvements to the highway system. The TMP shall include a site-specific traffic evaluation conducted as part of the siting study for a new non-disposal facility to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection. The traffic evaluation shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to either commercial or private (general public) haulers, as well as co-locating of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce haul trips.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additions to Mitigation Measures 9-1

(d) Countywide Traffic Mitigation Fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 9-2

(a) The siting study for a new landfill shall consider the adequacy and operation of the local roads and intersections as part of the comparative criteria.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 9-2

(b) A site-specific traffic evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for a new landfill, to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection and to identify road or intersection improvements and/or changes needed to accommodate landfill traffic.

(c) Countywide Traffic Mitigation Fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval; (c) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-3

Traffic analysis shall be conducted at the time a site-specific environmental analysis of a quarry project is undertaken. If rock extraction traffic would cause significant congestion at the Stony Point/Roblar or Stony Point/West Railroad intersections, the following mitigation measures shall be considered:

(a) Trucks hauling rock from the landfill quarry shall be restricted so that they do not add traffic to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. Restrictions could include alternative hours of operation or alternative haul routes. This restriction shall remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

(b) The quarry operator shall pay a traffic mitigation fee to provide a fair-share contribution toward the cost of signalizing the intersections.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-4

If significant traffic impacts to the Stony Point/Roblar Roads and Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections continue beyond 2015, mitigation measures such as the following shall be implemented:

(a) The Integrated Waste Division will consider restricting truck traffic that is subject to County control so that trucks do not travel through the Stony Point/Roblar and/or Stony Point Road/West Railroad intersections during peak traffic hours. This shall apply only to new truck trips associated with projects pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP and not existing traffic using the Central Disposal Site. The restriction shall apply to trucks subject to County control, such as those making deliveries of cover soil and liner materials, and trucks associated with construction at the site. This measure shall remain in effect until a traffic signal has been installed at these intersections.

(b) Prior to construction of projects at the Central Disposal Site pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP, the Integrated Waste Division shall pay a traffic mitigation fee that includes a fair share contribution toward the installation of signals at the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

(c) Consider restricting hours of operation so that traffic is not added to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. This restriction would remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

(d) Consider restricting the use of the site to commercial operators only, thereby reducing the number of vehicles using the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (c), (d) Prior to project approval; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-5

Prior to the commencement of hauling, the quarry operator and the Integrated Waste Division shall implement a truck driver education program which familiarizes rock and commercial refuse haulers with speed limit zones, school bus stops, areas of low sight distance on the haul route, permit limits on trucking, weight and load height limits, circulation routes through the landfill to minimize interference, and other measures which will reduce public conflicts. The Integrated Waste Division shall maintain a record of the drivers receiving the orientation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-6

(a) Driveways and access roads for the new landfill and non-disposal facilities shall be designed to AASHTO standards to ensure safety hazards are minimized. These standards include driveway width, acceleration-deceleration lanes, and turning radius requirements.

(b) Prior to operation, minor roads that would be used as haul routes shall be examined for existing safety problems and corrections shall be made as necessary to accommodate traffic from new facilities.

(c) Design access roads for new facilities to accommodate emergency vehicles in accordance with County Fire Safe Standards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (c) Prior to project construction; (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

AIR QUALITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a)

The County and cities shall consider air emissions when purchasing new equipment and when entering into agreements with solid waste operators. Cleaner vehicles shall be weighted more favorably than less clean vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (b) (Construction)

1. New facilities shall be sited to maximize separation between haul routes/facilities and sensitive receptors to the extent practical.
 2. New facilities shall encourage the use of low emissions vehicles that control diesel particulates with engine filters or by using low emissions fuel such as compressed natural gas.
 3. The contractor shall reduce NO_x, ROG, and CO emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the BAAQMD and the NSCAPCD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:
 - a. Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below 10 minutes.
 - b. The contractor's construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.
 - c. The contractor shall utilize new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.
 - d. The contractor shall substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment where feasible. The contractor shall electrify equipment where practical.
 4. Asphalt paving materials shall conform to the most recent guidelines by the air district having jurisdiction.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (b1) Prior to project approval; (b2) Ongoing; (b3), (b4) Prior to project construction, during project construction.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (c) (Operations)

1. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall require operators to limit idling time of diesel equipment to 10 minutes when practical. Contracts shall also require that equipment be serviced at regular intervals to keep engines operating within parameters that will prevent excessive emissions.
 2. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall include incentives for using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines in stationary equipment.
 3. Alternate technology, such as a fuel cell or cleaner burning engines, shall be considered for any electricity generation plant implemented by programs in the 2003 CoIWMP.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (c1) through (c3) Ongoing.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (d)

If emissions of criteria pollutants are produced by the selected technology for processing of organic waste at the RMF, the facility will be equipped with a means to collect or treat emissions which may include air control and emission filters to comply with air quality standards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2

The contractor shall reduce particulate emissions by complying with the dust control strategies developed by the NSCAPCD and the BAAQMD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

1. The contractor shall water in late morning and at the end of the day all earth surfaces during clearing, grading, earthmoving, and other site preparation activities.
2. The contractor shall use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roads.
3. The contractor shall increase the watering frequency for exposed and erodible soil surfaces whenever winds exceed 15 mph.
4. The contractor shall water exposed soil surfaces, including cover stockpiles, roadways, and parking and staging areas, to minimize dust and soil erosion.
5. The contractor shall sweep streets adjacent to the new and expanded non-disposal facilities at the end of each day.
6. The contractor shall control construction, operation and maintenance vehicle speed to 15 mph on unpaved roads.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-3

(a) Control of odors shall be implemented through the use of Best Management Practices utilized with Sonoma County such as the avoidance of compost disturbance in afternoon hours, regulating moisture content, and turning compost windrows.

(b) If odor persists as a problem, compost piles or windrows shall be covered with soil or finished compost to reduce emissions of odors.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 10-3

- (c) The landfill shall be covered at the end of every day with plastic, soil or other appropriate material.
- (d) Any cracks in the landfill surface shall be repaired as soon as practical.
- (e) Acidity levels in leachate ponds shall be monitored and pH adjusted as necessary to reduce odor problems.
- (f) When new compost facilities are proposed, consideration will be given to operations that are conducted inside buildings using air filtration systems to prevent release of odors.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-4 (a)

Mitigation measures will include revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a), additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c), including revised Mitigation Measure 10-2 described above.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measures 10-1(a), (b) and (c); 10-2.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-4 (b)

1. To prevent excessive emissions of ROG, future landfill gas collection systems shall be designed to minimize the amount of uncontrolled gas emissions. To ensure that the latest information and technology is considered in the design, the project sponsor will have a qualified consultant prepare recommendations that would include the appropriate collection technology. These recommendations shall be submitted to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for approval prior to the issuance of an Authority To Construct.

2. Mitigation measures shall include revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a) and additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c).

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b1) Prior to project construction; (b2) Same as 10-1(a), (b), and (c).
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Mitigation Measure 10-5

(a) Blasting operations for landfill construction shall be restricted as follows to control dust emissions:

1. To the extent possible, remove all loose dirt and overburden material from blasting areas prior to drilling blast holes.

2. Spray water over blast areas prior to blasting.

3. No loading of explosives in blast holes or blasts shall be conducted when wind speed on site exceeds 15 mph.

(b) Any rock crusher used for landfill construction shall be equipped with a spray mister, or incorporate some other equally effective measure to control dust.

(c) Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2 shall be implemented for the rock extraction operations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) During project construction; (c) Same as Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Mitigation Measure 10-6

(a) To prevent excessive NO_x emissions: 1) Blasting for landfill construction shall be done with water resistant explosives in the wet areas of bore holes. Non-water resistant explosives may be used above the wet areas of bore holes, provided the bore hole is sealed above the wet area so that the non-water resistant explosive remains above the wet area. 2) Blended ammonium nitrate/fuel oil blasting agents shall contain at least 5.7% fuel oil by weight.

(b) Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a) and Additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c) shall also be applied to rock extraction associated with new or expanded landfills.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) Same as Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1(a); additional Mitigation Measures (b), (c).
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/ Air Pollution Control District.

NOISE

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-1

(a) Construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7 AM and 7 PM to the extent practical.

(b) Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. Wherever possible, noise-generating construction equipment shall be shielded from nearby residences by noise-attenuating walls, berms, or enclosures.

(c) The contractor shall attempt to locate stationary noise sources as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction; (b), (c) During project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-2

(a) Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

(b) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles, and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such vehicles, it will require licensed/franchised haulers, via license/franchise agreements, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 11-2

(c) A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for new and expanded non-disposal facilities to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation (see Mitigation Measure 11-3 (b)).

- **Timing of Implementation** - (c) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-3

(a) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion during facility design and when purchasing equipment for the new and expanded facilities and will purchase the quietest equipment available to buy, when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such equipment, it will require facility owner/operators, via conditions of approval, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of equipment.

(b) The noise evaluation described in Mitigation Measure 11-2 (c) shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and locate equipment and operations to minimize the noise exposure to the extent practical. The evaluation should consider enclosures for noisy equipment or sound barriers to shield off-site receptors from noise.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-4

Same as Mitigation Measure 11-1.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measure 11-1.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-5

(a) Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

(b) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles, and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such vehicles, it will require licensed/franchised haulers, via license/franchise agreements, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-6

(a) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing equipment for the disposal facility and will purchase the quietest equipment available to buy, when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such equipment, it shall require facility owner/operators, via conditions of approval, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of equipment.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 11-6

(b) During project analysis, sound levels for landfill and quarry equipment will be analyzed to determine whether standards would be exceeded. If it is determined that noise standards would be exceeded at the property line of any residential use, the project shall include, to the extent practical, sound barriers, special mufflers on equipment, or other means to reduce the noise levels at the property line. A berm or other noise barrier shall be used to break the line of sight between noisy equipment, such as rock hammers and rock crushers, and the property line prior to operation of the equipment.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Revised Mitigation Measure 12-1

(a) When new non-disposal and landfill facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be

performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 12-1

(b) Riparian areas shall be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Revised Mitigation Measure 12-2

(a) No solid waste disposal facility shall be built or expanded within a wetland unless it can be demonstrated that the landfill will not contribute to or cause significant degradation of wetlands or violations of the Clean Water Act or State water quality standards, jeopardize endangered or threatened species, violate any toxic effluent standard, or violate any requirement of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. There must also be no practicable alternative to the proposed location which does not involve wetlands. (Title 40, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Part 258, Subpart B [40 CFR 258].)

(b) When new non-disposal and landfill facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 12-2

(c) Riparian areas will be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation.

(d) Before construction during the active nesting period between March 1 and September 1, the Integrated Waste Division of the Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works shall determine the locations of any active raptor nests that could be affected. If any active nests are found, removal of the trees containing the nests shall be delayed until a qualified wildlife biologist has determined that the young birds are able to leave the nest and forage on their own. A qualified wildlife biologist shall be consulted to determine what activities must be avoided in the vicinity of the nests while the nests are active, and those recommendations shall be followed during construction.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PALEONTOLOGY**Revised Mitigation Measure 13-1**

(a) Intensive on-site cultural and paleontological resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and paleontologist prior to construction in any areas of a site to be used for solid waste non-disposal facilities that are designated as sensitive in a city or County planning document. In addition, the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) will be consulted to determine if previously recorded archaeological sites exist on or in the vicinity of the project site. The purpose of this survey will be to more precisely locate and map significant cultural and paleontological resources. The services of the archaeologist and paleontologist shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the cultural resource surveys, significant archaeological resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility layout to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, formal archaeological data collection work on the significant resources will be completed. This shall include a complete surface collection of cultural material and, at a minimum, excavation of a sample subsurface cultural material sufficient to evaluate the extent, depth, and make-up of site components (i.e., archaeological testing). The overall objectives of such data collection work shall be to explicitly identify those research questions for which the site contains relevant information, with the research questions representing those presently expressed by the body of professional archaeologists in the region. If the results of the archaeological testing indicate that additional mitigative data recovery work is justified or warranted, it will be completed prior to the construction of the facility.

(c) If paleontological resources cannot be avoided by changing the site layout, a program of data collection and recovery shall be implemented.

(d) Archaeological and paleontological monitors shall be present during studies, site construction and development activities in areas of high cultural and paleontological resource sensitivity when recommended by a site-specific study for a project under the CoIWMP or the 2003 CoIWMP, or when a designated Native American tribal representative requests to monitor projects. These monitors shall be retained by the project sponsor. In the event that human remains are unearthed during construction, state law requires that the County Coroner be notified to investigate the nature and circumstances of the discovery. At the time of discovery, work in the immediate vicinity would cease until the Coroner permits work to proceed. If the remains were determined to be prehistoric, the find would be treated as an archaeological site and the mitigation measure described above would apply.

(e) In the event that unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earthmoving activity shall cease until the project sponsor retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist shall examine the finding, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts to those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered (e.g., excavate the significant resource). These additional measures shall be implemented.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 13-2

Same as Mitigation Measure 13-1.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measure 13-1.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 13-3

(a) Intensive on-site historical resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified architectural historian prior to construction where structures over 45 years old or sites known to have historical significance could be affected by proposed facilities. The purpose of the survey shall be to determine the historical significance of the resources and whether the proposed project would affect those structures that are found to have historical significance. The services of the architectural historian shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the historical resource surveys, significant resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility layout to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, mitigation work in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, which address preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic resources, shall be completed for the historical resource.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-1

- (a) To the extent possible, new facilities shall not be located within Designated Scenic Resource Areas as designated in the adopted 1989 Sonoma County General Plan (as amended), unless the facilities are not visible from public roads.
 - (b) A landscaping plan for each facility, if required by local regulations, shall include visual mitigation measures, such as earthen berms, tree screening, and other landscaping elements along the perimeter of the site in order to screen the proposed facility from public view. Earthen berms and tree screening would be especially important along nearby roadways or other visual corridors.
 - (c) Existing trees shall be retained to the extent feasible as a visual screen.
 - (d) New or expanded facility buildings shall be located away from site borders (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the topographical relief of site's existing landforms.
 - (e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, facility support buildings and site plans shall be designed and constructed with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.
 - (f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated immediately following construction.
 - (g) Project lighting equipment shall be of low-profile design, unobtrusive, and consistent with adjacent land uses.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e, g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (f) Ongoing.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-2

On-site Mitigation:

- (a) Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program.
- (b) Litter fences shall be established around new or expanded non-disposal facilities, as necessary to prevent litter from blowing onto off-site areas.
- (c) Litter along on-site roads shall be routinely collected and removed.

Exhibit C-2

Off-site Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled on nearby roads providing access to new or expanded non-disposal facilities with a litter abatement program.

(e) Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g., pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Non-Disposal Sites and by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) in the areas near disposal sites.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, (e)California Highway Patrol.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 14-2

(f) A litter abatement program shall be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial haulers. The program could include, but not be limited to:

1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created upon exiting non-disposal facilities.

(g) The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce roadside litter.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (f), (g) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-3

(a) To the extent possible, new facilities shall not be located within Designated Scenic Resource Areas, as designated in the adopted 1989 Sonoma County General Plan (as amended), unless the facilities are not visible from public roads.

(b) A landscaping plan shall be required for each facility and shall include visual mitigation measures, such as earthen berms, tree screening, and other landscaping elements along the perimeter of the site in order to screen the proposed facility from public view. Earthen berms and tree screening would be especially important along nearby roadways or other visual corridors.

(c) Existing trees shall be retained to the extent feasible as a visual screen.

(d) New or expanded landfills shall utilize site buffer areas (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the relief of site landforms.

(e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, construct new and expanded landfills and facility support buildings with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.

(f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated as soon as practicable.

(g) Project lighting equipment shall be of low-profile design, unobtrusive, and consistent with adjacent land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e, g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (f) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-3

(h) Exterior security lighting plans shall be prepared for all new facilities. Designs shall be consistent with County design standards, including exterior lighting that does not glare onto adjacent parcels, and includes motion sensors to minimize light and glare impacts on surrounding land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-3

(i) Visual analysis of the Central Landfill expansion, or a new landfill site, shall include photo simulation, three-dimensional-terrain modeling, or similar methods to evaluate potential change in visual character as seen from nearby public roads.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (i) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-4

On-site Mitigation:

(a) Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program.

(b) Litter fences shall be established around active landfill areas to prevent litter from blowing onto off-site areas.

(c) Litter along on-site roads shall be routinely collected and removed.

Offsite Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled with a litter abatement program on nearby roads which provides access to new or expanded disposal facilities.

(e) Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g, pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Disposal Sites and by the CHP in the areas near disposal sites.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Ongoing.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, (e) California Highway Patrol.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-4

(f) Roadsides adjacent to landfill sites shall be cleaned each day that the landfill is open. Signs will be posted on roadways adjacent to the landfill site that will provide a phone number that people may call to report vehicles that are seen littering on the way to or from the landfill. The County, or its designee, will, to the extent feasible, identify offending haulers and request that corrective action be taken.

(g) A litter abatement program will be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial refuse haulers. The program could include, but not be limited to, 1) education of commercial refuse haulers, and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers or other similar measures to reduce litter created upon exiting the Central Disposal Site or any new landfill.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (f), (g) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

**POPULATION & HOUSING, PUBLIC SERVICES,
RECREATION, & UTILITIES**

Revised Mitigation Measure 15-1

(a) For each facility and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Fire Prevention Program shall be developed and implemented (in consultation with the Fire Marshal). This program shall detail both structural fire suppression mechanisms in the design of the facilities, such as fire sprinkler systems in facility buildings, as well as procedural programs for minimizing fire hazards.

(b) For each facility that handles hazardous materials and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Hazardous Materials Inventory and Emergency Response Plan shall be prepared and implemented (in consultation with the appropriate local agency).

(c) Private project sponsors shall pay development impact fees to cover the cost of additional fire protection services, if necessary.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 15-2

(a) For each new and expanded solid waste disposal facility, a Fire Prevention program shall be developed and implemented (in consultation with the Fire Marshal). This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms in the design of the facilities, such as fire sprinkler systems in facility buildings, as well as procedural programs for minimizing fire hazards.

(b) Private project sponsors shall pay development impact fees to cover the cost of additional fire protection services, if necessary.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 15-4

Any projects which involve discharge to waterways or stormwater runoff shall comply with the permitting provisions of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-

RESOLUTION OF THE SONOMA COUNTY WASTE
MANAGEMENT AGENCY APPROVING THE 2009
AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FORWARDING
THE 2009 AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989 (AB 939)

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency hereby finds and resolves as follows:

WHEREAS, the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (the "SCWMA") became a Regional Agency on November 15, 1995, as defined under Section 40970 of the California Public Resources Code, representing the Cities of Cloverdale, Cotati, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, and Sonoma, the Town of Windsor, and the County of Sonoma; and

WHEREAS, the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (the "CoIWMP") was approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on April, 1996, and revised at annual intervals with the submission of the Assembly Bill 939 Annual Report to the CIWMB; and

WHEREAS, the 2009 Amendments to the CoIWMP were initiated by the SCWMA to amend and update the 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with AB 939. The 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP propose to: (1) revise the Household Hazardous Waste Element to allow for the development of additional permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities in the County; and (2) revise the Siting Element to allow for out-of-County disposal of solid waste and to allow for future public or private ownership of regional disposal facilities.

WHEREAS, the 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP was prepared in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; and

WHEREAS, the SCWMA held a duly noticed public hearing on June 17, 2009 to discuss the 2009 Amendments to the CoIWMP and the related environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

WHEREAS, on January 20, 2010 the SCWMA certified the Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (the "Final SPEIR") pursuant to CEQA, for the 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP through the approval of Resolution No. ____, which is hereby incorporated by this reference. In adopting Resolution No. ____, the SCWMA considered the Final SPEIR and exercised its independent judgment in reviewing the Final SPEIR and all of the information and data in the administrative record, and all oral and written testimony presented to it during meetings and hearings. As part of this certification, the SCWMA considered the adverse impacts of the 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP, as more fully detailed in the Final

SPEIR, and determined that the project benefits detailed in the Statement of Overriding Considerations in the Final SPEIR, outweighed those impacts.

NOW, THEREFORE, based on the record of this proceeding and the foregoing findings and determinations, the SCWMA hereby takes the following action:

Section 1. Adopts the Final 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP attached hereto as Exhibit A-2, and hereby incorporated by this reference.

Section 2. Directs staff to forward a copy of the 2009 Amendment to the CoIWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for consideration and adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency this 20th day of January, 2010.

MEMBERS:

_____ Cloverdale	_____ Cotati	_____ County	_____ Healdsburg	_____ Petaluma
_____ Rohnert Park	_____ Santa Rosa	_____ Sebastopol	_____ Sonoma	_____ Windsor

AYES NOES ABSENT ABSTAIN

SO ORDERED.

The within instrument is a correct copy
of the original on file with this office.

ATTEST: DATE:

Elizabeth Koetke
Clerk of the Sonoma County Waste Management
Agency of the State of California in and for the
County of Sonoma

CHAPTER 5

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Hazardous Waste is defined as material that meets criteria set forth in the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In simple terms it is a material that can cause harm to human health or the environment through its reactivity, flammability, corrosivity, or toxicity. Since many materials have these characteristics, the law has defined limits for each hazard class (reactivity, flammability, corrosivity, and toxicity). Any material falling within those limits is considered characteristically hazardous and must be handled as hazardous waste. California law requires that any waste material that meets RCRA hazardous characteristics or California's stricter limits must be handled as hazardous waste regardless of who generated the waste. Waste generated by residents is called Household Hazardous Waste (HHW).

By law, a hazardous waste is created when a generator determines that a product is no longer useful, thereby determining that the product is a waste. Most HHW was formerly common household products. Householders generate hazardous wastes while performing regular household activities such as cleaning, painting, making repairs, gardening, working on hobbies, and maintaining autos. The following are examples of some common types of HHW:

- Household cleaners
- Pesticides
- Car batteries
- Wood preservatives
- Auto and furniture polish
- Pesticides
- Automotive products
- Adhesives and sealants
- Paints and coatings
- Photographic chemicals
- Pool chemicals
- Motor oil
- Anti-freeze

The hazards associated with HHW are the same as those associated with industrially generated hazardous waste. Hazardous waste can burn or irritate skin and eyes and make people both acutely and chronically ill. Hazardous waste can poison people, pets and wildlife. Hazardous wastes can cause or fuel fires. Hazardous waste can contaminate soil, water and air. Specifically there is concern about hazardous waste: 1) leaching out of landfills into ground water; 2) being poured down the drain (i.e., when the waste water treatment plant is unable to treat such waste); and 3) being poured down storm drains, which lead straight to creeks and rivers.

5.2 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE HHWE

5.2.1 Goal

As stated in Chapter 2, the following goal addresses household hazardous waste management:

The County and the Cities and/or the SCWMA will provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management services, including special waste and household hazardous waste handling and disposal, over the long term to all community residents and promote access to the services.

5.2.2 Objectives

The following objectives address this goal:

- The SCWMA will distribute HHW educational material to all county households and businesses at least annually.
- The SCWMA will monitor and evaluate, at the end of the short and medium terms, educational programs outlined in the SRRE and the HHWE to improve their effectiveness.
- The SCWMA, County and the Cities will achieve participation in the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program of 3 percent annually of the county's households.
- The SCWMA will achieve measurable reduction of landfill disposal of prohibited wastes documented by waste characterizations studies at the end of the short term and medium term planning periods.

5.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

5.3.1 History of HHW Management in Sonoma County

5.3.1.1 Household Hazardous Waste Collections

HHW collections started in Sonoma County in 1985 in the City of Santa Rosa. Gradually each of the jurisdictions starting offering annual collections provided by their solid waste hauler. In 1993 the SCWMA assumed responsibility for HHW management and started offering Household Toxics Roundups (HTRs) countywide making all collections available to any county resident. Collection services for qualified businesses, referred to as CESQGs (Conditional Exempt Small Quantity Generators), started in 1994. A reuse program started in 1995 to redistribute reusable products to the public – a program that the public appreciates and provides a significant cost savings to the SCWMA. A door-to-door collection was added in 1998 in conjunction with the HTRs. Construction began on an HHW Facility in 2001, ~~with an anticipated opening of Spring 2002, and opened January 2005.~~

5.3.1.2 Recycle Only Collections

There has been a significant increase in recycle only collection centers, referred to as BOPs (Battery, Oil, Paint). Oil recycling started at some county disposal sites in 1990. Beginning in 1990 the recycling center at the Central Disposal Site offered a latex paint exchange. This program was duplicated at three of the County's transfer stations. When the State offered grant funds for oil recycling, businesses were recruited to collect oil and more public drop-offs were created for a total of 70 oil collection locations countywide in 2001. Starting in 1996, the SCWMA asked the oil collection centers to accept antifreeze and oil filters; in 2001, 16 centers

collect antifreeze and 33 collect oil filters. Curbside oil and filter collection was added in the Cities of Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Sonoma and the unincorporated county in 2000.

5.3.1.3 Load Checking

A load checking program was started at county disposal facilities in 1990. The program consists of spot checking commercial and residential self-haul loads for hazardous waste. The load check program emphasizes education of residents about proper HHW disposal opportunities. Identified hazardous wastes are removed from the waste stream. When a generator is not evident, waste is stored in hazardous waste lockers awaiting proper packing and disposal.

5.3.1.4 Education

A variety of educational campaigns have been implemented to encourage use of Household Toxics Roundups, oil and filter recycling, Integrated Pest Management, use of safer alternatives and not to dispose of HHW in garbage cans. Nearly all residents and businesses generate HHW. Much of the education and public information efforts have been focused towards the public as a whole. In some cases, campaigns have been directed to specific populations including boaters, Spanish speakers, sports fans, children, high school students, landfill users, and government employees. Examples of a few of the efforts undertaken include: oil recycling (multiple campaigns and target audiences), Household Toxics Roundup promotion, A Health Environment Begins at Home (children); "No Toxics" garbage can stickers; Our Water Our World IPM Store campaign; and IPM Workshops (government employees).

5.3.2 HHW Generation Rates

There is little known about how much HHW is generated annually. Sales of hazardous products do not equal the hazardous waste, since products put to their intended use are not considered wastes. Since HHW is created when the generator determines that a product is no longer useful, it is difficult to distinguish between products and wastes in storage. In practice, residents tend to store products past their useful life, which can create hazards in the home through the growth in quantities and the destabilization of some hazardous products with age. Additionally, it is unknown how much HHW is improperly disposed of in storm drains, down sewers or to the soil. What is quantified are estimates of how much is disposed of in the landfill and how much is collected in HHW collection programs.

In 1990 and 1995/96 solid waste characterization studies were conducted at Sonoma County disposal sites. Table 5-1 illustrates the HHW measured in Sonoma County's waste stream. While this chapter focuses on HHW, waste from businesses is also disposed of illegally as illustrated in Table 5-1. Businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous waste (known as CESQGs) may and are served by the HHW program in accordance with State and Federal law. Therefore, the programs listed are also designed to target some unknown portion of the hazardous waste being disposed of by businesses. It is an unknown portion as the law limits the businesses that HHW programs may serve, and it is unknown where business hazardous waste found in the waste stream is generated. Businesses that generate large quantities of hazardous waste are addressed through stringent hazardous waste regulations at the State and Federal level.

Table 5-2 illustrates how much HHW and CESQG waste was collected in Sonoma County by program type from 1996 to 2001. Table 5-3 illustrates the quantities of waste collected by waste type.

5.4 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

While Section 5.3.1 provides the program description for each of the evaluated alternatives, the evaluation is conducted in Table 5-4 Alternative Program Evaluation using criteria set forth in Title 14, Section 18751.3. This chapter evaluates all programs required to be evaluated by Title 14 and additional programs that the SCWMA considers appropriate.

5.4.1 Alternative Program Descriptions

5.4.1.1 Periodic Collection

A temporary collection center is set up in a paved, accessible location (e.g., a parking lot) for a short period (usually one or two days). Residents are encouraged to bring their household hazardous materials to the site on collection days. The center is staffed by trained personnel who collect, sort, and pack the HHW into 55-gallon drums. Wastes are transported by a licensed hauler to licensed hazardous waste facilities for recycling, treatment, or disposal. The hours, dates and locations must be advertised for each collection in advance. Periodic Collections can be very successful, but there are limitations. The residents may not be able to make the date selected or find it inconvenient. Residents are asked to store material until an event is held. Residents who are moving are often caught in the situation of not being able to move the material or properly dispose of it within their limited time frame. Rain or other situations can arise that impact participation, which can increase cost. Sites acceptable for locating Periodic Collections can be limited and/or limiting.

Table 5-1: Waste Characterization Studies at Sonoma County Disposal Sites (1992 and 1995/96)				
Waste Type	1990 (tons annually)		1995/96 (tons annually)	
	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
Paint	breakout unavailable		219	54
Automotive Fluids			243	75
Household Batteries			158	57
Vehicle Batteries			217	118
Remainder Composite HHW			368	288
<i>Subtotal</i>	119	976	1,205	592
TOTAL	1,095		1,797	

Table 5-2: Hazardous Waste Collected by Sonoma County HHW Programs (reported in pounds by fiscal year)					
Program	00-01	99-00	98-99	97-98	96-97
Household Toxics Roundups	736,793	721,141	637,542	504,243	665,200
BOPs	596,104	579,418	504,290	programs not tracked	
Load Checking	36,667	48,517	34,558		
Door-to-Door	52,105	79,844	16,188	no program	
Curbside Oil & Filter Recycling	125,733	no program			
Vendor Collection	485,700	574,262	773,140	program not tracked	
TOTAL	2,035,102	2,003,182	1,965,718	504,243	665,200

Table 5-3: Waste Collected by HHW Programs by Waste Type (reported in pounds)		
Waste Category	2000-2001	1999-2000
Flammable solid/liquid	133,964	133,711
Bulked flammable liquids	59,296	98,805
Oil-base paint	206,577	164,249
Poison (excl. Aerosols)	55,937	55,114
Reactive and explosive	28	92
Inorganic acid	8,318	7,347
Organic acid	263	683
Inorganic base	12,274	11,001
Organic base	733	0
neutral oxidizers	0	308
Organic peroxides	100	131
Oxidizing acid	348	91
Oxidizing base	3,247	5,221
PCB-containing paint	0	0
Other PCB waste	3,674	2,981
Corrosive aerosols	1,663	1,556
Flammable aerosols	11,636	10,865
Poison aerosols	3,322	3,101
Antifreeze	14,497	16,700
Car Batteries	143,130	166,975
Fluorescent bulbs	7,068	3,806
Latex paint	176,582	192,115
Motor oil/oil products	1,141,018	1,062,782
Oil filters	27,227	25,693
Mercury	82	300
Medical waste (syringes)	497	459
Household batteries	4,439	4,957
Other	15,147	28,921
Asbestos	4,035	5,215
TOTAL POUNDS	2,035,101	2,003,178
Total tons	1,018	1,002

Table 5-4: Alternative Program Evaluation

Criteria (1= high; 5= low)	Periodic Collections	HHW Facility	Mobile Collections	Vendor Collection
Potential Hazard	2	4	2	4
Accommodate Change	2	5	2	3
Implementation Lead Time	Three months	Three years	Six months	Four months
New or Expanded Facility(s)	None	Yes	Uses HHW Facility	None
Consistent with Local Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Institutional Barriers	None	CEQA review and mitigations; neighbor opposition	None	None
Cost	\$30,000 - \$110,000/event	±\$850,000 annually	\$2,000 - \$5,000/collection	\$500/site annually
End Use of Waste	75% recycled 25% incinerated	75% recycled 25% incinerated	75% recycled 25% incinerated	Recycled
Effectiveness	Good	Excellent	Good	Fair - Excellent
Criteria (1= high; 5= low)	Curbside Collection	Door-to-Door Collection	BOPs	E-waste Recycling
Potential Hazard	2	4	5	5
Accommodate Change	2	2	2	1
Implementation Lead Time	Six months	Six months	Two months	Two months
New or Expanded Facility(s)	None	Recommend use with HHW Facility	Minimal, optional	None
Consistent with Local Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Institutional Barriers	Perceived danger of spills and vandalism	None	None	None
Cost	\$0.05 - \$0.15/hh/mo	±\$60.00/pickup (collection only)	Varies on volume \$3,000 - \$20,000	Varies on volume. \$750/ton
End Use of Waste	Recycled	Same as HHW Facility	Recycled	Recycled
Effectiveness	Fair	Good	Excellent	Good
Criteria (1= high; 5= low)	CESQG	Load Checking	Reuse Exchange	Disaster Response
Potential Hazard	4	1	3	3
Accommodate Change	2	1	1	1
Implementation Lead Time	One month with existing program.	Two Months	One week	Days
New or Expanded Facility(s)	Uses facility(s) used for other programs	Hazardous waste lockers	None	None
Consistent with Local Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Institutional Barriers	None	None	Waiver of liability	None
Cost	Costs passed through to businesses	\$175,000 annually	Net cost savings vary \$6,000 - \$22,000	Varies
End Use of Waste	Same as HHW Facility	Same as HHW Facility	Used as product	Same as HHW Facility
Effectiveness	Fair	Poor	Not applicable	Varies

5.4.1.2 HHW Facilityies

HHW Facilities provide an ongoing means for residents to properly manage HHW. These facilities vary from small, often prefabricated structures. HHW Facilities entail larger capital costs than other HHW collection options. Because of their storage and waste-handling capacity, however, these facilities can help control long-term program costs through greater flexibility and economies of scale in waste handling and disposal.

5.4.1.3 Mobile Collection

A Mobile Collection is a smaller version of a Periodic Collection and is operated in conjunction with a the HHW Facilityies. The HHW Facilityies that supports Mobile Collections may or may not provide service directly to the public. The idea behind a mobile program is to provide convenient, local service while still reaping the flexibility and economies of scale that a HHW Facilityies provides. Wastes collected by Mobile Collections can be consolidated, bulked, and/or reused at the HHW Facilityies. Typically Mobile Collections are smaller and more frequent than Periodic Collections.

5.4.1.4 Vendor Collection

Since some businesses already manage hazardous wastes, they can be cost-efficient and convenient collection centers for HHW. Methods to increase vendor participation in HHW collection include identifying additional materials and vendor types (e.g., paint stores for collection of paint wastes) and providing education and/or incentives to vendors. Waste collection opportunities are specific to the product or material that each type of vendor sells (e.g., battery vendors could collect used batteries) and may be limited by cost and potential liability. SCWMA advertises participating vendors, who would benefit from increased customer traffic at their locations. In 2001, 61 vendors collect oil, 33 collect oil filters and 16 collect antifreeze. There is a State law that requires automotive battery vendors to accept trade-in batteries or collect a core charge with the new battery if a trade-in is not received. Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corp (RBRC) provides for collection of rechargeable batteries at many chain stores such as Radio Shack, Sears, Cellular One, Ace Hardware and others. In 2001, Best Buy stated they would develop a program to accept waste electronics. Several large computer manufactures have developed fee programs for recycling of their computers (e.g., Dell, HP, IBM). Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) efforts are working to increase management of wastes by retailers and manufacturers.

5.4.1.5 Curbside Collection

Curbside Collection programs are limited to collecting oil, filter and household battery recycling due to the potential hazards involved in placing hazardous waste on the curb. Curbside oil and filter recycling can be very successful programs when run in conjunction with curbside recycling programs. Oil and filters are left at the curb with other recyclables, thereby using the existing collection infrastructure.

5.4.1.6 Door-to-Door Pickup Program

Door-to-Door Pickup programs involve pickups at residents' homes by appointment. The advantages are convenience, controlled and knowledgeable transport, early identification of

materials that pose an imminent danger, and service to non-mobile residents. However, these programs can be costly.

5.4.1.7 Batteries, Oil, and Paint Programs

Batteries, Oil, and Paint Programs (BOPs) are recycling centers for HHW. By law, BOPs can only collect recyclable HHW: oil, oil filters, batteries, antifreeze, paint and fluorescent lamps. BOPs are typically operated with non-direct supervision, meaning the public places waste in well marked containers without assistance. It is best to have some supervision of the site to discourage potential abuses. BOPs are frequently located at disposal sites and municipal corporation yards.

5.4.1.8 E-waste Recycling

Electronic Waste (E-waste) can contain hazardous components, which require that the product be disposed of as hazardous waste. Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), the glass tubes found in TVs and computer monitors, contain four to eight pounds of lead. CRTs have been designated as Universal Waste by the State of California and must be recycled in accordance with the Universal Waste Rule. If they are not recycled as Universal Waste, then CRTs must be treated as hazardous waste. Many experts expect that other electronic wastes will also be designated as Universal Wastes, requiring hazardous waste management. The Universal Waste Rule allows for collection of Universal Wastes at facilities that do not have hazardous waste permits so long as certain handling requirements are met. Due to the size, weight, quantity and cost of managing E-waste, HHW programs could become overwhelmed. Therefore, it is recommended that E-waste be collected at disposal sites where bulky items can be more easily managed and fees can be charged to cover the recycling costs.

5.4.1.9 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

The law allows HHW programs to serve commercial generators that meet the regulatory definition of a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG). A CESQG cannot generate more than 27 gallons of hazardous waste per month, excluding oil, antifreeze and latex paint if recycled. CESQGs in California must still handle their hazardous wastes like large quantity generators; however, it is sometimes difficult to find haulers that will haul small quantities and the cost per unit is more expensive. Providing hazardous waste disposal opportunities can be a very valuable service to local businesses. As shown in Table 5-1, it is necessary to serve businesses to eliminate hazardous waste from local landfills. CESQG's can be served using any of the collection programs evaluated in this chapter. The disposal cost may be passed on to the CESQG. Typically CESQGs are served on an appointment only basis and inventories of wastes are required. Transportation and disposal issues may be more involved than with the average resident. The California State Department of Toxic Substances Control offers a transportation variance for CESQG's that allow transport of up to 27 gallons if specific transportation information has been shared with the CESQG by the jurisdiction.

5.4.1.10 Load Checking

Load Checking is necessary to identify hazardous materials in the solid waste stream and to reduce the amount of HHW being disposed of as solid waste. Load Checking seeks to ensure proper management of the hazardous wastes delivered to solid waste facilities, to identify generators who place hazardous wastes in the solid waste stream, and to require them to

assume responsibility for proper waste management through education and enforcement. Monitoring consists of questioning and educating self-haulers, stopping the dumping of hazardous waste when witnessed, retrieving hazardous waste identified in the solid waste, and spot checking and sorting random loads. Load Checking programs are mandated by law.

5.4.1.11 Reuse Exchange

A good portion of the waste brought to a HHW collection program is still usable product (i.e., leftovers or unwanted product). Hazardous waste disposal is expensive, and even proper disposal has an environmental impact. Therefore, the best use of a hazardous product is to use it for its intended use. Reuse Exchange programs allow the public to take usable products at no cost, providing an avoided cost to the collection program. Experience has shown that the public likes Reuse Exchange programs.

5.4.1.12 Disaster Response

Sonoma County has experienced three Federally declared natural disasters in the past decade. For each of those disasters, special programs to capture HHW were implemented. Should Sonoma County experience any natural disasters in the future, the HHW collection system, along with resources from emergency response agencies, will be utilized to mitigate the impact of HHW on health, the environment, and the landfill.

5.5 SELECTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF PROGRAMS

All of the programs evaluated in Section 5.3 have been or are being implemented in Sonoma County. The SCWMA has chosen to provide the most convenient and comprehensive service to its residents and CESQGs (Table 5-5). The Periodic Collections were operated until the HHW Facility was built. ~~The HHW Facility~~ was ~~ere~~ selected as the most cost effective approach to the management HHW with the ability to offer weekly service. Additionally, the HHW Facility ies allows for the operation of other programs that provide convenient service in each of the SCWMA member communities. The Mobile Collection program was selected to provide convenient collection in each of the jurisdictions. Sonoma County covers 1,500 square miles, and therefore, no single facility could provide convenient service. The HHW Facility ies offers a place to most efficiently manage the waste from the Mobile Collections. Door-to-Door Collection is offered as a convenience for those residents and CESQGs that are willing to pay for the convenience. Additionally it addresses the issue of residents with limited transportation options. Curbside Collection, BOPs and Vendor Collection are used to collect recyclable HHW in the most cost effective manner possible so that other more costly HHW collection programs are not overwhelmed. CESQG's are served at cost to provide CESQG's a reasonable disposal option and in acknowledgment that CESQG's must be served in order to meet the SCWMA's goal of eliminating improper disposal of hazardous waste. The Load Checking program is implemented in accordance with law, and the Reuse Exchange program is implemented to save money and limit disposal liability. The collection capabilities of each program is found in Table 5-2.

The end use or disposal of hazardous waste is highly regulated. The SCWMA adheres to the US EPA's waste management hierarchy: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Treat, Incinerate, Landfill. As new technologies open up recycling markets for waste, the SCWMA adjusts its disposal methods. For implementation of the selected programs, only one HHW facility ies will be built as needed and economically feasible.

Within the limitations and requirements of law, the SCWMA collects all HHW except radioactive materials, explosives, and biological wastes (excluding syringes). Should a resident bring a waste that a program does not manage, an assessment is made to determine if there is an imminent danger posed by the waste. If a danger is determined, then the appropriate agency is notified. If an imminent danger is not identified, the resident is provided with proper disposal information.

Table 5-5: Selected Programs		
Program	Implementation Dates	Responsible Agency
Periodic Collections	Started 1993 / Discontinued 2002	SCWMA
HHW Facility	2002	SCWMA
Mobile Collection	2002	SCWMA
Vendor Collection	1993	SCWMA
Curbside Collection	2000	City/County
Door-to-Door Collection	1999	SCWMA
BOPs	1990	County
E-waste Recycling	2002	County
CESQG	1994	SCWMA
Load Checking	1992	County
Reuse Exchange	1994	SCWMA
Disaster Response	As Needed	County/SCWMA

Each program is monitored annually. Waste volumes are reported annually to the State in the State's 303 Forms. Waste characterization analyses are conducted as necessary so that diversion progress can be tracked. Annually, the most recent waste characterization data and cost data are used to determine the success of programs and to modify programs accordingly. The minimal criteria used for evaluating a program's success are that it: 1) does not cost more than \$1.00 per pound; 2) is collecting reasonable amounts of waste; 3) is mandated by law; and 4) is successfully supported by direct user fees.

The funding discussion for these programs is presented in Section 5.5.6 of this chapter.

5.6 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The SCWMA has conducted multiple educational and publicity campaigns on HHW and participated on State committees to improve HHW education. The SCWMA has been very successful at promoting programs and encouraging participation. However, in light of the efforts of the SCWMA and other jurisdictions, the SCWMA has concluded that significant reduction of HHW creation is outside of SCWMA's capability. The reality is that there are too many barriers to effectively educate the public about reducing the use of hazardous products, including:

1. Often there are not any non-toxic alternatives to toxic products.
2. Products are not required to list ingredients, limiting knowledge of a product's hazards.
3. Assessing "safer" toxics is a matter of debate as widely accepted standards do not exist.

4. There is not enough expertise to accurately guide the public to make better choices.
5. As a public entity, the SCWMA is limited in mentioning specific brands, which in the world of safer products can make a big difference. For example, one toilet bowl cleaner may be much safer than another, but they are both labeled as toilet bowl cleaners with no distinction.
6. There are vast numbers of product types and uses in the world of HHW.
7. The consequences of choosing one product over another is often too subtle to impact consumers. While products may not cause death or imminent cancer, the difference may still be significant. For example, one product may cause immune system damage while a safer alternative may be just an irritant.
8. Sometimes better options are not the least toxic option. For example, a good insect control are baits. Baits are a better choice than sprays because of the containment of the toxics to a gel accessed only by the insect, yet the chemical composition of the bait can be equal or greater in toxicity to a spray.
9. Often when selecting less toxic options consumers are weighing one impacted ecosystem against another (i.e., air vs. water; mammals vs. aquatic life).
10. Current research on creating changes in behavior concludes that behaviors are simple and straight forward, and the public's barriers must be removed by the educational efforts.

King County, Washington recently conducted a lawn care campaign with a budget of \$600,000 over three years. They established a baseline of sales data for targeted products, which was tracked throughout the campaign. The campaign was implemented in accordance with current research on creating behavior change. During the three-year campaign, sales of weed and feed and other targeted lawn care products increased faster than the population. There is no evidence that King County succeeded in changing any targeted behavior.

5.6.1 HHW Education Goals and Objectives

5.6.1.1 Goal

Increase proper disposal of HHW and decrease the cost of HHW management, improper disposal of HHW, and the generation of HHW.

5.6.1.2 Objectives

1. Promote HHW collection programs.
2. Work towards Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies for any product that becomes an HHW upon disposal to reduce or eliminate the SCWMA's responsibility for HHW and to encourage redesign and reformulation.
3. Work towards the use of the Precautionary Principal (see Section 5.5.3.3) for the approval and continued use of chemicals.

4. Work towards State and national restrictions or bans on chemicals that create unnecessary harm to humans, wildlife or the environment.
5. Promote the five hazardous product management habits:
 1. Buy only what you need.
 2. Buy the least toxic option available.
 3. Use up what you have.
 4. Share what you cannot use.
 5. Properly dispose of what you cannot use or share.
6. Increase Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices by SCWMA member jurisdictions.
7. Increase the use of safer janitorial supplies by SCWMA member jurisdictions through contractual agreements with janitorial contractors.
8. Participate and create regional and multi-agency campaigns on HHW or related topics (e.g. storm water).

5.6.2 Current and Historical HHW Educational and Public Information Efforts

5.6.2.1 Annual Recycling Guide

The SCWMA has produced a Sonoma County Recycling Guide annually since 1993, providing a wealth of information on recycling and household hazardous waste, including Household Toxics Roundup (HTR) dates, locations for recycling oil and filters, antifreeze, paint, and other hazardous wastes.

5.6.2.2 Eco-Desk

An information specialist answers the Eco-Desk hotline 3 hours a day, Monday through Friday. A 24-hour voice-mail system provides a variety of information such as oil and filter recycling centers (English and Spanish), HHW facility locations and operating hours, and paint recycling. Callers may leave messages in any of the information boxes and receive return calls.

5.6.2.3 Website

The SCWMA has an extensive website, www.recyclenow.org. The SCWMA website has HHW Collection information, the IPM campaign fact sheets and all the oil and filter, antifreeze and automotive battery recycling centers.

5.6.2.4 HHW Collection Programs Publicity

The SCWMA widely publicizes the HHW collection programs on an ongoing basis using a variety of methods including banners, utility bill flyers, press releases, collection schedule flyers, load checking personnel, event signs, garbage can flyers, newsletters, email notices, and word of mouth.

5.6.2.5 Oil and Filter Recycling Publicity

The SCWMA receives annual grant funds to promote oil and filter recycling. Since 1994, the SCWMA has implemented numerous campaigns, including advertising in Auto Traders, bilge pad give-aways, banners, boater cards, bumper stickers, Car Club Show sponsorship, car racing programs, collection center signs, direct mail, dockwalkers, driver's education videos, Earth Day events; fairs/event booths, give-aways (pens, t-shirts, magnets, tickets, etc.), live radio remotes, mailers to boaters, minor league baseball (trash can ads, outfield banners, program ads, radio spots), multi-family posters/flyers, newspaper articles, newspaper ads, oil container give-aways, oil change window decals, posters, radio spots, radio talk shows, radio dramas, scratcher games, shelf talkers, Spanish outreach (radio, newspapers, newsletters, container give-aways, give-aways, hotline), storm drain stenciling, teacher packets, television commercials, and utility bill flyers.

5.6.2.6 IPM Training Workshops

The SCWMA is conducting two workshops on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques for City and County employees in the Winter of 2002. The workshops will focus on landscape pests and roadside maintenance. Depending on the outcome, future IPM workshops may be conducted.

5.6.2.7 IPM Store Campaign

The SCWMA, Sonoma County Water Agency and City of Santa Rosa teamed for the local implementation of a Bay Area regional IPM store campaign. The campaign was conducted in local hardware stores and nurseries. The campaign consisted of training store employees and distributing fact sheets, special displays, and shelf labels.

5.6.2.8 "No Toxics" Garbage Can Labels

To deter improper disposal of hazardous waste in garbage, "No Toxics" labels were applied to all residential garbage cans countywide. Stickers are applied to new cans as they are distributed.

5.6.2.9 Resource Lists

Resource lists are created and maintained for hazardous waste haulers, oil recyclers, fluorescent lamp recyclers and other resources as necessary. Resource lists are primarily used by the Eco-Desk when responding to specific requests for information.

5.6.2.10 Safer Alternatives Literature

The SCWMA has distributed a variety of brochures addressing safer alternatives to household hazardous wastes. Some of the brochure titles include: "Buy Smart, Buy Safe;" "Grow Smart, Grow Safe;" and "Recipes for Environmentally Friendly Cleaning."

5.6.2.11 Fair Booths/Give-aways

The SCWMA participates annually in fairs using a special booth display. Publicity give-aways, such as magnets, pens, posters, and t-shirts, are distributed from the booths.

5.6.2.12 General Media Coverage

The SCWMA receives a significant amount of press coverage for HHW issues. Each of the Roundups has been well advertised by the local media. Photos are not uncommon in print media, and there have been a handful of TV news spots and radio show spots. During the fall of 2001, HHW was the cover story on one issue of the Home and Garden section of the Press Democrat. HHW programs have also received coverage as some local hazardous waste dumping issues have arisen.

5.6.2.13 Annual Reports

Annual reports are published for the HHW program listing the programs and their accomplishments and is distributed to the SCWMA members.

5.6.2.14 Surveys

The SCWMA has conducted two telephone surveys that focused on HHW issues. The surveys have measured the public's knowledge of HHW issues and programs as high (70% or better).

5.6.2.15 California Peer Review Committee

The SCWMA participated in a statewide committee aimed at producing researched information on safer alternatives for dissemination to the public. The committee produced two websites, a program managers manual, and a mock public brochure.

5.6.2.16 Storm Drain Stenciling

The SCWMA initiated the storm drain stenciling programs in Sonoma County. The SCWMA continues to support ongoing labeling of storm drains.

5.6.2.17 Bay Area Oil Contest (Scratchers)

The SCWMA participated in the Bay Area oil campaign in 1995/96, which included an extensive radio and television campaign and scratchers for prizes.

5.6.2.18 Re-refined Oil Workshop

In 1997/98 the SCWMA sponsored two workshops conducted by the Community Environmental Council entitled *Re-refined Oil Workshop*: one for local government fleet managers and one for private fleet managers. The Cities of Petaluma and Santa Rosa use re-refined oil in their vehicle fleets. The SCWMA has printed bumper stickers to identify vehicles using re-refined oil.

5.6.2.19 Teacher Packets

Drivers education and auto shop teachers were sent an oil recycling kit every year between 1994 and 1997, including oil recycling posters, brochures, oil change record window stickers and magnets. In 1995, each teacher also received a video, *Lean Green Drivin' Machine*.

5.6.2.20 GREEN

In 1997, the SCWMA worked with 13 other local agencies, Government Resources Environmental Education Network (GREEN), to develop a campaign called *A Healthy Environment Begins at Home*. GREEN first developed a brochure that covers oil and antifreeze recycling, Household Toxics Roundups, pesticide use, hazardous waste spill clean-up, latex paint clean-up, and lead paint management, in addition to other environmental issues. GREEN expanded the campaign to include an interactive booth at the Thursday Night Market, a local weekly fair. Each week the booth was staffed by a different agency with a different emphasis. GREEN continues as a networking committee that has led to other collaborative efforts, including the IPM campaign described below.

5.6.3 Program Descriptions of New HHW Educational and Public Information Programs

5.6.3.1 HHW Program Promotion

The SCWMA will continue to promote HHW programs using the methods historically found successful, including utility bill flyers, press releases, banners, newsletters, emails, newspaper ads, radio spots, flyers, the annual Recycling Guide and the SCWMA website.

5.6.3.2 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Policies

The SCWMA will continue to work for implementation of EPR policies by manufacturers. The SCWMA will join coalitions working towards EPR and lobby administrative and legislative representatives as necessary. EPR policies incorporate the life-cycle costs of a product, including recycling or disposal, into the manufacturing and sale price of a product. EPR policies promote redesign and reformulation to make recycling or disposal more cost effective. The SCWMA has already passed a resolution in support of EPR policies, joined the Product Stewardship Institute, and written a letter of support for the California Integrated Waste Management Board's 2002 Strategic Plan, which incorporates EPR policies.

5.6.3.3 Promote the Precautionary Principal

The Precautionary Principal states that decisions should be made based on a weight of scientific evidence. Currently, precedent requires proof of harm after a product has met initial requirements for introduction. Unfortunately, that standard has allowed products to remain in the market for decades after they have been determined to cause harm using a weight of evidence standard. While weight of evidence can be demonstrated with strong and consistent correlations between cause and effect, proof requires a great deal more science. Proof of harm can be difficult to establish with chemicals that are so pervasive in our community that no control group is available, such as with many pesticides. In order to measure and address the threat of such products, the SCWMA will promote the use of the Precautionary Principle. The SCWMA will introduce the public to the Precautionary Principal through available media such as press releases, the annual Recycling Guide, SCWMA website, and brochures. The SCWMA will lobby administrative and legislative representatives to adopt the Precautionary Principal at the State and Federal level. The SCWMA will join coalitions promoting the Precautionary Principal as such coalitions arise. The SCWMA will use the Precautionary Principal in making its own policy decisions.

5.6.3.4 Bans and Restrictions

Based on the Precautionary Principal, the SCWMA will work towards the ban and/or restriction of products that are demonstrated to pose harm to people, wildlife or the environment in Sonoma County. Due to the complexity of most hazardous product issues, it is far more effective to ban or restrict their distribution than to attempt to educate the public on appropriate use, disposal and alternatives. Therefore, products that pose particular or significant harm may be targeted for bans or restrictions. The SCWMA will introduce the public to the issues involving the product(s) of concern through available media such as press releases, the annual Recycling Guide, SCWMA website, and brochures. The SCWMA will lobby administrative and legislative

representatives to adopt bans or restrictions at the State and Federal level. The SCWMA will join coalitions promoting the bans or restrictions as such coalitions arise. The SCWMA will consider all desired bans and restrictions in making its own policies decisions.

5.6.3.5 Promote the Five Hazardous Product Habits

The SCWMA will promote the following hazardous product management habits:

1. Buy only what you need.
2. Buy the least toxic option available.
3. Use up what you have.
4. Share what you can't use.
5. Properly dispose of what you can't use or share.

The SCWMA will use available media, including flyers, utility bill flyers, press releases, HHW Facility signage, newsletters, emails, newspaper ads, radio spots, flyers, the annual Recycling Guide, the SCWMA website, give-aways, and posters.

5.6.3.6 Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) incorporates a variety of management techniques to control pests. IPM does not exclude the use of pesticides, but seeks to find other solutions leaving pesticides as a last resort. IPM techniques are training intensive, and can generally not be well applied by the general public. Therefore, this program will target the training of public employees that maintain public properties to minimize the exposure of the public and the environment to pesticides and reduce disposal needs. It will also establish local government as a model and resource for other elements of the community.

5.6.3.7 Safer Janitorial Supplies

Each of the SCWMA's member jurisdictions has contracted janitorial services. The SCWMA will create guidelines designed to lead to the use of safer products by janitorial contractors. Member jurisdictions can use the guidelines in their bidding process and contracts with janitorial service providers. Since the selection of products can be very complex and involved, the guidelines will consist primarily of lists of banned or restricted ingredients with the intent to eliminate carcinogens, mutagens and teratogens. The guidelines will also include recommendations on how to further reduce the impact of products.

5.6.4 Implementation of New HHW Educational and Public Information Programs

Table 5-6 addresses the six criteria of implementation as required by Title 14, Section 18751.7(4)(d).

5.6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of New HHW Educational and Public Information Programs

Table 5-7 addresses the six criteria of monitoring and evaluation as required by Title 14 Section 18751.7(4)(e).

5.6.6 Funding

The HHW infrastructure has already been implemented using a variety of stable funding sources as presented in Table 5-8. An SCWMA staff person is assigned to manage the HHW program and further develop the program. Limited additional funding is necessary to implement the new education and public information programs selected in this Element. Funding requirements and sources are presented in Table 5-8. The SCWMA reserves the right to modify, limit or discontinue programs as necessitated by funding limitations.

Table 5-6: Program Implementation: HHW Education and Public Information Programs				
	HHW Program Promotion	EPR Policies	Precautionary Principal	Bans & Restrictions
Audience	Potential Program Users	Manufactures, State and Federal Agencies and Legislators, General Public	Manufactures, State and Federal Agencies and Legislators, General Public	Manufactures, State and Federal Agencies and Legislators, General Public
Responsible Agency	SCWMA	SCWMA	SCWMA	SCWMA
Implementation Tasks	· Vary with program	· Write letters· Attend meetings· Speak on topic· Network· Sit on committees	· Write letters· Attend meetings· Speak on topic· Network· Sit on committees· Create short educational writeups	· Write letters· Attend meetings· Speak on topic· Network· Sit on committees· Create short educational writeups
Implementation Timeline	Ongoing	Ongoing	Short-term	As necessary
Implementation Cost	Varies with Program	Staff time	Staff time	Staff time
Safer Alternatives	Possibly	No	Possibly	Indirectly, yes
	Hazardous Waste Habits	IPM	Janitorial Supplies	
Audience	Residents	City and County employees who do landscaping or roadside maintenance	City and County purchasing agents and janitorial contractors	
Responsible Agency	SCWMA	SCWMA and member jurisdictions	SCWMA and member jurisdictions	
Implementation Tasks	· Develop brochures· Develop signage· Indoctrinate employees	· Organize workshops· Create networks· Develop/purchase resources	· Develop guidelines· Meet with purchasing agents	
Implementation Timeline	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term	
Implementation Cost	\$2,000 annually	\$10,000 annually	Staff time	
Safer Alternatives	Yes	No	No	

Table 5-7: Program Monitoring and Evaluation: HHW Education and Public Information Programs				
	HHW Program Promotion	EPR Policies	Precautionary Principal	Bans & Restrictions
Measurement Methods	Participation in HHW programs being promoted	Success in establishing EPR policies	Success in changing legislative and legal mind set	Success in banning or restricting targeted products or effecting their redesign or reformulation
Evaluation Criteria	· Participation in HHW programs	· EPR policies adopted· Willing legislative sponsors · Strong coalitions	· Receptive CIWMB· Receptive legislators	· Ban/restrictions adopted· Willing legislative sponsors · Strong coalitions
Responsible Agency	SCWMA	SCWMA	SCWMA	SCWMA
Funding Requirements	None	None	None	None
Shortfall Contingencies	Modify approach being utilized	Modify "requests"	Long-term effortKeep up the pressure	Implement local bans and restrictions as necessary
Schedule	Varies with program	Flexible with legislative priorities	Long-term effortKeep up the pressure	Flexible with legislative priorities
	Hazardous Waste Habits	IPM	Janitorial Supplies	
Measurement Methods	Phone Surveys	Increased knowledge and use of IPM techniques and active network	Inclusion of guidelines in janitorial contracts	
Evaluation Criteria	· Familiarity of public with five habits· Reported changes in behavior	· Attendance at training· Positive feedback from participants· Decrease in pesticide use	· Adoption of guidelines in contracts· Adherence of contractual requirements· Use of other recommendations	
Responsible Agency	SCWMA	SCWMA and member jurisdictions	SCWMA and member jurisdictions	
Funding Requirements	\$30,000 every five years	None	None	
Shortfall Contingencies	Research new behavior change approaches	· Modify training approachSeek Council mandates	Seek Council mandates	
Schedule	Annual HHW reportFive year report	Annual HHW report	Annual HHW report	

Table 5-8: Funding			
Program	Funding Needs	Funding Sources	Contingency Funding
COLLECTION PROGRAMS			
Periodic Collections	Program discontinued in 2001		
HHW Facility	\$600,000 annually	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Mobile Collection	\$200,000 annually	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Vendor Collection	\$30,000 annually	Used Oil Block Grant	Larger Portion of Used Oil Block Grant
Curbside Collection	\$0.05-\$0.10/HH/month	Garbage Rates	Increase Garbage Rates
Door-to-Door Collection	\$100/pickup	User Fees and SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase User Fees and SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
BOPs	\$15,000 annually	Landfill Tipping Fee	Increase to Landfill Tipping Fee and/or Reduce Service
E-waste Recycling	\$750/ton, \$150,000 annually	Recycling Fee	Increase Recycling Fee
CESQG	Varies	User Fees	Increase User Fees
Load Checking	\$50,000 annually	Landfill Tipping Fee	Increase Landfill Tipping Fee
Reuse Exchange	Generates Cost Savings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
EDUCATION PROGRAMS			
HHW Program Promotion	Varies, Unknown	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
EPR Policies	Staff time	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Precautionary Principals	Staff time	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Bans & Restrictions	Staff time	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Hazardous Waste Habits	\$2,000 annually \$30,000 every 5 years	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
IPM	\$10,000 annually	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge and/or Reduce Service
Janitorial Supplies	Staff time	SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge	Increase to SCWMA Tipping Fee Surcharge

CHAPTER 6

SITING ELEMENT

Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Article 6.5, the Siting Element presents an integrated strategy to ensure the provision of long-term disposal capacity in Sonoma County. The County will ~~demonstrate its ability~~ prepare and adopt a strategy to provide 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity from the submission date of this document. The goals, objectives, and policies established for the Siting Element will be used in conjunction with siting criteria developed by County staff, the Local Task Force (LTF), and the general public to guide the ~~development of additional~~ process for securing required disposal capacity, either through the expansion of existing ~~and/or~~ disposal sites, the construction of new solid waste disposal facilities, and/or agreements with out-of-county disposal sites. Procedural mechanisms to assure use of the established siting criteria and documentation from local jurisdictions agreeing to use procedures specified are presented. The final product is a blueprint for the long-term provision of solid waste disposal capacity.

6.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA), in cooperation with the County of Sonoma, incorporated Cities and the LTF have developed a number of goals, objectives, and policies designed to encourage a high level of public involvement in solid waste facility siting processes. These goals and objectives will serve as benchmarks to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of local policies and selected diversion programs over the short- ~~(2003 to 2008 2007 to 2010)~~ and medium-term ~~(2009 to 2018 2010 to 2030)~~ planning periods. Under legislation enacted in 1992, non-disposal facilities (transfer stations, recycling facilities, and composting projects) are not subject to the goals, objectives, policies, and siting criteria in the Siting Element. Discussion of these facilities can be found in the Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) (see Chapter 7). Non-disposal facilities are mentioned in the following goals, objectives and policies only as needed for clarification.

6.1.1 Goals for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Solid Waste

The following goals are general statements regarding the siting and operation of solid waste disposal facilities.

- In order to help ensure the sustainability of our communities and to conserve natural resources and landfill capacity, the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA), County and the Cities will continue to improve their municipal solid waste management system through emphasis on the solid waste management hierarchy of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting and disposal, with a goal of zero waste.
- The solid waste management system in Sonoma County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment. Furthermore, all landfills that receive Sonoma County waste must be in compliance with State and Federal landfill regulations.

- The County's Solid waste disposal facilities located in Sonoma County will be sited and operated in a manner to minimize energy use, conserve natural and financial resources, protect prime agricultural lands and other environmentally sensitive or culturally sensitive areas, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The County, in consultation with the Cities and the SCWMA, will develop a strategy for disposal capacity for solid waste not handled by other elements of the management hierarchy for at least fifteen-year horizon.

6.1.2 Objectives and Associated Programs for Achievement of Goals

The following objectives are intended to provide measurable events to document the County's progress in meeting the goals established above.

Short-Term Planning Period (~~2003 to 2008~~ 2007 to 2010) Objectives

- ~~The County will use~~ Objective and consistent siting criteria and policies will be used for the siting of solid waste disposal facilities.
- ~~The County~~ Project proposers/owners will document the siting process and provide the public with information on a regular basis to ensure that the public and decision-makers are fully informed. Procedures for making siting decisions will be described in addition to the reasons for selection or elimination of potential sites.
- The County will estimate the need for countywide disposal capacity for the municipal solid waste stream after all feasible diversion programs are implemented and initiate efforts to establish and/or secure sufficient landfill capacity either in County and/or out of County to allow for achievement of the County's policy to provide approximately 50 at least fifteen years of disposal capacity.
- The County's existing transport and disposal agreements expire in August 2010. By If necessary, on or before 2009, the County will initiate a process to either extend or bid new transport and disposal contracts which will secure the required landfill capacity-at least-until 2022 before existing agreements expire.

Medium-Term Planning Period (~~2009 to 2018~~ 2010 to 2030) Objectives

- If the The County will or other entities implement the siting process and, it will provide public information to ensure that the public and decision-makers are fully informed. Procedures for making siting decisions will be described in addition to the reasons for selection or elimination of potential sites.
- The County, in consultation with the Cities, shall determine the necessary disposal requirements and shall ensure a minimum of 15 years of disposal capacity.

6.1.3 Policies to Facilitate Siting of Solid Waste Facilities

The following policy statements illustrate the intent and/or actions to be taken by the County

and/or the Cities to achieve the goals and objectives of the Siting Element.

- The County and/or the Cities will provide solid waste disposal facilities or transfer facilities within reasonable distances of the county's population centers. This policy will provide a means for achieving the goal of conservation of natural resources and energy and minimizing the cost of disposal.
- ~~The County and/or the Cities will formalize the long standing practice in the County of permitting only public ownership of solid waste disposal facilities located in the county which accept any segment of the municipal waste stream.~~
- ~~The County will maintain at least one of its landfills as a public access, multi-use facility providing solid waste disposal and other waste management activities.~~
- The County will cooperate with adjacent counties, considering their solid waste management planning and waste disposal needs. This includes possible export/import, as approved by the Board of Supervisors, of solid waste and encourages joint resolution of emergency problems.

6.2 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Landfilling of solid waste at the Central Disposal Site has been suspended. The decision of whether to use existing capacity or expand the disposal capacity will be made in the future. All jurisdictions within the county currently dispose of their solid waste at the Central Disposal Site located approximately 2.8 miles southwest of Cotati (see Figure 4-2). The facility does not landfill hazardous wastes, major appliances, tires or liquids. Additional landfill bans adopted by the County of Sonoma Board of Supervisors include cardboard, scrap metal, yard debris, and wood waste. Figure 6-1 shows the boundaries of the Central Disposal Site and the surrounding land use designations.

The Santa Rosa Geothermal WMU Disposal Site, a Class III drilling muds disposal site owned and operated by Cal-Pine Operating Plant Services, is currently the only other landfill operating in Sonoma County. This privately-owned landfill does not accept municipal solid waste. Therefore, disposal capacity projections and expansion plans focus solely on the Central Landfill.

6.2.1 Description of the Central Disposal Site

The Central Disposal Site includes the Central Landfill, a Class III landfill. The following description briefly presents information regarding the Central Disposal Site, including disposal capacity, permitted capacity, permit constraints, and site characteristics:

Name:	Central Disposal Site
Address:	500 Mecham Road, Petaluma, CA 94952
Location:	2.8 miles southwest of the City of Cotati, in Sections 4 & 9, T5N, R8W, MDB&M

Assessor Parcel No.: 024-080-19 & 24-080-018

SWIS No.: 49-AA-0001

Permitted Area: 398.5 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: All non-hazardous wastes consisting of household and commercial wastes, agricultural and demolition wastes, sludge from wastewater treatment plants (as per Title 23, Subchapter 15, Section 2523[c]).

Average Daily Loading: 1,461 tons per day; 2,435 cubic yards per day (in 2002)

Permitted Daily Capacity: 2,500 tons per day; 4,167 cubic yards per day

Site Owner: County of Sonoma, Department of Transportation and Public Works

Site Operator: County of Sonoma, Department of Transportation and Public Works, Integrated Waste Division

6.2.2 Description of other disposal sites

The following non-exclusive list presents information regarding the other disposal sites used for solid waste generated in Sonoma County:

Name: Redwood Sanitary Landfill

Address: P.O. Box 793, Novato, CA 94947

Location: 8590 Redwood Highway, Novato, CA 94958

SWIS No.: 21-AA-0001

Permitted Area: 210 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Mixed municipal, Sludge (Biosolids), Agricultural, Construction/demolition, Asbestos, Tires, Ash, Wood waste, Other designated.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 1,390 tons per day

Site Owner: U.S.A. Waste of California

Site Operator: Redwood Sanitary Landfill, Inc.

Name: Potrero Hills Landfill

Address: 3675 Potrero Hills Lane, Suisun City, CA 94585

SWIS No.: 48-AA-0075

Permitted Area: 190 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Agricultural, Ash, Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Sludge (Biosolids), Tires.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 4,330 tons per day

Site Owner: Republic Services of California, L.L.C.

Site Operator: Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc., P.O. Box 68, Fairfield, CA 94533

Name: Keller Canyon Landfill

Address: 901 Bailey Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565

SWIS No.: 07-AA-0032

Permitted Area: 244 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Mixed municipal, Construction/demolition, Agricultural, Sludge (BioSolids), Other designated, Industrial.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 4,330 tons per day maximum (3,400 tons per day average)

Site Owner: Keller Canyon Landfill, 901 Bailey Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565

Site Operator: Keller Canyon Landfill, 901 Bailey Road, Pittsburg, CA 94565

Name: Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill

Address: 4001 North Vasco Road, Livermore, CA 94550

SWIS No.: 01-AA-0010

Permitted Area: 222 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Contaminated soil, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Other designated, Green Materials, Construction/demolition.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 2,218 tons per day

Site Owner: Republic Services of California I, L.L.C., 4001 Vasco Road, Livermore, CA 94550

Site Operator: Republic Services of California I, L.L.C., 4001 Vasco Road,
Livermore, CA 94550)

Name: Hay Road Landfill

Address: 6426 Hay Road, Vacaville, CA 95687

SWIS No.: 48-AA-0002

Permitted Area: 256 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Construction/demolition, Agricultural, Sludge (BioSolids), Tires,
Ash, Mixed municipal, Asbestos.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 2,400 tons per day maximum (1,200 tons per day average)

Site Owner: Norcal Waste Systems, Inc., 6426 Hay Road, Vacaville, CA 95687

Site Operator: Norcal Waste Systems, Inc., 6426 Hay Road, Vacaville, CA 95687

Name: Yolo County Central Landfill

Address: County Road 28H & County Road 104, Davis, CA 95616

SWIS No.: 57-AA-0001

Permitted Area: 473 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Tires, Sludge (BioSolids), Construction/demolition, Mixed
municipal, Agricultural.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 1,800 tons per day

Site Owner: County of Yolo Public Works Department, 292 Beamer St.,
Woodland, CA 95695

Site Operator: County of Yolo Public Works Department, 292 Beamer St.,
Woodland, CA 95695

Name: Clover Flat Landfill

Address: 4380 Clover Flat Road, Calistoga, CA 94515

SWIS No.: 28-AA-0002

Permitted Area: 44 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Agriculture, Construction/demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Sludge (BioSolids), Tires.

Permitted Daily Capacity: 600 tons per day

Site Owner: Clover Flat Landfill, Inc., 1285 Whitehall Ln., St. Helena, CA 94574

Site Operator: Clover Flat Landfill, Inc., 1285 Whitehall Ln., St. Helena, CA 94574

Name: Sacramento County Landfill (Kiefer)

Address: 12701 Kiefer Blvdl, Soughhouse, CA 95683

SWIS No.: 34-AA-0001

Permitted Area: 660 acres

Waste Types Landfilled: Mixed municipal, Other designated, Sludge (BioSolids).

Permitted Daily Capacity: 10,815 tons per day maximum (6,362 tons per day average)

Site Owner: County Sacramento, Public Works Dept., 9850 Goethe Road, Sacramento, CA 95827-3500

Site Operator: County Sacramento, Public Works Dept., 9850 Goethe Road, Sacramento, CA 95827-3500

6.2.2 Facility Function Within County Solid-Waste-Management System

The Central Disposal Site is the only municipal solid waste disposal site in the county. Operational improvements completed in 2002 include an expanded recycling, material reuse and recovery center, a tipping building, and expansion into the east canyon for additional capacity. In 2003, a construction and demolition debris sorting program and permanent household toxics facility also began operation.

Following approval of the 2003 ColWMP, the County will proceed with plans to further expand the Central Landfill. The process for siting a new landfill in the county will begin after that expansion has been approved and permits have been issued. The siting criteria described previously will be further developed with numeric values during a Siting Study, as described in Section 3.0, and used to locate potential new landfill sites.)

As part of the county's integrated waste management system, source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, and household hazardous waste diversion strategies will extend existing landfill capacity by diverting these materials to secondary materials markets for reuse, secondary processing, remanufacturing, or proper disposal. Waste diversion strategies to be implemented are described in Chapter 4 and listed in Section 4.10.1.

6.3 DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

Currently, no waste is disposed of within Sonoma County, so all waste must be exported. Tables 1A and 1B show the total waste in tons and cubic yards generated in Sonoma County by jurisdictional area, as well as unadjusted projections until 2030.

Each jurisdiction's proportion of the total county's waste was determined using the 2003 Disposal Report, as 2003 was the most recent year that all of the jurisdictions were channeling the waste through the County system. These proportions were applied to the disposal totals from the 2008 Disposal Report, and projected until 2030. A growth rate of 0.95% per year is based on the Brown, Vence, and Associates (BVA) report (Reassessment of the Long-Term Solid Waste Strategy Management Plan).

Table 1A: Sonoma County Disposal Projections in Tons 2008-2030

Year	Disposal by Jurisdiction (Tons)										Total
	Cloverdale	Cotati	Healdsburg	Petaluma	Rohnert Park	Santa Rosa	Sebastopol	Sonoma	Windsor	Unincorporated	
2008	7,077	7,034	17,964	44,965	26,830	156,292	13,733	12,782	17,505	96,112	400,293
2009	7,144	7,101	18,134	45,392	27,085	157,777	13,863	12,903	17,671	97,025	404,096
2010	7,212	7,169	18,307	45,824	27,342	159,276	13,995	13,026	17,839	97,947	407,935
2011	7,280	7,237	18,481	46,259	27,602	160,789	14,128	13,150	18,008	98,877	411,810
2012	7,349	7,306	18,656	46,698	27,864	162,316	14,262	13,274	18,179	99,817	415,722
2013	7,419	7,375	18,833	47,142	28,129	163,858	14,397	13,401	18,352	100,765	419,672
2014	7,490	7,445	19,012	47,590	28,396	165,415	14,534	13,528	18,527	101,722	423,659
2015	7,561	7,516	19,193	48,042	28,666	166,986	14,672	13,656	18,703	102,688	427,683
2016	7,633	7,587	19,375	48,498	28,938	168,573	14,812	13,786	18,880	103,664	431,746
2017	7,705	7,659	19,559	48,959	29,213	170,174	14,952	13,917	19,060	104,649	435,848
2018	7,778	7,732	19,745	49,424	29,491	171,791	15,094	14,049	19,241	105,643	439,988
2019	7,852	7,805	19,933	49,894	29,771	173,423	15,238	14,183	19,423	106,647	444,168
2020	7,927	7,880	20,122	50,368	30,054	175,070	15,383	14,317	19,608	107,660	448,388
2021	8,002	7,954	20,313	50,846	30,339	176,733	15,529	14,453	19,794	108,682	452,648
2022	8,078	8,030	20,506	51,329	30,628	178,412	15,676	14,591	19,982	109,715	456,948
2023	8,155	8,106	20,701	51,817	30,918	180,107	15,825	14,729	20,172	110,757	461,289
2024	8,233	8,183	20,898	52,309	31,212	181,818	15,976	14,869	20,364	111,809	465,671
2025	8,311	8,261	21,096	52,806	31,509	183,546	16,127	15,011	20,557	112,872	470,095
2026	8,390	8,339	21,297	53,308	31,808	185,289	16,280	15,153	20,752	113,944	474,561
2027	8,469	8,419	21,499	53,814	32,110	187,049	16,435	15,297	20,950	115,026	479,069
2028	8,550	8,499	21,703	54,325	32,415	188,826	16,591	15,442	21,149	116,119	483,620
2029	8,631	8,579	21,909	54,841	32,723	190,620	16,749	15,589	21,350	117,222	488,215
2030	8,713	8,661	22,118	55,362	33,034	192,431	16,908	15,737	21,552	118,336	492,853
Total											10,235,975

Table 1B: Sonoma County Disposal Projections in Cubic Yards 2008-2030

Year	Disposal by Jurisdiction (Cubic Yards)										Total
	Cloverdale	Cotati	Healdsburg	Petaluma	Rohnert Park	Santa Rosa	Sebastopol	Sonoma	Windsor	Unincorporated	
2008	11,794	11,723	29,938	74,939	44,715	260,476	22,887	21,302	29,173	160,180	667,128
2009	11,906	11,835	30,223	75,651	45,140	262,951	23,104	21,504	29,451	161,702	673,466
2010	12,019	11,947	30,510	76,369	45,569	265,449	23,324	21,709	29,730	163,238	679,864
2011	12,133	12,061	30,800	77,095	46,002	267,970	23,545	21,915	30,013	164,789	686,323
2012	12,249	12,175	31,092	77,827	46,439	270,516	23,769	22,123	30,298	166,354	692,843
2013	12,365	12,291	31,388	78,567	46,880	273,086	23,995	22,333	30,586	167,935	699,425
2014	12,482	12,408	31,686	79,313	47,325	275,680	24,223	22,546	30,876	169,530	706,069
2015	12,601	12,526	31,987	80,067	47,775	278,299	24,453	22,760	31,170	171,141	712,777
2016	12,721	12,645	32,291	80,827	48,229	280,943	24,685	22,976	31,466	172,766	719,548
2017	12,842	12,765	32,598	81,595	48,687	283,612	24,920	23,194	31,765	174,408	726,384
2018	12,964	12,886	32,907	82,370	49,149	286,306	25,156	23,415	32,066	176,064	733,285
2019	13,087	13,008	33,220	83,153	49,616	289,026	25,395	23,637	32,371	177,737	740,251
2020	13,211	13,132	33,535	83,943	50,088	291,772	25,637	23,862	32,679	179,426	747,283
2021	13,337	13,257	33,854	84,740	50,563	294,544	25,880	24,088	32,989	181,130	754,382
2022	13,463	13,383	34,176	85,545	51,044	297,342	26,126	24,317	33,302	182,851	761,549
2023	13,591	13,510	34,500	86,358	51,529	300,167	26,374	24,548	33,619	184,588	768,784
2024	13,720	13,638	34,828	87,178	52,018	303,018	26,625	24,781	33,938	186,342	776,087
2025	13,851	13,768	35,159	88,006	52,512	305,897	26,878	25,017	34,261	188,112	783,460
2026	13,982	13,899	35,493	88,843	53,011	308,803	27,133	25,254	34,586	189,899	790,903
2027	14,115	14,031	35,830	89,687	53,515	311,737	27,391	25,494	34,915	191,703	798,417
2028	14,249	14,164	36,171	90,539	54,023	314,698	27,651	25,736	35,246	193,524	806,001
2029	14,385	14,298	36,514	91,399	54,537	317,688	27,914	25,981	35,581	195,363	813,658
2030	14,521	14,434	36,861	92,267	55,055	320,706	28,179	26,228	35,919	197,219	821,388
Total											17,059,276

6.3.1 Existing Countywide Disposal Capacity

Table 6-2 reflects the anticipated impacts on the amount of disposal capacity available in Sonoma County from 2000 to 2018, which includes the 15 years required by Section 18755.3(c)(3) of the CCR. Estimated disposal capacity impacts are shown in both tons and cubic yards. Waste generation, diversion, and disposal rates were derived assuming the programs in the SRRE are implemented.

In 1992, the DTPW authorized an independent engineering study to redefine the configuration of the Central Landfill and provide updated estimates of remaining disposal capacity at the site. This study, entitled "Central Landfill Expansion Capacity Study Phase I, August 1992" (1992 Study), was produced by EBA Wastechologies (Appendix D). Among other findings, the 1992 Study determined that as of January 1992, remaining Central Landfill capacity was 11.5 million cubic yards.

Six different scenarios, identifying a potential additional capacity from 2,838,600 to 11,304,600 tons (5,700,000 to 22,700,000 cubic yards), were analyzed in the 1992 Study. The County of Sonoma Board of Supervisors selected the East and West Canyon Expansion scenario with an additional capacity estimated at 3,336,600 tons (6,700,000 cubic yards). The permit for construction of the East Canyon Expansion was approved in 2000 and the expansion area began accepting solid waste in 2002. Disposal capacity provided by this expansion has been included in the projections necessary to provide capacity through the year 2015 (Table 6-2). As of 2003, the remaining capacity of the Central Disposal Site is 6,941,726 tons (11,569,544 cubic yards). The existing disposal capacity is 9,160,293 cubic yards (5,496,176 tons) as of September 25, 2006. The decision to utilize the remaining landfill capacity will be determined in the future.

6.3.2 Anticipated Countywide Disposal Capacity Needs

Tables 1A and 1B display the projected countywide disposal capacity needs until 2030 in terms of tons and cubic yards, respectively. Strategies involving disposal outside of Sonoma County are discussed further in Section 6.7.

6.4 CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING NEW OR EXPANDING EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

The siting criteria included in this section are based on federal, state, and local laws and policies regarding solid waste facilities. Siting criteria were developed according to Title 14, Chapter 9, Article 6.5 for preparing the Siting Element of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). The state guidelines outline specific categories of criteria to be used for establishing new, or expanding existing, solid waste facilities for ultimate disposal (landfills and transformation or incineration facilities). Several criteria were based on federal (Environmental Protection Agency) landfill locational restrictions (40 CFR 258), which are generally exclusionary in nature. It should be noted that exclusionary criteria do not necessarily exclude an entire site from consideration, but may only pertain to portions of a site.

6.4.1 Siting Criteria Development

The 1985 CoSWMP stated that public acceptance is the primary practical consideration in siting solid waste disposal facilities. The County actively sought to involve the public in the development of the siting criteria. An initial list of siting criteria was developed and presented to

the public in a series of ten public workshops, five held in November, 1992 and five in February, 1993. The Sonoma County Permit Resource Management Department (PRMD) then reviewed and commented on the draft siting criteria. Based on PRMD comments and input from the LTF, the process for developing the siting criteria was revised to provide for a greater opportunity for public input into the development of the criteria. Should a public or private entity seek to create a new or expand an existing landfill, the The expanded process will involve subjecting the criteria to more extensive public review during identification of specific landfill locations, an effort that was not undertaken during development of the Siting Element. ~~The expanded effort, part of a Siting Study that is anticipated to begin after all necessary permits for expansion of the Central Landfill are issued, will also include more extensive development of the numeric system for comparing sites.~~

The siting criteria in this Siting Element reflect the community's interests, based on the public workshops conducted, as well as regulatory and technical considerations. The siting criteria listed provide a sound foundation for moving forward with a public process through the Siting Study and associated California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) activities to locate new landfill site capacity.

6.4.2 Siting Criteria and Their Application

Siting criteria can be categorically defined as either exclusionary or comparative. Exclusionary criteria are generally regulatory land use restrictions created at the federal, state, or local level. Exclusionary criteria are designed to detect and eliminate clearly inappropriate sites from further consideration before undertaking the more costly and time consuming process of applying comparative criteria.

The exclusionary criteria define parameters that need to be satisfied for a piece of land to be considered for a landfill site. For example, a parcel that is located entirely in a flood plain would be excluded from further consideration as a candidate landfill site. The exclusionary criteria do not restrict development of a parcel as a landfill if only a portion of the parcel is excluded. If the land located in a flood plain included other property that would be suitable for a landfill, the portion in the flood plain could be used as landfill buffer. As a result, a property could have a portion that is excluded and not used for landfill and the remainder potentially suitable as a landfill site.

The exclusionary criteria will be applied to the entire county to identify those broad areas of the county that are not suitable for siting a new landfill prior to beginning the CEQA process. ~~After completion of the 2003 CoWMP and Siting Element, and the volume of additional capacity is established at the Central Landfill~~ Should any public or private entity decide to resume in-County waste disposal, the County that entity will conduct a Siting Study to accomplish the following:

- Review the means that are available for achieving ~~the County's goal of providing 50 at least fifteen~~ years of disposal capacity.
- Provide for extensive public participation in the landfill siting process, including low-income and minority populations to ensure environmental justice concerns are addressed.
- Refine the comparative criteria to reflect the public's considerations.
- Adopt the final comparative siting criteria by the Board of Supervisors at a public hearing

before the criteria are used to identify potential sites.

- Seek nominations from property owners for land to be considered as a potential site.
- Apply the comparative criteria to each of the sites nominated or identified in this review by the County. Rank the sites to identify the best ones to be evaluated in a process to comply with CEQA.

The development of comparative criteria is the primary mechanism available to local constituents to influence site selection prior to the public hearing process. It is essential that local citizens be included in the process of defining local comparative criteria to minimize protracted conflict over various sites as different projects arise. The comparative criteria in this Siting Element were developed through such a public process – input received from the public at workshops, input from the LTF, and review at the public hearings conducted to adopt the 1996 CoIWMP. Comparative criteria will be further structured with numeric values and modified, as needed, in the Siting Study prior to the evaluation of any proposed landfill site.

The comparative criteria, further refined into environmental, community, economic, engineering, and administrative categories, are described in more detail in the following discussion. Should the County ever decide to pursue a new landfill site, Figure 6-2 graphically depicts the process envisioned for siting landfill capacity in Sonoma County.

6.4.2.1 Exclusionary Criteria

The first set of criteria are the exclusionary criteria. These criteria identify constraints that make the siting of a landfill so difficult that further analysis or evaluation would be unproductive. The criteria are useful in the initial screening to identify general areas of the county which may have potentially suitable sites. The following list contains the exclusionary criteria selected by Sonoma County or required by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Figure 6-3 is a map showing the areas of the county remaining after application of the exclusionary criteria which are reflected as the shaded portions of the county.

- Lands within 10,000 feet of a runway used by jet aircraft, or 5,000 feet of a runway used by propeller-driven aircraft
- Lands within a FEMA designated 100-year flood plain
- Lands restricted by State and Federal regulatory requirements over earthquake fault zones.
- Lands within channels of USGS designated perennial streams
- ~~Lands outside of Sonoma County~~
- Lands within the urban boundary of an incorporated city
- Lands within designated Community Separators
- Lands within designated Critical Habitat

- Lands within the Coastal Zone
- Lands designated with the following land use in the County General Plan
 - Urban Residential
 - Rural Residential
 - General or Limited Commercial
 - Recreation and Visitor Serving Commercial
 - General and Limited Industrial
 - Public/Quasi-Public (unless the designation is applied to accommodate a landfill)

6.4.2.2 Comparative Criteria

The comparative criteria would be used to evaluate sites which are not located in exclusionary areas and that are suitable based on their physical attributes. These criteria would be used to evaluate across a wide spectrum of environmental, engineering, socio-political, and economic factors. These Comparative Criteria, with the Exclusionary Criteria, form the basis of the Siting Study. During the Siting Study these Comparative Criteria will be modified, new criteria added, and a ranking and weighting system developed.

Environmental

1. Groundwater Flow System: ~~Objective RC 3.1 of the County General Plan states that *in accordance with the County General Plan*~~, watersheds and groundwater basins should be preserved by avoiding the placement of potential pollution sources in areas with high percolation rates. Therefore, sites located outside of recharge areas are the most desirable for landfill construction and operation.
2. Proximity to Surface Water: The proximity of a site to surface water and existing or beneficial uses of the surface water is of obvious importance. A candidate site which is far from a surface water body would be a highly rated site. A poorly rated site would be one that is near a surface water body.
3. Depth to Groundwater: The water table depth in the underlying sediments is important for both landfill operational considerations (such as placement of groundwater monitoring wells) and also from a standpoint of potential groundwater contamination.

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| 4. | Existence of Wetlands: | Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit the location of landfills in wetlands unless the construction and operation of the landfill will not cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, violate toxic effluent standards under the Clean Water Act, violate the Marine Protection Act, jeopardize endangered species, or cause degradation of wetlands. Data sources to be evaluated will include those from the California Department of Fish and Game, California Native Plant Society, and the Corps of Engineers. |
| 5. | Air Quality - Non-Attainment for Particulates | This criterion will measure whether an area is in attainment PM ₁₀ and ozone. A site in a non-attainment area would be less desirable than one in an attainment or unclassified area. Wind direction and distance to nearby sensitive receptors will also be considered in evaluating this criterion. |
| 6. | Proximity to Threatened or Endangered Species - Animals: | In accordance with federal regulations the operation of a landfill at a site which would cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered species of plant, fish, or wildlife could constitute a fatal flaw. Similarly, the facility or operation cannot result in the destruction of critical habitat of endangered or threatened species. Data sources to be evaluated will include the State Department of Fish and Game, Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, and General Plan Open Space Element, Critical Habitat designations. |
| 7. | Proximity to Threatened and Endangered Species- Plants: | This criterion is similar to the criterion above, except that it covers threatened or endangered plant species. Data sources to - Plants be evaluated will include the State Department of Fish and Game, California Native Plant Society, and General Plan Open Space Element, Critical Habitat designations. |

Community

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| 1. | Population Density Near Site: | This criterion is used as one measure of the proposed landfill's potential impact on people. |
| 2. | Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses: | Existing and proposed land uses are considered. Also considered is the site's potential for impact mitigation. |
| 3. | Residents Along Access Routes/Road Safety: | This criterion reflects the number of residents being affected by haul traffic to a potential site. |
| 4. | Schools and Hospitals Along Access Routes: | This criterion measures the impact of solid waste truck haul traffic, including noise, traffic congestion, and safety considerations, on sensitive receptors such as schools and hospitals. |

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| 5. | Proximity to Parks or Resource Lands: | Landfills would generally be excluded from within a Federal Recreation Area, State Park, Department of Natural Resources – Natural Resources Conservation Area, County Park, etc. Sites valued for their pristine environment or held in reserve for use at a future time and are incompatible with a landfill. |
| 6. | Presence of Cultural, Historic, or Archaeological Resources: | This criterion excludes locations which would interfere with the County General Plan's goal of preserving sites with significant archaeological, historical, or cultural resources. These resources include sites on the National and State Historic Register, areas identified as being of archaeological importance to Native Americans, and those sites/buildings/trees that have been identified as significant by the County Landmarks Commission. |
| 7. | Visual Impacts of Site: | The magnitude of the landfill visual impacts relates to the location and topography of the site and to the availability of buffers to screen the operations. Aesthetics impacts are also important to consider. |
| 8. | Proximity to Major Transportation Corridors: | This criterion considers the effects of landfill traffic on local roads, as well as the costs of hauling waste to a landfill. Those sites that are close to major transportation corridors will be less likely to impact local roads and residents (traffic congestion, noise, safety concerns, etc.) than sites located farther from major roads. Those sites closer to major transportation corridors would require less fuel to reach; this would help meet the county's goal of conserving energy. |

Engineering

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| 1. | Soil Suitability: | A more highly rated site would have both fine- and coarse-grained soils which could provide bottom soil liner, final soil cover and intermittent soil cover during operation. The use of on-site soils can reduce the cost of landfill construction and the impacts of importing off-site materials. |
| 2. | Geology: | This criterion is a measure of the permeability/transmissivity of materials underlying a proposed site. The geologic materials that have been identified in Sonoma County can be generally divided up into two groups: (1) unconsolidated deposits and (2) semi-consolidated to consolidated rocks. The permeability and transmissivity of materials within these general groups can be an indication of site security in terms of leachate and gas containment and as an indication of barriers to groundwater movement. |

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3. **Fault Areas:** Proximity to active fault areas is an important criteria in terms of maintaining the integrity of the landfill control structures (such as leachate and gas collection) and the engineering measures that would be needed to prevent damage from seismic movements. State and Federal regulatory requirements for earthquake fault zones will be followed to evaluate potential landfill sites.
4. **Unstable Areas:** Locating landfills on sites that have unstable geological conditions is generally undesirable. Unstable areas are defined as those locations that are susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of those landfill structural components that are responsible for preventing releases to the environment (such as leachate or gas control structures). Criteria categories are:
- Category A – Areas of greatest relative stability due to low slope inclination – dominantly less than 15%.
 - Category B – Areas of relatively stable rock and soil units on slopes greater than 15% containing few landslides
 - Category Bf – Locally level areas within hilly terrain - may be underlain or bounded by unstable or potentially unstable rock materials
 - Category C – Areas of relatively unstable rock and soil units on slopes greater than 15% containing abundant landslides
 - Landslide Area – Areas of lowest relative slope stability; failure and downslope movement of rock and soil has occurred or may occur
 - Flood Hazard, 100-year Flood Plains: Federal regulations (40 CFR 258) prohibit the placement of a landfill within a 100-year flood plain. The hazard from floods is due primarily to potential erosion, washout of waste from the site and restrictions on reducing the water storage capacity of a watershed basin.
 - Seismic Impact Zones: Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit development of a landfill in seismic impact zones unless it can be proven that all containment structures (leachate

collection system, surface water collection system, etc.) have been designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration of the earth beneath the site.

- Annual Precipitation: This criterion measures how much water will need to be contained on the landfill site, both on the surface of the landfill property as runoff and within the landfill as leachate.
- Erosion Potential: Soil characteristics, slope, and surrounding topography may create conditions that are particularly susceptible to erosion (from rainfall). Erosion results in stormwater runoff having high levels of sediment with the potential for impacting water quality in surface waters. Extensive and costly engineering controls may be required to prevent stormwater runoff, and siltation and sedimentation impacts to nearby surface water.

Administrative

1. Site Capacity/Site Life: ~~Sonoma County has established a policy to provide landfill capacity~~ A potential site should have at least fifteen years of capacity. Sites with more capacity are ranked higher.
2. Agricultural Land: The General Plan recognizes the importance of agricultural land in the county stating that lands containing agricultural and productive woodland soils should be preserved, and conversion of this land to incompatible residential, commercial, or industrial uses be avoided.
3. Proximity to Existing Uses of Groundwater: Landfill operations have the potential for contamination of groundwater. Therefore, it is important to protect beneficial uses as much as possible by choosing sites located further from these areas.
4. Airport Safety: Federal Aviation Administration Order 5200.5 prohibits the development of landfills within 5,000 feet from a runway used by propeller-driven aircraft and 10,000 from a runway used by jet aircraft.
5. Site Parcel Assemblage: This category compares the various sites as to the ease (availability of information, communications, ease of acquisitions and mitigation) with which the required parcels for the landfill site could be assembled.
6. Ownership/Acquisition Potential: This category compares sites based the upon potential ease with which a selected property might be acquired.

Economic

1. Total Operating Costs: A number of elements would be combined for the total operation costs, including: (1) landfill operation costs (cost of daily and intermediate cover, and operation and maintenance of all landfill access roads and environmental monitoring systems), +(2) leachate treatment and control, (3) gas control, and (4) post-closure costs (maintaining the final cover, surface water management systems, gas control facilities, environmental monitoring facilities and the leachate treatment facilities). For all of these elements, planning level costs for labor, equipment and materials should be estimated and daily operational costs should be considered a 50-year site life period for the projected life of the selected landfill site.
2. Site Development Costs: These are the capital expenditures at the site including the cost of building the landfill, equipment to begin operations, and other costs of opening a landfill.
3. Transportation Costs: Based upon engineering and economic analysis, the cost of solid waste transport to each site would be estimated. The estimate for each site would include operation and maintenance costs incurred by the County, municipal haulers, and private/ commercial haulers for transport and transfer of solid waste.
4. Parcel Costs: Using the assessed valuations maintained by the county and review of other county records, the purchase price for each potential site will be estimated as appropriate.

6.4.3 Procedural Mechanisms To Assure Use Of Criteria In Siting Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

The preliminary Siting Criteria were adopted by the County and incorporated Cities when they approved the 1996 ColWMP. In adopting the Siting Criteria ~~the 2003~~ in this ColWMP, the County and Cities confirmed the procedural mechanisms described here that will be used by the public or private entity for siting a new landfill. These procedural mechanisms include a Siting Study, which will refine the siting criteria and provide weighting and ranking factors for the comparative siting criteria with input from the LTF and public. ~~These siting criteria will be adopted by the Board of Supervisors at a public hearing before initiation of the search for a new landfill site. The Siting Criteria will be applied as shown in Figure 6-1 and discussed in this section to identify the sites equally suitable from the technical perspective as a prelude to the full CEQA analysis. Once into the CEQA process, the Siting Criteria may also have a role in identification and evaluation of alternatives to the proposed project.~~

~~6.4.4 Local Jurisdiction Compliance Agreements~~

~~Appendix F of the ColWMP contains the local resolutions approved by all jurisdictions in the county specifying their commitment to apply all siting criteria and procedures established in the~~

Siting Element.

6.5 PROPOSED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

~~With further expansion, disposal capacity at the existing Central Landfill is available to last at least through the end of the medium term planning period, 2018, assuming full implementation of all selected diversion programs. Therefore, Sonoma County's immediate disposal capacity strategy to achieve the goals and objectives is the expansion of the Central Landfill and subsequently identifying another disposal site as recommended by the Analysis.~~

~~The County has established a goal of identifying and developing 50 years of landfill capacity. Following the completion of the 2003 ColWMP, and once additional capacity at the Central Landfill is permitted, the County plans to begin a Siting Study to identify possible new disposal sites. The public's input into the Siting Study is expected to be instrumental in applying the siting criteria, evaluating the options for providing 50 years' capacity, evaluating economic considerations of each option, and identifying key issues that need to be resolved. Several public workshops will be conducted to facilitate receiving input from the public prior to the hearings. The goal of the Siting Study would be to produce a list of sites from which the Board of Supervisors may choose one or more landfill sites. Prior to approval of any new or expanded disposal site, the County will conduct all analyses necessary under CEQA to evaluate the potential significant environmental impacts of the County's options, including consideration of alternative sites. There are no pending applications for a solid waste facility at this time.~~

6.6 CONSISTENCY WITH COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

~~Expansion of the Central Landfill to provide disposal capacity through the year 2018 is consistent with Section LU 4d of the Land Use Element and Section 3.4 of the Public Facilities Element of the current County General Plan. There are no current proposals for new or expanded landfills in Sonoma County at this time.~~

6.6.1 Sites Reserved For Solid Waste Disposal or Transformation Facilities

The Central Disposal Site is currently the only site with a landfill reserved for solid waste disposal in Sonoma County.

6.6.2 Sites Tentatively Reserved For Solid Waste Disposal or Transformation Facilities

There are no sites tentatively reserved for solid waste disposal or transformation facilities in Sonoma County.

6.7 STRATEGIES FOR DISPOSING OF SOLID WASTE IN EXCESS OF CAPACITY WHEN NEW OR EXPANDED SITES ARE NOT AVAILABLE

~~Sonoma County will have sufficient disposal capacity to last in excess of 15 years at the expanded Central Disposal Site. Therefore, this section will be addressed in future five-year reviews when it is clear that the Central Disposal Site has reached full capacity, and there are no new sites available for establishing new disposal or transformation capacity. Due to significant uncertainties, the County of Sonoma is not considering out-of-in-county disposal at this time, although potential sites for disposal may exist within Sonoma County. Risks associated with expansion of the Central Landfill have caused in-County disposal to be rejected as the County of Sonoma's on-going disposal strategy. The SCWMA supports efforts to identify potential in-county disposal sites.~~

6.7.1 Short Term Disposal Strategy

Out-of-county disposal contracts are currently in place to ensure sufficient disposal capacity until 2010. The daily tonnage commitment with contracted landfills are detailed in the table below.

6.7.2 Medium Term Disposal Strategy

As there are no current plans to establish a new or expand an existing disposal facility in Sonoma County, The County has released an RFP that is expected to be awarded in April 2010 that will secure out-of-county landfill capacity through August 2014. Beyond this, the County's medium term (2010 - 2030) disposal strategy will consider the following two options:

- Out-of-county disposal with waste transport by truck
- Out-of-county disposal with waste transport by rail
- Resumption or expansion of disposal at the Central Disposal Site

<u>Day Type</u>	<u>Days per Year</u>	<u>TPD</u>	<u>Contract Capacity</u>
<u>Weekdays</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>456,250</u>
<u>Saturdays</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>39,107</u>
<u>Sundays</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>15,643</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>511,000</u>

While both the above options will secure, at minimum, 15 years of disposal capacity through contracts which specify maximum allowed daily tonnages, the two options differ in capital investment and level of commitment required by participating jurisdictions. It is therefore necessary that the County work with the Cities to determine which are interested in each option. After the interest is determined, the County shall determine whether to reopen the Central Disposal Site or enter into a succession of medium term agreements (for example, ranging from two to five years) with haulers or landfills to secure at least 15 years of disposal capacity through the medium term planning horizon of 2030. Within six months of the expiration of a medium term disposal agreement, the County will begin a new RFP process or consider extending the existing agreement. At any point that the Central Disposal Site is permitted and operational, the County may make arrangements to resume disposal at the Central Disposal Site. The succession of agreements or arrangements will secure at least 15 years of disposal capacity. The selection of truck or rail haul in-county or out-of-county disposal will depend in part on the result of any such agreements between the County, the Cities, and appropriate regulatory agencies.

Contracts between the County, haulers, and landfill owners would secure the County's ability to guarantee disposal capacity and the means with which to transport waste generated within Sonoma County. The BVA analysis and the analysis below indicate that there is adequate landfill capacity in the Bay Area for the next 15 years (source: Assessment of Long-Term Solid Waste Management Alternatives, BVA)

<u>Landfill</u>	<u>County, Roundtrip Distance</u>	<u>Permit Estimated Closure Date</u>	<u>Maximum Permitted Capacity (TPD)</u>	<u>Average Permitted Capacity (TPD)</u>	<u>Current Disposal (TPD)</u>	<u>Available Capacity (TDP)</u>
Redwood	Marin County, 44 miles	2024	1,390	-	1,200	190
Potrero Hills	Solano County, 136 miles	2011*	4,330	3,400	3,049	351
Keller Canyon	Contra Costa County, 147 miles	2058	3,500	2,960	2,940	20
Hay Road	Solano County, 162 miles	2070	2,400	1,200	550	650
Central Yolo	Yolo County, 180 miles	2081	1,800	-	500	1,300
Kiefer	Sacramento County, 210 miles	2035	10,815	6,362	2,500	3,862
					<u>Total</u>	<u>6,373</u>

*The current permit estimated closure date for Potrero Hills Landfill is 2011; the landfill is applying to expand operations but those expansion plans are currently in litigation.

Sources: Estimated closure date, maximum permitted capacity, and average permitted capacity were acquired from the facility permits obtained from the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Facility/Site Search webpage (<http://www.ciwm.ca.gov/swis/Search.aspx>) on October 22, 2009, and current disposal TPD were obtained from Brown, Vence, and Associates, Assessment of Long-Term Solid Waste Management Alternatives in Sonoma County, Final Report, January 2006, Appendix B, Table 2.

6.7.3 Waste Transport by Truck

In response to the lack of permitted landfill capacity, the County contracted for out-of-County haul and disposal through three separate companies for a five-year period beginning September 1, 2005.

The County is in a favorable position to haul to out-of-County landfills by truck. The County currently has five transfer stations that allow for transfer of solid waste to trucks to transport the waste to out-of-County disposal sites. Another positive factor is that the County owns the sites and is already permitted to operate these transfer facilities, so no additional site acquisition, regulatory, or permitting activities are anticipated. Although flow control is important for rail haul disposal commitments, it is less critical for the strategy involving truck haul and disposal. Little new capital investment is required for truck haul and the operating costs are more easily reduced should tonnage leave the disposal system.

The potential downside to out-of-County haul and disposal is the risk of losing disposal capacity sometime in the future. Although the County may contract for certain capacity, there is no assurance that this capacity will always be available. Furthermore, landfill options are more limited than with rail haul, as the cost effectiveness of truck hauling declines rapidly as distance from Sonoma County increases.

6.7.4 Waste Transport by Rail

The infrastructure requirements for development of hauling waste by rail (WBR) to out-of County disposal sites generally include the following five components:

- Transfer Station to collect, recover divertible materials, and load residual waste into intermodal containers or consolidate for loading gondola cars
- Local Rail Yard to load intermodal containers or gondola cars on spur track
- Rail Haul for transporting containers or gondola cars over rail lines to the remote rail yard
- Remote Rail Yard to off-load the containers or material in gondola cars to the landfill or transfer vehicles for haul to the landfill
- Landfill for disposal of residual solid waste

While WBR increases accessibility to a larger number of disposal sites than truck hauling, there is significant capital investment required. This necessitates an agreement between a significant number of Cities and the County to share the capital costs, and a long term commitment to WBR in the form of 20 to 25 year contracts with the North Coast Rail Authority (NCRA) and the destination landfill(s). Potential capital investments include the retrofit of existing transfer stations to accommodate the intermodal operating system, the purchase of sufficient intermodal containers to satisfy the disposal needs of Sonoma County, and the development of at least one or more loading stations along the rail line.

In an effort to promote waste diversion and zero waste, special care must be made with regard to tonnage commitments with the destination landfill(s). Agreements will be created with flexibility such that the County's landfill capacity commitments decrease in proportion to the success of our source reduction and recycling programs. Agreements which provide an economic disincentive for waste reduction will be avoided.

6.7.5 Divestiture of County Disposal System / Reopening Central Disposal Site

The County is considering a process in which another public or private organization may assume ownership of the County Disposal System, either in part or in whole, or may reopen the Central Disposal Site itself. A private new owner may pursue actions which would allow for waste to again be deposited at the Central Disposal Site. Such actions would likely include additional remediation and waste discharge requirement efforts at the site, which would occur under the direction of the RWQCB and possibly other applicable agencies. In addition, any resumed or expanded landfilling operations at the Central Disposal Site would also be subject to applicable CEQA review requirements, and may require a County Use Permit.

6.8 SITING ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

6.8.1 Responsible Agencies

Since all solid waste facilities in Sonoma County are currently owned by the County of Sonoma, the Board of Supervisors is the responsible agency for implementing the Siting Element. DTPW will implement the Board's policies by working with the SCWMA, PRMD, LEA, and the LTF.

In the event that a private entity should seek to establish a new or expand an existing landfill, that entity would be required to implement the Siting Element as defined in this CoIWMP. This entity would implement the Board's policies by working with the SCWMA, PRMD, LEA, and LTF.

6.8.2 Implementation Tasks

~~Sonoma County has established a policy to provide landfill capacity for county residents through the year 2050.~~ Should a public or private entity decide to expand an existing or create a new landfill within Sonoma County, the following task list summarizes the process for achieving the goal of maximizing disposal capacity.

Task 1. Siting Study/Options Evaluations

- a. Siting Study will include the Board of Supervisors adopting the refined Siting Criteria and an environmental and economic consideration of various long-term disposal options.
- b. Screen county for candidate sites and request public nomination of sites.
- c. Apply first round siting criteria to candidate sites, develop ranking, and review criteria application.
- d. Complete first round ranking of sites. It is expected that 8 to 13 sites may be identified at this step.
- e. Second round of screening of sites with field confirmation of significant siting criteria.
- f. Rank sites and recommend 3 to 5 sites as final candidates in report to Board of Supervisors. Board accepts report and gives direction to staff to proceed with preliminary design and CEQA.

Task 2. Preliminary Design

- a. Issue RFP, hold interviews and execute contract for investigation of the final candidate sites. Work will include geotechnical and hydrogeotechnical research and biological reconnaissance of the sites.
- b. Prepare preliminary design including geotechnical and hydrogeotechnical investigation and biological reconnaissance.
- c. Review of preliminary design report and recommendation for selected site.
- d. Prepare final preliminary design report and recommendation for selected site.

Task 3. CEQA

- a. Issue RFP, hold interviews and execute contract for preparation of project level EIR for candidate site(s) and selected alternatives.
- b. Prepare Initial Study, present to the Environmental Review Committee, issue Notice of Preparation (NOP), meet with regulatory agencies, and hold public meetings for input for the EIR.
- c. Prepare Draft EIR (DEIR).
- d. Issue and circulate Notice of Completion (NOC) to open public review period.
- e. Planning Commission holds hearings on DEIR and Final EIR (FEIR).
- f. Board of Supervisors certifies FEIR and adopts the project selecting the best site.

Task 4. Final Design

- a. Prepare final design plans and specifications for first phase improvements.
- b. Bid first phase improvements and award contract.
- c. Complete first phase improvements.

Task 5. General Plan Amendment

To run concurrent with design and construction. Process general plan amendment to have scheduled site zoned Public/Quasi-Public or other appropriate zoning. Includes hearing before the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

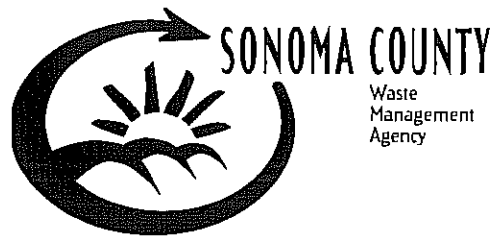
Task 6. Permits

To run concurrent with design and construction. Permitting agencies include the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Regional Water Quality Control Board, Air Quality Management District, and Sonoma County PRMD. Documents submitted to the CIWMB will include a Joint Technical Document, including a

Report of Disposal Site Information, Preliminary Closure Plan, and Preliminary Post Closure Maintenance Plan.

6.8.4 Revenue Sources

Funding for the implementation of the Sonoma County Siting Element and all facility siting programs and procedures ~~will be funded through the County's Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. All revenues for this fund are derived from tipping fees levied at County-owned solid waste facilities~~ need to be identified for any proposal concerning solid waste facility siting. If the County of Sonoma makes the decision to site a new landfill, funds for implementing the siting element would come from a tipping fee surcharge. If another public or private entity intends to establish a new landfill site, either entity would be responsible for funding the implementation of the siting element.



Agenda Item #: 8.1
Cost Center: Organics
Staff Contact: Carter
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Compost Relocation Project

I. BACKGROUND

At the August 15, 2007 SCWMA Board meeting, the Board entered into an agreement with a team of consultants led by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to assist the SCWMA in the selection, conceptual design, and preparation of CEQA documents for a new compost site in Sonoma County. Staff and the contractor have provided project updates at each subsequent Board meeting.

Project Milestones:

June 18, 2008 – the SCWMA Board selected one preferred site (Site 5a) and two alternative sites (Sites 13 and 14) to be studied further in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

March 18, 2009 – First Amendment, the term of the agreement with ESA was extended to December 31, 2009 and an alternative composting technology, aerated static pile, was added to the EIR.

May 20, 2009 – Second Amendment, Site 40 was added to the EIR to be studied at an equal level of detail as Site 5a.

December 2, 2009 – Third Amendment, the term of the agreement was extended to June 30, 2010.

II. DISCUSSION

At the December 2, 2009 SCWMA meeting, the Board directed staff to return to the January meeting with more information about the potential future use of the Central Disposal Site and the neighboring parcel (the Gray Property). Staff has consulted with the County's Landfill geologist, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) staff, and the County's Permit and Resource Management Division (PRMD) and has come to the following conclusions:

- There is a very high probability for hard rock on the Gray Property not far below the surface. This would increase costs for site development costs that involve significant earth removal.
- The argument of whether the Gray Property's elevation would indicate the absence of California Tiger Salamanders at the Gray Property looks less feasible given a conversation between PRMD staff and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS noted that other subspecies outside of Sonoma County have been found at higher elevations, and to receive an exemption, the USFWS would require a full protocol level survey which can take up to two years and cost around \$150,000.
- Relocating the compost facility to a different location on the Central Disposal Site would likely require fewer entitlements from the County. For example, a Use Permit would be required, but a zoning change and General Plan Amendment would not be necessary. Relocating off the Central Disposal Site would require a Use Permit at minimum, and likely involve rezoning and a General Plan Amendment.

- Zero discharge would likely still be a requirement from the RWQCB anywhere in their jurisdiction. The RWQCB would prefer to see an operation that minimizes direct contact between compost and rainfall, as less contact means less leachate to collect.

The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors gave the Agency permission to study the portion of the Central Disposal site slightly to the west of the existing compost site. Given that authorization and the conclusions above, staff believes there is merit to studying a combination of the Central Disposal Site and the Gray Property together as a single project. Staff requested that ESA develop a proposal for including the Central Disposal Site and the Gray Property in the EIR, which staff is presenting for the Board's consideration as the Fourth Amendment to our Agreement with ESA.

If the Board wishes to include the Gray Property, staff recommends accepting the standard mitigation and not performing the time intensive protocol survey. According to the Fatal Flaw Analysis performed by ESA (presented at the December 2, 2009 SCWMA Meeting), mitigation costs for development of a compost facility exclusively on the Gray Property range from \$1.17 million to \$3.38 million. The costs will be significantly less if the Gray Property is only used for a water detention pond, which is anticipated in the scope of work of the Fourth Amendment.

The Fourth Amendment would also extend the term of the agreement to October 31, 2010 to give ESA the time necessary to accomplish this additional work.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

ESA has submitted a proposal for studying the Central Disposal Site/Gray Property project at an additional cost of \$63,000.

To date, ESA has invoiced the SCWMA for \$443,621 out of the existing \$620,186 budget.

As of February 3, 2010, the equity in pooled cash for the Organics Reserve Cost Center remains at \$3,396,406.17.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the Fourth Amendment to the Agreement with ESA for the Compost Relocation Project.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Fourth Amendment to the Agreement with ESA for the Compost Relocation Project
Appropriations Transfer
Exhibit B3
ESA Memo

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

FOURTH AMENDMENT TO
AGREEMENT BETWEEN SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATES
FOR CONSULTING SERVICES WITH REGARD TO THE COMPOST RELOCATION
PROJECT

This Fourth Amendment ("Amendment") to the Agreement for Consulting Services ("Agreement"), dated as of February 17, 2010, is by and between the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency ("Agency"), a joint powers agency, and Environmental Science Associates, a California Corporation, ("Consultant"). All capitalized terms used herein shall, unless otherwise defined, have the meaning ascribed to those terms in the existing Agreement.

R E C I T A L S

WHEREAS, Consultant represents to Agency that it is a duly qualified firm experienced in compost site selection, conceptual design, and preparation of CEQA documents and related services;

WHEREAS, Agency and Consultant amended this agreement as of March 18, 2009 ("First Amendment"); and

WHEREAS, Agency and Consultant amended this agreement as of May 20, 2009 ("Second Amendment"); and

WHEREAS, Agency and Consultant amended this agreement as of December 2, 2009 ("Third Amendment"); and

WHEREAS, Agency is satisfied with services provided by Consultant and would like to continue receiving said services from Consultant; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to amend the Agreement to extend the term of Agreement until October 31, 2010;

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

A G R E E M E N T

1. Section 3 Term of Agreement is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety to read as follows:

3. Term of Agreement. The term of this Agreement shall be from Effective Date to October 31, 2010, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 below.

2. Section 2.1 Payment is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety to read as follows:

2.1 Consultant shall be paid Six Hundred Eighty Three Thousand One Hundred Eighty Six Dollars (\$683,186) for services rendered in accordance with tasks detailed in Section 1.1 above and in Exhibit B3, upon monthly submission of progress reports, verified claims and invoices, in the amount of ninety percent (90%) of the work billed and approved. Payments shall be made in the proportion of work completed based upon progress reports to total services to be performed. Payment for satisfactory performance includes, without limitation, salary, fringe benefits, overhead, sub-consultant costs, non-labor expenses, and profit.

3. Exhibit A – Scope of Service is hereby amended to include the following addition:

Task 14 – Addition of Central Disposal Site and Gray Property

1. The Central Disposal Site and Assessor Parcel Number 024-080-003 (also known as the Gray Property), shall be included in the Environmental Impact Report. The level of analysis for the examination of this site shall be equal to that of the preferred site (Site 5a). The following subtasks and analyses shall be included for Central Disposal Site/Gray Property:

- ASP Site Layout and Sedimentation pond on Gray Site
- Develop Alternative Description
- Land Use
- Aesthetics
- Traffic and Transportation
- Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Air Quality (includes consideration of proposed BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines)
- Noise
- Biological Resources (includes Red-Legged Frog Survey and Habitat Analysis)
- Cultural Resources (no building evaluations)
- Project Management
- Health Risk Assessment

4. Exhibit B2 is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety with Exhibit B3.

AGENCY AND CONSULTANT HAVE CAREFULLY READ AND REVIEWED THIS AMENDMENT AND EACH TERM AND PROVISION CONTAINED HEREIN AND, BY EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT, SHOW THEIR INFORMED AND VOLUNTARY CONSENT THERETO.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment as of the Effective Date.

AGENCY: SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT
AGENCY
By:

Christa Johnson, Chair

CONSULTANT: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATES
By:

Title:

APPROVED AS TO FORM FOR AGENCY:

Janet Coleson, Agency Counsel

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE FOR AGENCY:

Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director

SPECIAL DISTRICTS GOVERNED BY
LOCAL BOARDS - BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Resolution No. 2010-

District Name: Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (JPA)
Address: 2300 County Center Dr., Rm. 100B
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Phone: 565-2413
FY: 2009-10

Auditor's Office Use Only

DOCUMENT #
BATCH #
BATCH DATE

	TC	INDEX	SUB-OBJECT	PROJECT	SUB-OBJECT TITLE	AMOUNT
TO:	203	799221	6540	Compost Site Relocation	Contract Services	\$63,000
FROM:		799221	4624	Same as Above	Retained Earnings	\$63,000

WHEREAS, it is desirous to the Agency to include additional sites to the existing Environmental Impact Report being prepared by Environmental Science Associates; and

WHEREAS, the additional scope of work and accompanying expense was not anticipated and, therefore, not budgeted in the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency budget for FY 09-10; and

WHEREAS, it is would create greater efficiencies, both in location and purchasing options, to direct the contractor to proceed with the exploration and appropriate the necessary funds from the Organics Reserve Fund to cover the unanticipated expenditures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the County Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary operating transfers and the above transfer within the authorized budget of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (JPA).

The foregoing resolution was introduced by DIRECTOR (x) TRUSTEE ()

_____, who moved its adoption, seconded by

_____, and adopted on roll call by the following vote:

Cloverdale Cotati Healdsburg Rohnert Park Petaluma

Santa Rosa Sebastopol Sonoma Windsor County

WHEREUPON, the Chairperson declared the foregoing resolution adopted, and SO ORDERED.

Date: _____

Attested: _____

Signature: _____
Secretary/Clerk of the Board

Signature: _____
Christa Johnson, Chairperson

Prepared:

Exhibit B3
ESA Labor Detail and Expense Summary
Revised February 17, 2010

Task Number / Description																Administrative Staff Hours					Total Hours	Total Labor Price
	Stecular PD	Miller PM	Sherman Tec Advisor	Marlorana Cultural	Graffridge Planning	Morales, M Noise/AQ	Hecock Land Use	Hudson Hydrology	Fain Alts./CEQA	Morales, E Alts./CEQA	Hutchinson Traffic	Schnabel Traffic	Fischer Biological	Lee Biological	Subtotal	Wyatt Sr Adm/Grph	Allen Sr GIS	Patrus WP	Clerical	Subtotal		
Hourly Billing Rate	\$160	\$160	\$170	\$100	\$145	\$90	\$100	\$160	\$115	\$100	\$160	\$100	\$185	\$100		\$ 95	\$125	\$80	\$65			
Task 1 Submit a Work Plan (includes 1 meeting 5 key people [3 ESA])	12	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,360			2		\$ 160	66	\$ 10,520
Task 2 Meetings (Included in Task 1, 3, 7 and 10)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -					\$ -	-	\$ -
Task 2.1 Monthly Phone Conferences (4 persons per call x 6 months [2 ESA])		8			8										\$ 2,440					\$ -	16	\$ 2,440
Task 2.2 Additional Meetings (3 additional meeting with Agency - 4 persons [2 ESA])		24			24										\$ 7,320					\$ -	48	\$ 7,320
Task 3 Site Evaluation (includes 1 meeting 5 key people [3 ESA] - and Summary Notes)	8	36	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 8,200		40			\$ 5,000	92	\$ 13,200
Task 4 Conceptual Design of Composting Facility	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,560					\$ -	16	\$ 2,560
Task 5 Prepare Administrative Draft EIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -					\$ -	-	\$ -
5.1 CEQA Start-Up	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,440					\$ -	16	\$ 2,440
5.2 Prepare Project Description	-	16	4	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,640					\$ -	44	\$ 5,640
5.3 Prepare Data Request for SCWMA	-	8	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	\$ 4,240					\$ -	28	\$ 4,240
5.4 Develop Project Alternatives	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,020	4	8			\$ 1,380	52	\$ 6,400
5.5 Confer with Involved Agencies	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	8	\$ 3,820					\$ -	28	\$ 3,820
5.6 Prepare and Submit Initial Study / NOP	8	16	-	4	16	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	4	-	\$ 9,220					\$ -	60	\$ 9,220
5.7 Complete Environmental Analyses	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,120	40	24	40	40	\$ 12,600	176	\$ 17,720
5.7.1 Land Use Planning and Agriculture	-	2	-	-	12	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 8,060		16			\$ 2,000	90	\$ 10,060
5.7.2 Aesthetics	-	8	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,600	4				\$ 380	28	\$ 3,980
5.7.3 Traffic and Transportation	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	88	-	-	\$ 17,440					\$ -	142	\$ 17,440
5.7.4 Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	\$ 7,880					\$ -	74	\$ 7,880
5.7.5 Hydrology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 11,250					\$ -	90	\$ 11,250
5.7.6 Air Quality	-	6	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,560					\$ -	46	\$ 4,560
5.7.7 Noise	-	6	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,560					\$ -	46	\$ 4,560
5.7.8 Biological Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	75	\$ 11,200		8			\$ 1,000	103	\$ 12,200
5.7.9 Cultural Resources	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,000					\$ -	30	\$ 3,000
5.7.10 Alternatives	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	24	16	-	-	21	\$ 10,300	8	8			\$ 1,760	109	\$ 12,060
5.7.11 Other CEQA Sections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,400					\$ -	24	\$ 2,400
Task 6 Prepare Draft EIR (ADEIR II, Screen Copy, 60 hardcopies, 30 CDs)	8	30	-	-	16	16	30	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	\$ 14,840	16	8	40	8	\$ 6,240	192	\$ 21,080
Task 7 Attend Hearing on Draft EIR (includes 1 meeting 5 key people - [4 ESA] & Summary Notes)	-	16	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	\$ 6,280					\$ -	40	\$ 6,280
Task 8 Respond to Comments and Prepare Admin. Final EIR (3 hardcopies + 1 electronic)	8	40	-	-	40	20	20	8	20	-	-	-	12	32	\$ 26,280	16		40		\$ 4,720	256	\$ 31,000
Task 9 Prepare Final EIR (One Screen Copy + 50 hardcopies + 10 CDs)	8	20	-	-	20	10	10	4	10	-	-	20	18	-	\$ 14,400	16		40		\$ 4,720	156	\$ 19,120
Task 10 Attend hearing for Final EIR (includes 1 meeting 5 key people [4 ESA] - & Summary Notes)	-	16	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	\$ 6,280					\$ -	40	\$ 6,280
Task 11 Other Necessary Tasks (Upon written authorization of Executive Director)															\$ -					\$ -	-	\$ 25,000
Project Management	16	76	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 15,400					\$ -	96	\$ 15,400
															\$ -					\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Hours	84	424	20	42	208	142	152	68	108	152	92	88	62	136		104	112	162	48		2,204	
Subtotals - Labor Hours	\$13,440	\$ 67,840	\$ 3,400	\$ 4,200	\$30,160	\$12,780	\$15,200	\$10,880	\$12,420	\$15,200	\$ 14,720	\$ 8,800	\$11,470	\$13,600	\$ 234,110	\$ 9,880	\$ 14,000	\$ 12,960	\$ 3,120	\$ 39,960		\$ 299,070
Percent of Effort - Labor Hours Only	3.8%	19.2%	0.9%	1.9%	9.4%	6.4%	6.9%	3.1%	4.9%	6.9%	4.2%	4.0%	2.8%	6.2%		4.7%	5.1%		2.2%		100.0%	
Percent of Effort - Total Project Cost	2.0%	9.9%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%		1.4%	2.0%		0.5%			43.8%

ESA Labor Costs	\$ 299,070
Communications Fee of 3% on ESA Labor Costs	\$ 8,972
ESA Non-Labor Expenses	
Reimbursable Expenses	\$ 20,199
ESA Equipment usage	\$ 1,810
Subtotal ESA Non-Labor Expenses	\$ 22,009
Subconsultant Costs	\$ 190,875
Task 12 - Aerated Static Pile (First Amendment)	\$ 33,260
Task 13 - Site 40 Addition (Second Amendment)	\$ 66,000
Task 14 - Central / Gray Site Additions (Fourth Amendment)	\$ 63,000
TOTAL PROJECT PRICE	\$ 683,186

Exhibit B3
Pricing Proposal
ESA Non-Labor Expenses

Reimbursable Costs	
Project Supplies	\$ 518
Printing/Reproduction	\$ 9,200
Document and Map Reproductions	\$ 288
Postage and Deliveries	\$ 1,311
Mileage	\$ 2,530
Vehicle Rental	\$ 460
Lodging	\$ 460
Airfare	\$ -
Other Travel Related	\$ 1,408
Traffic Counts/ Travel/ Software	\$ 4,025
0	\$ -
0	\$ -
Subtotal Reimbursable Costs	\$ 20,199
15% Fee (Included as shown)	\$ -
Total Reimbursable Costs	\$ 20,199

ESA Equipment Usage	
Company Vehicle Usage	\$ 500
HP Plotter	\$ 200
GIS Computer Time	\$ 210
Trimble GeoXT GPS	\$ -
Laptop Computers	\$ -
LCD Projector	\$ -
Noise Meter	\$ 500
Sample Pump	\$ -
Surveying Kit	\$ -
Field Traps	\$ -
Digital Planimeter	\$ -
Cameras/Video/Cell Phone	\$ 200
Miscellaneous Small Equipment	\$ 200
Total Equipment Usage Costs	\$ 1,810

Exhibit B3
Pricing Proposal Template
ESA Non-Labor Expenses by Task

Reimbursable Costs	Total	15% Fee on Costs	Subtotal	Task Number													
				Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5	Task 6	Task 7	Task 8	Task 9	Task 10				
Project Supplies	\$ 518	\$ 68	\$ 450					400			50						
Printing/Reproduction	\$ 9,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 8,000	20				500	5,000		500	2,500					
Document and Map Reproductions	\$ 288	\$ 38	\$ 250					200			50						
Postage and Deliveries	\$ 1,311	\$ 171	\$ 1,140	40				500	250		100	250					
Mileage	\$ 2,530	\$ 330	\$ 2,200	300	600	300		300		350			350				
Vehicle Rental	\$ 460	\$ 60	\$ 400					400									
Lodging	\$ 460	\$ 60	\$ 400					400									
Airfare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
Other Travel Related	\$ 1,408	\$ 184	\$ 1,224		400			824									
Traffic Counts/ Travel/ Software	\$ 4,025	\$ 525	\$ 3,500					3,500									
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -														
Total Reimbursable Costs	\$ 20,199	\$ 2,635	\$ 17,564	360	1,000	300	-	7,024	5,250	350	700	2,750	350	-	-	-	-

ESA Equipment Usage	Total			Task Number													
				Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5	Task 6	Task 7	Task 8	Task 9	0.0				
Company Vehicle Usage	\$ 500							500									
HP Plotter	\$ 200							200									
GIS Computer Time	\$ 210							210									
Trimble GeoXT GPS	\$ -																
Laptop Computers	\$ -																
LCD Projector	\$ -																
Noise Meter	\$ 500							500									
Sample Pump	\$ -																
Surveying Kit	\$ -																
Field Traps	\$ -																
Digital Planimeter	\$ -																
Cameras/Video/Cell Phone	\$ 200							200									
Miscellaneous Small Equipment	\$ 200							200									
	\$ -																
	\$ -																
	\$ -																
Total Equipment Usage Costs	\$ 1,810			-	-	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit B3
Cost Proposal (Revised July 30, 2007)
Subconsultant Detail

Task Number / Description	Subconsultant Costs						
	HDR/Brown, Vance & Associates, Inc.	Integrated Waste management Consulting, LLC (IWMC)			Subtotal Subconsultant Cost	Fee @ 10%	Total Subconsultant Project Cost
Budget By Task							
Task 1 Submit a Work Plan (TR and MC attend Kickoff)	\$ 6,734	\$ 2,000			\$ 8,734	\$ 873	\$ 9,607.84
Task 2 Meetings (Included in Task 1, 3, 7 and 10)					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Task 2.1 Monthly Phone Conferences (4 persons per call x 8 months [2 HDR / IWMC])	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000			\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 3,299.56
Task 2.2 Additional Meetings (3 additional meeting with Agency - 4 persons [2 HDR / IWMC])	\$ 5,999	\$ 3,000			\$ 8,999	\$ 900	\$ 9,898.68
Task 3 Site Evaluation (TR and MC also attend public meeting)	\$ 68,675	\$ 3,000			\$ 71,675	\$ 7,168	\$ 78,842.94
Task 4 Conceptual Design of Composting Facility	\$ 35,688	\$ 9,000			\$ 44,688	\$ 4,469	\$ 49,156.36
Task 5 Prepare Administrative Draft EIR	\$ 7,812	\$ 1,800			\$ 9,612	\$ 961	\$ 10,573.20
Task 6 Prepare Draft EIR	\$ 5,548				\$ 5,548	\$ 555	\$ 6,102.36
Task 7 Attend Hearing on Draft EIR (BB and MC attend)	\$ 2,923	\$ 1,000			\$ 3,923	\$ 392	\$ 4,315.52
Task 8 Respond to Comments and Prepare Administrative Final EIR	\$ 6,297	\$ 1,000			\$ 7,297	\$ 730	\$ 8,026.92
Task 9 Prepare Final EIR	\$ 5,548				\$ 5,548	\$ 555	\$ 6,102.36
Task 10 Attend hearing on the Final EIR (TR and MC attend)	\$ 3,499	\$ 1,000			\$ 4,499	\$ 450	\$ 4,949.12
					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subconsultant Total	\$ 150,723	\$ 22,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 173,523	\$ 17,352	\$ 190,875




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memorandum

date 2/5/2010

to Patrick Carter, Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

from Paul Miller 

subject Scope of Work and Cost Consideration to add the Central Landfill/Gray Property to the Sonoma County Compost Facility EIR

ESA understands your interest in adding the Central Landfill/Gray Property to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Specifically, we would assess the impacts of locating an aerated static pile (ASP) compost facility at the Central Landfill (on an area that is not over the fill materials) and the stormwater detention pond on the Gray Property (exact location not determined at this time).

ESA believes that adding the Central Landfill/Gray Property as an alternative at this time would fully comply with the CEQA Guidelines. There were several comments on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) that suggested the Agency should find another site. The Central Landfill/Gray Property alternative would receive an analysis that is essentially equal to the environmental analysis of the preferred project site (Site 5A), similar to ESA's analysis for the Site 40 alternative. The advantage of the equal level of analysis is that the Agency could select Central Landfill/Gray Property as the project site at the conclusion of the CEQA process.

The following Table 15-1 shows our estimated costs for this review. For the same level of analysis, the Central Landfill/Gray Property would be less than for Site 5A or Site 40 based on various benefits ESA would realize from all of the ramp-up work in doing the initial analyses for Site 5A, Site 40, and the Gray Property Fatal Flaw study. Based on the Gray Property Fatal Flaw analysis, a focused Red-Legged Frog Survey and Habitat Analysis is included in the proposed tasks. In addition, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District released a *Draft CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* in December 2009, which may be adopted before completion of the proposed Central Landfill/Gray Property analysis. Thus, project impacts will also be reviewed under the *Draft CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* as indicated in Table 15-1.

Our time from notification to proceed on a full level of analysis for the Central Landfill/Gray Property to the Administrative Draft EIR would be approximately 60 days. The schedule for later stages of review would be determined by the Agency time to review the Administrative Draft EIR, the time for ESA to response to comments on the Administrative Draft EIR, and the time for the Final EIR.

Table 15-1 ESA Cost for including the Central Landfill/Gray Property with level of analysis similar to Site 40 /a/

	Central Landfill/Gray Property Cost
1 ASP Site Layout and Sedimentation pond on Gray Site	\$9,000
2 Develop Alternative Description	\$3,000
3 Land Use	\$3,500
4 Aesthetics	\$1,500
5 Traffic and Transportation	\$6,000
6 Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems	\$3,000
7 Hydrology and Water Quality	\$5,000
8 Air Quality (includes consideration of proposed BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines)	\$7,000
9 Noise	\$2,500
10 Biological Resources (includes Red-Legged Frog Survey and Habitat Analysis)	\$13,500
11 Cultural Resources (no building evaluations)	\$3,000
12 Project Management	\$3,000
13 Health Risk Assessment	\$3,000
Total	\$63,000



Agenda Item #: 9.1
Cost Center: All
Staff Contact: Klassen
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Agency Staffing Services

I. BACKGROUND

At the October 21, 2009 Agency Board meeting, the Board indicated its tentative approval of a staffing model where the Executive Director would serve at the pleasure of the Board, but would be an at-will employee of the County of Sonoma. All other Agency staff members would remain County of Sonoma employees.

Additionally, the Board appointed a subcommittee of the representatives from Cloverdale, Rohnert Park, and Petaluma to meet with the representative from the County to discuss the upcoming recruitment for an Executive Director and review the job description and qualifications.

At the January 20, 2010 meeting the Agency Board tentatively approved the draft documents and authorized staff working with the Ad Hoc subcommittee and County Human Resources Department (HR) and Counsel to finalize the agreements for Agency and Board of Supervisors approval and to complete the job description and proceed toward opening the recruitment. Additionally, the Agency Board decided against hiring an interim Executive Director, while the process to establish the permanent position continues.

II. DISCUSSION

There are four documents involved in this process. They are:

Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services establishes an at-will position for a County employee who will be hired by and serve the Agency as Executive Director (Attachment A)

Amendment to Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Staffing Services modifies the Memorandum of Understanding for Staffing Services to include the changes for an at-will employee (Attachment B)

Draft Executive Director Employment Agreement between the selected candidate and the County of Sonoma, which is a County model to be used when an employee is selected and all negotiations have been completed by Agency Board and employee (Attachment C)

Job Description for Executive Director is a document describing the desired qualifications, educational and professional experience required and description of salary and benefits available (Attachment D)

The descriptions, qualifications and conditions are the same in the Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services and the Draft Executive Director Employment Agreement. The term of the two agreements is different; the County/Agency Agreement is through 2017 (term of the JPA) and the Draft Employment Agreement has a suggested term of three (3) years.

Attachment A is the proposed agreement between the County of Sonoma and the Agency for the services of an at-will County employee to be the Executive Director of the Agency. This proposed

agreement complements, but does not take the place of the current MOU for Staff Services. The MOU will still cover the provision of additional staff members and other services such as treasury, accounting, auditing, data processing, communications, etc. for which the Agency contracts with the County.

The proposed agreement (Attachment A) between the County and the Agency has been drafted to provide for a maximum term through the expiration of the existing Joint Powers Agreement, February 2017, unless earlier terminated. This agreement lists the general duties of the Executive Director position, the supervisory role of the Executive Director over the other County employees who provide staff services to the Agency, the role the County will provide for recruitment of the Executive Director position, the method of reimbursement to the County by the Agency for the Executive Director's salary, benefits and expenses, a provision prohibiting conflicts of interest regarding the Executive Director's work and standard provisions governing interpretation of the agreement. The Executive Director's at-will employment services contract with the County will contain provisions governing salary, benefits, expenses, termination, leave time and a number of the same provisions found in the agreement between the Agency and the County. Instead of a three party agreement, the agreement between the Agency and the County and the agreement between the County and the Executive Director together, will specify all of the terms of the employment relationship between the Executive Director and the County as well as the reporting relationship between the Agency and the Executive Director.

The Agency, under the terms of this agreement, has the right to hire, select, supervise and terminate the Executive Director. The Agency will have the right to set initial salary for the position as well as contract term. The Agency must reimburse the County for all salary, benefits and expenses to the for the Executive Director, established under the Salary Resolution that applies to the Executive Director position as they might be changed in the future by the County Board of Supervisors. Items such as changes to medical coverage contributions, contributions to deferred compensation accounts, professional development allowance, cost of living adjustments, which are provided across the board to all management employees of the County would be provided to the Executive Director as well.

Attachment B is the proposed amendment to the MOU, the primary changes are: to acknowledge the existence of the contract between the County and the Agency for services of the Executive Director, and that the Executive Director is at-will to the Agency Board, and to remove clauses that are not longer applicable to the MOU related to the recruitment, and evaluation of the manager.

In addition to the agreements approved by the Agency Board, the individual selected by the Agency Board to be the Executive Director would need to execute an at-will employment services contract with the County. It is anticipated that the employment services contract will be similar to a County at-will Department Head employment contract. A proposed draft is attached as **Attachment C**.

The selected candidate will receive county benefits similar to other County Managers such as medical, dental, life insurance and retirement benefits. Negotiable items, which are within the purview of the Agency Board, consist of starting salary, term, and starting vacation accrual levels. These terms will be input into the County's employment contract after a candidate has been selected, and the terms negotiated with the individual. The Executive Director's at-will employment services contract with the County may be an annual or longer agreement. Sonoma County employment contracts are normally three years in length.

Attachment D is a draft of the Job Description for the position which was developed by the subcommittee after reviewing and discussing the needs of the position and the qualifications and abilities desired. The salary proposed is the salary for the former Recycling Manager position. This salary was found to be consistent with like positions at agencies with similar size and functions. The

subcommittee is proposing that the salary be indicated to be "proposed", to provide the Board with the flexibility to modify the salary if need be to secure the right individual for the position.

All attachments are currently in review by County Counsel, and County HR, and final versions which have been reviewed by Agency Counsel will be provided to the Agency Board as soon as they are available, under separate cover.

III. NEXT STEPS

Expected next steps are:

- County Board of Supervisors' approval of the Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services and Amended MOU. County Board approval must also include the steps necessary at the County level to create the new Executive Director position (March 2010)
- Advertise the position (March 2010)
- Candidate interviews and selection (April/May 2010)
- Employment Contract negotiation (May 2010)
- County and candidate execution of Employment Contract (June 2010)

IV. FUNDING IMPACT

The 2009/10 budget for Agency staffing through the MOU is \$722,706. This includes the fully burdened rate for an Executive Director at the Recycling Manager pay range and five additional staff. There are additional funds budgeted for services such as accounting and auditing, engineering, data processing and computer services. The impact to the budget will not be fully known until final terms are negotiated with the individual.

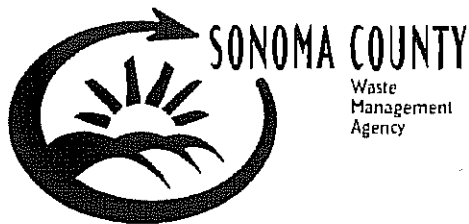
V. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Agency Board approve the Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services and the Amendment to MOU for Staffing Services. It is further recommended that the Agency Board direct staff to work with the County to gain County Board of Supervisors approval of the agreement and open the recruitment for the position.

VI. ATTACHMENTS (to be provided under separate cover)

- Attachment A - Agreement between the Agency and the County of Sonoma for Executive Director Services
- Attachment B - Amendment to MOU for staffing services
- Attachment C - Draft Executive Director Employment Agreement between the selected candidate and the County of Sonoma
- Attachment D - Job Description for Executive Director

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA



Agenda Item #: 9.2
Cost Center: All
Staff Contact: Klassen
Meeting Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: FY 10-11 Draft Work Plan

I. BACKGROUND

Beginning in FY 06-07, as a part of the budget process, a project list (Work Plan) is prepared for consideration and approval by the Board in order to have a detailed planning document containing a description of the Agency projects, contractor costs, staff costs. The Work Plan once approved is used as the guidance document for preparation of the Agency's annual draft budget.

The FY 10-11 Work Plan includes the Organics Program (composting [operations, food and home composting education] and Christmas tree recycling projects), the Surcharge cost centers (HHW, Education, and Planning cost centers), and a section on General Administration. The headings for the Work Plan include contractor cost, staff cost, the goal or justification for the program/project, and a schedule for the program or project, as well as the routine work that is done on a regular basis.

The goal/justification heading identifies whether the program/project is "MANDATED", "CoIWMP" or "BOARD DIRECTED".

The documents that provide a "MANDATE" for SCWMA activities include:

- Statute – The most definitive document is the Assembly Bill 939 passed in 1989, which required each city and county to prepare solid waste management planning documents that demonstrate reduction of the amount of solid waste landfilled, long-term ability to ensure the implementation of countywide diversion programs, and provision of adequate disposal capacity for local jurisdictions through the siting of disposal and transformation facilities.
- Agreement – The JPA agreement, approved in 1993, contains the provisions which establish the core mission of the Agency which are to provide four regional programs (household hazardous waste, wood waste, yard waste and public education) and be the AB 939 Planning Agency.

The document that provides "CoIWMP" Programs for SCWMA activities is the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP), which includes the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), and the Siting Element. This planning document identifies programs for implementation that address household hazardous waste, organic waste and public education. The plan is used as a guidance document for Agency programs.

There are some programs which are neither "MANDATED" or programmed in the "CoIWMP" which were started at Board direction, these are identified in the Work Plan as "BOARD DIRECTED"

II. DISCUSSION

The FY 10-11 Draft Work Plan is organized into restricted funds and the individual surcharge cost center. Restricted Funds are: Wood Waste and Yard Debris, restricted by the JPA agreement, Section 13, and the Reserves (Organics, HHW Closure, HHW Facility and Contingency) from the

Surcharge Cost Centers. Restrictions on the Reserves were established by Board policy in 2002 and revised in 2006. Board policy sets goal for the reserves, defines the appropriate use of funds, and states that these funds are to be used for one-time expenditures and not for on-going operational expenses.

Organics (Wood Waste and Yard Debris)

The programs remain the same for the Organics cost centers. The hauling of green waste has been included as a separate program where previously it had been included with the compost contract services expenses.

Organics Reserve

The compost relocation process will continue through FY 10-11. The existing compost site at the Central Disposal Site has always been considered a temporary site and relocation of the composting operation is required. The environmental studies have progressed and the list of the prioritized sites made available. After a suitable site has been selected, either a lease or purchase agreement will be brought to the Board for consideration and approval.

Contingency Reserve

The sustainable funding project will be in the implementation phase in FY 10-11. The anticipated expenses associated with this project are the development of an ordinance and accompanying approval, notification and development of an enforcement procedure.

Surcharge Tipping Fee Cost Centers

The revenues for the cost centers funded by the surcharge on the tipping fee will be negatively impacted in FY 10-11. The solid waste tonnages continue to decrease partly due to the economic situation and partly due to successful diversion efforts. The Work Plan adjusts to the decreasing surcharge revenues and the reduction of state grant awards by either eliminating or reducing contracts.

A major change to the Surcharge Cost Centers is the elimination of the Diversion Cost Center. This cost center was not a listed program in the Joint Powers Agreement. It evolved over time beginning with the Agency's involvement in the Recycle Marketing Development Program (RMDZ). That particular function is no longer with the Agency, although there is some assistance given to the current lead agency. Another program that was a part of the Diversion Cost Center was the Beverage Container Recycling, which was grant funded from the Department of Conservation. There is no funding for that grant program at this time. Given these two situations, staff proposes to move the three programs into other cost centers. Beverage Container Recycling and RMDZ will be located in the Education Cost Center. Large Venue and Event Recycling will be located in the Planning Cost Center.

Household Hazardous Waste

There are two program changes for the HHW cost center. Historically E-waste Transport and the Out of County Hazardous Waste, hazardous waste collected from Sonoma County residents at Mendocino County collection events, have been included in the contract expenses of the HHW contracts. Due to planned updates to the contracts involved, staff felt that these activities should be included in the Work Plan as individual programs. Since materials involved with both of these activities are hazardous waste, these activities are mandated by the JPA agreement.

The E-waste transport involves bundling and transporting e-waste collected at the transfer stations and transporting and consolidating all the material at the Central Disposal Site where the recycling

contractor picks up the material. This expense has historically been included in the e-waste collection contract with ECS Recycling.

The Out-of County Hazardous Waste is disposing of the hazardous waste collected at Mendocino County events from residents of Sonoma County that chose to use those events because they are closer to their homes in northern Sonoma County than the events offered in Sonoma County or the HHW facility. This activity has historically been included in the household hazardous waste disposal contract with Clean Harbors, Inc. The Agency pays the disposal costs for waste generated only from residents of Sonoma County using Mendocino's program.

Education

There are six changes to the education programs. The first is preparing and placing the Recycling Guide on the Agency website. There will be a limited number of the guides printed for distribution at the events that the Agency participates in. The Recycling Guide will no longer be in the "yellow pages" of the local phone book.

There will be less funding available for Spanish Language Outreach for FY 10-11. There will be some funding available from the Used Oil Block grant, which is included in the HHW cost center.

The new programs are:

The Recycling Guide for Spanish speaking people, which is a Board directed program, and will be an enhancement to the existing Recycling Guide reaching a broader spectrum of the Sonoma County population.

A new program being proposed is the Social Web-based Marketing Outreach. With the completion of the Agency website upgrade, staff is recommending using this tool to further the Agency's educational outreach.

Two programs normally found in the Diversion Cost Center have been relocated to the Education Cost Center. They are Beverage Container Recycling and RMDZ.

Planning

The Planning Cost Center's programs remain the same as last year with the exception of the relocation of Large Venue and Event Recycling from the Diversion Cost Center to the Planning Cost Center.

General Administration

The activities in General Administration remain the same as last year.

County Projects

There are two fewer County Projects, the Keep Sonoma Green Program development has been completed and the Treated Wood Waste Collection has been implemented by County staff. The remaining programs are the support of the AB 939 Local Task Force and support for County staff at the disposal sites.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

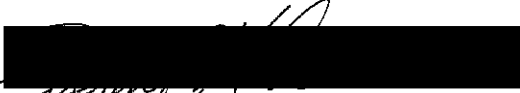
There is no direct funding impact of the FY 10-11 Work Plan. This document is informational and used for planning purposes and to complement the proposed FY 10-11 Draft Budget.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends adoption of the FY 10-11 Work Plan as a guide for the FY 10-11 Budget.

V. ATTACHMENTS

FY 10-11 Draft Work Plan

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Organics (Wood Waste and Yard Debris)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
1.1	Composting Program	Manages contract for composting operation, reconcile and process monthly invoices for payment. Processes revenue sharing and product allocations.	\$2,565,525 (FY 09-10) \$2,559,015	\$25,236	MANDATED Major diversion program in the Joint Powers Agreement and Section 4.5.2 of the ColWMP.	Monthly
1.2	Organics Hauling	Manages contract for the transportation of yard debris and wood waste from the transfer stations to the composting facility	\$357,918 (FY 09-10) \$281,652	\$2,500	BOARD DIRECTION Agency assumed the responsibility for organic hauling when County began outhaul	Monthly
1.3	Food Waste Education	Supports residential and commercial pilot food waste collection programs as needed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops messages, performs graphic design and incorporates information into Agency promotional materials (e.g., Recycling Guide, utility bill inserts, posters, stickers, online, etc.) Coordinates with stakeholders (e.g., Sonoma Compost Company, garbage companies, etc.) 	\$0 (FY 09-10) \$5,000	\$6,945	ColWMP/Section 4.3.1.2 Provide recycling information to all County residents and businesses	Ongoing
1.4	Christmas Tree Recycling	Provides education to the public about Christmas tree recycling options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with local non-profit organizations to provide convenient Christmas tree composting. Establishes drop-offs at public sites. Updates information on Agency's web site and establish/record seasonal Eco-Desk voice mailbox. 	\$0	\$6,580	ColWMP/Section 4.7.2.10 Diversion program that adds organic feedstock	December and January, Annually
1.5	Home composting education (UCCE)	In order to reduce the Agency's compost program costs, the Agency has supported an educational program teaching home composting through the Master Gardeners.	\$16,660	\$2,500	ColWMP/Section 4.3.1.2 Reduce organics being landfilled and compost program costs	Ongoing
	Total		\$2,940,103	\$45,761		
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$2,859,054	\$68,910		

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Reserves (Restricted by Board Policy)						
Organics Reserve Fund						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
2.1	Compost Site Relocation Project	Environmental document completed using existing FY 07-08 funds. Requested amounts will allow staff to issue an RFP for permitting site design, and site operator. Site purchase/lease expected to occur in FY 10-11, though the amount is too speculative to include in this plan.	\$24,000 Legal (FY 09-10 \$200,000 budgeted)	\$79,000 (FY 09-10 \$35,000 budgeted)	ColWMP/Section 4.5.3	One Time Use
Contingency Reserve Fund						
2.2	Sustainable Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Begin implementation of establishing an alternative method of funding for SCWMA - based on results of FY-08-09 RFPBegin 218 Notification and adoption of Ordinance	\$9,000 Legal	\$36,580 (FY 09-10 \$47,080 budgeted)	BOARD DIRECTED Development of sustainable funding mechanism to address funding issues.	One Time Use
Surcharge Cost Centers						
Household Hazardous Waste						
3.1	HHW Collection Program	Manages contract for collection of hazardous waste from residents and CESQG (businesses) at the Household Toxics Facility (HTF), Community Toxics Collections (CTC), and Toxics Rover. Provides education resources for the program as needed. Review proposals for new HHW Contract to be in place by January 6, 2011.	\$1,100,600 (FY 09-10 \$1,136,135)	\$81,964	MANDATED - JPA Comply with regulations, contract administration/oversight (Section 5.3 of the ColWMP)	Ongoing
3.2	E-waste Collection at Disposal Sites— (Subsidized by State)	Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW and UWED's) are accepted at all of the County disposal sites for recycling. This program is subsidized by the State through the Electronics Recycling Act of 2003. State subsidy is based on pounds received for recycling.	\$75,000 (FY 09-10 \$78,000)	\$15,900	MANDATED - JPA Required by regulation, contract administration/oversight (Section 5.4.1.8 of the ColWMP).	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Household Hazardous Waste (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
3.3	E-waste Transport	Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW and UWED's) are accepted at all of the County disposal sites for recycling. Covered Electronic Wastes are transported by a Licensed Hauler from the County Transfer Stations to the Central Disposal Site. The Agency funds the e-waste transportation operations.	\$0	\$1,433	MANDATED - JPA Required by regulation, contract administration/oversight (Section 5.4.1.8 of the ColWMP).	Ongoing
3.4	Oil & Filter Recycling (Grant funded)	This program includes a wide variety of efforts from reporting and auditing to collection and education. Actual projects vary year to year depending on grant levels.	\$48,252 (Grant Funded- \$65,325 for FY 09-10)	\$8,756	BOARD DIRECTED	Ongoing
3.5	Spanish Language Outreach (79% funded from used oil grant)	Outreaches to Spanish speaking residents about used motor oil and disposal of hazardous waste community based social marketing strategies including call-in radio, Eco-Desk telephone, events, labor center talks, etc.	\$18,886 (Grant Funded- FY 09-10 \$15,000)	\$1,000	BOARD DIRECTED	Evaluate in June '10 (Consultant contract expires June 30, 2011)
3.6	303 Reporting	The State requires reporting and quantification of HHW collection efforts annually.	\$0	\$5,720	MANDATED Required by regulation.	November '10
3.7	California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC)/Product Stewardship Institute (PSI)	Participates in statewide and national Extended Producer Responsibility efforts.	\$0 (FY 09-10 \$4,000)	\$18,830	BOARD DIRECTED EPR Implementation Plan (ColWMP/Section 4.3.3.3)	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Household Hazardous Waste (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
3.8	Product Stewardship (Extended Producer Responsibility) Education and Outreach	<p>The education theme for 2010 will be Product Stewardship (Extended Producer Responsibility).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops and incorporates information for local take-back opportunities into Agency promotional materials (e.g., Recycling Guide, fliers and online) Outreaches to the community at events. 	\$0 (FY 09-10 \$3,000)	\$11,225	CoIWMP/Section 4.3.3.3 Provide recycling information to all County residents	Ongoing
3.9	E-waste Recycling Events	<p>This program accepts electronics that are defined as hazardous waste. This program is subsidized by the State through the Electronics Recycling Act of 2003. State subsidy is based on pounds received for recycling. A contractor conducts electronic recycling events under contract with the Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides supports for coordination of e-waste event. Performs graphic design and placement of advertising (e.g., utility bill inserts, fliers, radio, newspaper ads, on-line, etc.) Administers the contract. 	\$0 (FY 09-10 State subsidy back to Agency estimate- \$12,000)	\$27,716	CoIWMP/Section 5.4.1.8 Provide recycling information to all County residents	Consultant contract expires March 31, 2010. (New Contract to be in place through April 2012)
3.10	Out-of-County Hazardous Waste (Mendocino County)	Sonoma County residents living in the north/west part of the County can dispose of hazardous waste close to their homes. Agency staff produces educational materials to help publicize disposal opportunities. Agency reimburses Mendocino County for disposal.	\$11,000	\$1,610	MANDATED - JPA	Spring and Summer
	Total		\$1,253,738	\$174,154		
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$1,313,460	\$137,288		

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.1	Recycling Guide (English version)	<p>The annual 32-page Recycling Guide is a comprehensive resource for recycling, reuse and hazardous waste disposal options in Sonoma County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researches and designs all pages. • Coordinates consultants as needed for illustrations and cover artwork. • Coordinates review of publication among stakeholders (e.g., garbage companies, CalRecycle staff, listers, etc.). • Prepares publication for on-line viewing. • Prints and distributes 20,000 copies 	<p>\$11,000 (FY 09-10) \$39,000</p>	\$31,960	<p>MANDATED -JPA Provide recycling information to all County residents and businesses (Section 4.7.2.1 of the ColWMP)</p>	December 2010 to April 2011
4.2	Eco-Desk phone number 565-3375 (English and Spanish)	<p>Telephone and email response to questions from the public on recycling disposal and hazardous waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens to messages daily, logs call into the Access database and returns phone calls/emails within one business day. • Manages the voice tree system. • Researches topics to help foster more opportunities (e.g., carpet, formed Styrofoam, plastic bags etc.) as needed. Information gets recorded in the Access Eco-Desk database. • Prepares annual reports summarizing activity on the English and Spanish Eco-Desk. • Coordinates with Spanish language contractor as needed. 	\$0	\$22,255	<p>MANDATED - JPA Provide recycling information by phone to all County residents and businesses (Section 4.7.2.2 of the ColWMP)</p>	Daily

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.3	Spanish Language Outreach (21% funded from Education)	A contractor provides outreach to Spanish speaking residents about recycling issues employing community based social marketing strategies including call-in radio, Eco-Desk telephone, events, labor center talks, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Manages the contract for servicesProvides support for educational materials as needed (e.g., graphic design for fliers, fabrication of fair displays, etc.)	\$5,114 (FY 09-10 \$9,000)	\$7,500	MANDATED - JPA Provide recycling information in Spanish (Section 4.7.3.4 of the ColWMP).	Evaluate in June '10 (Consultant contract expires June 30, 2011)
4.4	Grants	Grants are an excellent opportunity to expand the Agency's programs and to encourage local nonprofits to develop programs that meet the goals of the Agency.	\$0	\$7,290	MANDATED - JPA Leverage limited Agency resources with grants and local partnerships (Section 4.9.3.2 of the ColWMP)	As available
4.5	SonoMax MiniMax Partnership with CalMAX	The SonoMax MiniMax partnership with CalMAX replaces the SonoMax.org (Sonoma County Materials Exchange) program. Hosted by CalRecycle, the program still provides an online forum for exchange/advertisement of business discards. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Coordinates with CalMAX staff as needed.Maintains the SonMax.org URL; users are redirected to the new CalRecycle MiniMax web page.Assists CalMax staff in promotion of the new MiniMax partnership as neededPrepares annual diversion reports.	\$20 (Annual registration fee for web site URL)	\$4,500	MANDATED - JPA Reduce business waste through reuse and recycling (Section 4.3.3.1 of the ColWMP)	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.6	Web site www.recycle now.org	<p>www.recyclenow.org is a comprehensive web site including topics for toxics, recycling, business, multifamily, schools, disposal, compost, resources, newsroom and agency. The web site is designed to be ADA section 508 compliant as well as respond to multiple types of users (e.g., mainframe and mobile device users).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates the content for the pages as needed using Dreamweaver CS3 and coordinates with County ISD staff to make the pages "live."• Posts .pdfs, articles, news, etc. to the web site and create new pages as needed.• Updates the Eco-Desk Access database to the web site.• Manages contract for Guide on-line booklet.• Manages administering the domain name registration.• Updates resources/links on related web sites such as www.KeepSonomaClean.org, www.Earth911.org, etc.• Prepares annual reports on web site activity.	<p>\$960 (contractor cost for online booklet + annual registration fee for web site URL)</p> <p>FY 09-10 \$35,000 for (design)</p>	\$26,000	<p>MANDATED - JPA Communicate recycling information using the web (Section 4.7.2.3 of the ColWMP)</p>	Ongoing
4.7	Green Building	Staff maintains the Agency's Green Building Products Showcase and participates as needed on the Build It Green Public Agency Council and other similar efforts	\$0	\$1,800	<p>MANDATED - JPA Reduce waste and increase recycled product purchasing (Section 4.7.3.5 of the ColWMP)</p>	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.8	Green Purchasing	In order to be eligible for grant applications from the State of California, and to encourage "closing the loop" purchasing, the Agency has developed a recycled-content procurement policy. Staff assists the jurisdictions' purchasing departments in tracking and their recycled content purchases.	\$0	\$958	MANDATED - JPA Implement and monitor green purchasing policies to assure eligibility for grant applications (Section 4.3.3 of the ColWMP)	Annual grant applications, ongoing implementation efforts
4.9	Green Business	This business recognition program encourages environmental stewardship. This voluntary program is aimed at reducing energy and water use, as well as waste reduction and pollution prevention. Staff will verify the waste reduction checklists for this program.	\$0	\$13,098	MANDATED - JPA Increase business recycling and waste reduction (Section 4.3.3.2, 4.4.2.3 of the ColWMP)	Ongoing
4.10	Outreach Partnerships BEA	The Agency provides funding and some staff support to the Business Environmental Alliance (BEA). The contribution to the BEA helps support the February BEA Business Awards breakfast, the Sonoma Green Business Program and Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) with the BEA acts as the Zone Administrator for Sonoma/Mendocino/Lake counties. This effort promotes recycling and waste diversion beyond the range of other Agency operations. Staff time is required to provide assistance and monitor the performance of outreach partners.	EDB - \$3,000 (FY 09-10 \$3,000)	\$2,680	BOARD DIRECTED Expand Agency outreach businesses (BEA), as well as the general public	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.11	Fairs	<p>Each year the Agency picks a new outreach theme that responds to current topics. The outreach theme for 2010 is EPR; the outreach theme for 2011 is promotion of the Agency's new web site at www.recyclenow.org.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates vendor registration and makes up calendar. Graphic design and production for table-top and 10'x10' displays and any auxiliary displays (e.g., backdrop, floor, information panels, brochure holders, etc.) Coordinates staffing for events Coordinates fair set up and tear down. Orders supplies Refurbishes display materials Orders and designs giveaway promotional items (e.g., magnets, pencils, etc.) 	<p>\$4,000 (vendor registration and parking passes) \$600 in supplies + \$2,236 for staffing</p>	\$11,735	MANDATED - JPA (Section 4.7.2.9 of the ColWMP)	Summer and Fall
4.12	Recycling Guide Spanish	<p>The Spanish Recycling Guide is intended to be identical to the English version. About 5,000 copies will be printed and distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranges for translation of publication into Spanish. Graphic design for all pages Coordinates review of publication among stakeholders (e.g., garbage companies, CalRecycle staff, listers, etc.). Distributes printed copies and manages/updates the distribution list. 	\$2,900 (estimated printing cost)	\$19,000	BOARD DIRECTED	Ongoing

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Education (con't)						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
4.13	Social Community Based On-line Marketing Outreach	Online marketing and access to information is an important tool in the Agency's education program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages on-line marketing options for Agency topic using services such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Blogs, Banner ads, Search Engine Advertising, Email listserves, local on-line newspapers, etc. 	\$0	\$19,184	PROPOSED	Ongoing
4.14	Beverage Container Recycling (Grant funded)	There is no grant money from the State Dept. of Conservation (to further the recycling of beverage containers). Staff time is be allocated to continue education and outreach for beverage container recycling.	\$0 (FY 09-10 \$113,547)	\$6,850	BOARD DIRECTED Make recycling bins convenient for public consuming containerized beverages at events and outdoors	Annual report and ongoing support
4.15	Sonoma/ Mendocino/ Lake Counties Recycling Marketing Development Zone (RMDZ)	Provides support to the Economic Development Board as needed as they function as the Zone Administrator for the RMDZ program.	\$0	\$1,353	BOARD DIRECTED RMDZ support for local economic development, create jobs	Ongoing
	Total		\$26,994	\$176,163		
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$89,200	\$151,906		

FY 10-11 DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

Planning						
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification	Schedule
6.1	AB 939 Reporting Requirements	Annual Report writing consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and enter data from: the haulers, transfer stations, Central Landfill, out-of-county landfills, biomass facilities, large venues/events, HHW program Update text description of programs. Submit report to Calif. Waste Board (CIWMB) 	\$19,685	\$19,685	MANDATED – AB 939 Compliance with State regulations (Section 4.7.2.12 of the ColWMP)	2010 Annual Report due August 2011
6.2	Environmental Document Comments	Staff comments on the waste issues related to CEQA documents.	\$0	\$5,000	Most relevant local government agency to comment on solid waste issues.	Ongoing
6.3	Revise Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (ColWMP)	SCWMA is responsible for the ColWMP. Ongoing tasks: any additions or updates to the Non-Disposal Facility Element. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic tasks: As required by law, the ColWMP must be reviewed every 5 years for applicability. Though much of the review is to be performed by the LTF members, staff will have a supporting and administrative role in this review. 	\$0	\$11,680	MANDATED – AB 939 Ensure the ColWMP is accurate, current, and in compliance with all relevant laws	Ongoing
6.4	Large Venue and Event Recycling	Large venues/events serving 2,000+ paid attendees per day are required to have a recycling plan and provide recycling. The Agency is required to report on results. Tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify top 10% of large events/venues Analyze waste/recycling amounts at venue/event. Assist w/development of recycling plans. Notify and educate building/planning departments about requirement. 	\$0	\$2,420	MANDATED – AB 2176 Reduce waste going into landfills from events/ State reporting requirements pertaining to large public gatherings	Annual report to CIWMB, ongoing efforts
	Total		\$0	\$38,685		
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$0	\$32,760		

FY 10-11

DRAFT SCWMA Work Plan

General Administration					
	Program	Program Description	Contractor Cost	Staff	Goal/Justification
7.1	Agency Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares agendas/packets Attends meetings Research and document development Prepares and files minutes, resolutions, agreements 	\$0	\$60,995	MANDATED-JPA
7.2	SCWMA Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approves invoices/journal vouchers Prepares financial statements to Board Prepares budget and facilitate approvals Responds to audits (internal and external) 	\$0	\$31,533	MANDATED-JPA
7.3	Monitoring legislation	Examines recent and pending legislation relevant to current and projected Agency projects	\$0	\$19,000	BOARD DIRECTED
	Total		\$0	\$111,528	
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$0	\$119,606	
County Projects					
A	Disposal Site support	Assists as needed with education efforts including signage, fliers, fee schedules, information requests, etc.	\$0	\$5,288	Requests by County staff
B	AB 939 Local Task Force (LTF)	Provides staff support and administrative functions, as needed, to the AB 939 Local Task Force.	\$0	\$21,000	Agency staff has historically provided this service.
	Total		\$0	\$26,288	
	Prior Year		\$0	\$52,550	
	Grand Total		\$4,253,835	\$688,159	
	Prior Year	FY 09-10	\$4,768,714	\$722,705	



Agenda Item #: 9.3
Cost Center: Administration
Staff Contact: Klassen
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Discussion of New City/County Task Force

I. BACKGROUND

At the January 20, 2010 Agency Board meeting, the Board gave direction to staff to place an agenda item on the February 17, 2010 agenda to discuss the New City/County Task force that is being formed to develop regional policy consensus for long-term solid waste handling and disposal solutions. Agency Board members expressed the need to understand the mission of the proposed new task force and how their activities may impact the Agency and what the Agency's role would be in the process.

II. DISCUSSION

In October, 2009 the County Board of Supervisors voted to stop the divestiture of County solid waste assets leaving the County and the Cities without a long-term plan for solid waste handling and disposal. Additionally, there was a short term issue to be addressed, because current agreements for transfer station operation, transport and out-of-county disposal of solid waste from the regional disposal system expire on August 31, 2010. The County acknowledged that the divestiture process had some key flaws. One of these flaws was that the divestiture was a real estate transaction and as such a significant portion of the process took place behind closed doors. This left the Cities, and the public out of the process.

In December, 2010, to address short-term needs, the County Board of Supervisors approved the release of an RFP to take bids for transfer station operations, transport and disposal of solid waste from the regional system. The resultant contract will provide for these services to continue from September, 2010 for a term up to four years while a discussion of long-term alternatives takes place. This RFP is in progress, proposals are due March 18, 2010.

The Board of Supervisors, in December, also directed staff to develop and support a multi-jurisdictional task force, made up of County and City elected officials, to address the regional long-term solid waste handling and disposal issues facing Sonoma County. The vision of the Board of Supervisors is for the task force to create a collaborative and transparent forum for development of a consensus solution to the region's solid waste system needs.

Phil Demery will discuss the vision that the County has of how the new task force may work. The first meeting of the task force is scheduled for February 22, 2010 at the County Department of Health Services Conference Room at 475 Aviation Drive.

Agency staff sees the need for there to be a process for communication between the Agency Board and the new City/County Task Force. Fortunately, the Agency Board will have one of its members Steve Barbose, Sonoma who has been appointed by the City of Sonoma to represent them on the new City/County Task Force. It is staff's recommendation that a standing item be placed on the agenda each month wherein Steve Barbose will give a verbal report of task force activities, so that the Agency can provide input back to the task force, and/or take any other actions which may be in the interest of the Agency. Steve Barbose has graciously agreed to act as a liaison between the Agency and the task force.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

None.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Direct staff to place a standing item on the SCWMA agenda for a City/County Task Force report by Agency and Task Force member Steve Barbose.

V. ATTACHMENTS

None.

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA



Agenda Item #: 10.1
Cost Center: HHW
Staff Contact: Steinman
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: RFP for E-waste Collection from Transfer Stations

I. BACKGROUND

This agenda item seeks the Board's approval for the distribution of a Request for Proposals (RFP) to identify a contractor to provide for the transportation and recycling of electronic waste (E-waste) collected at the County Transfer Stations and the Central Disposal Site. The Joint Powers Agreement states that the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency is responsible for the management of household hazardous waste (HHW). The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has determined that Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT's) found in products such as televisions and computer monitors, when disposed, are hazardous waste, thereby making CRT's generated by residents a household hazardous waste. The California Electronics Recycling Act became effective on January 1, 2005, making revenues available for the management of this category of E-waste, referred to in the Act as Covered Electronic Wastes (CEW's). Subsequent DTSC regulations took effect in February 2006, which removed the household disposal exemption for other electronic wastes, referred to as Universal Waste-Electronic Devices (UWED's), making these items household hazardous waste as well. This category of E-waste does not currently have any state funding support.

The Agency currently has a contract with ECS Refining to provide E-waste transport and recycling services. The original term of this Agreement was from December 6, 2006 to December 1, 2008. There was one Amendment to the Agreement, approved by the Agency Board on August 20, 2008, which extended the term to the current date of May 31, 2010. The current Agreement does not include an option to extend.

II. DISCUSSION

There are two components of the Agency's E-waste management program: 1) packing and loading and 2) transporting and recycling.

Packing and loading of the E-waste is handled by the County's reuse and recycling contractor through an MOU with the County of Sonoma, approved by the Agency Board in May 2005 and entered into on June 28, 2005. The County is currently using West Coast Metals as the contractor for this service.

One of the challenges of E-waste management is the space requirements. The material is bulky and the volumes are large. The HHW facility does not have the space to manage E-waste at its current location. Therefore, the County has agreed to accept and store E-waste at the County Transfer Stations and the Central Disposal Site. The public drops off the E-waste in a designated area. It is important that E-waste be regularly palletized and removed from the tipping areas, as the volume of material can interfere with other site operations. E-waste is transferred by the County's contractor from the Transfer Stations and consolidated at the Central Disposal Site Reuse Center.

The RFP covered by this Agenda item only addresses the transporting and recycling of the consolidated E-waste from the Central Disposal Site. Although staff is pleased with the service, reporting, and operational practices of ECS Refining, there are other contractors who provide the same E-waste Management Services. Staff is recommending two options to the Board (1) distribute a RFP in order to keep the process competitive or (2) approach ECS Refining for the purpose of

extending the current agreement with no changes to the terms and conditions. The current Scope of Work is attached to this staff report. The Scope of Work will remain the same with a new RFP.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

The only direct funding impact from the distribution of a RFP is the staff time needed. Under the Recycling Act, the Agency does not pay the Approved Recycler for recycling services; rather the Approved Recycler pays the Agency for the CEWs they receive. Therefore, there will not be a cost to the Agency associated with an agreement resulting from the RFP mentioned in this item.

On June 23, 2008, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved revised regulations governing the covered electronic waste recovery and recycling payment rates that were adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) in May 2008. Beginning September 16, 2008 the standard Statewide Combined Recovery and Recycling Payment Rate paid to the Recyclers and Collectors, was decreased by \$0.09, from \$0.48 to \$0.39 per pound.

Under the current agreement, ECS Refining is paying the Agency \$0.26/lb for covered electronic waste (CEWs). This rate has remained consistent throughout the duration of this contract.

As a result of the State's decrease, any future proposals for E-Waste Contracts will most likely reflect a decrease in payment for CEWs collected from proposed payments the Agency has seen in the past.

The County currently has a contract with West Coast Metals to provide E-waste management services, at a cost of \$3.00 per unit. According to the MOU between the County and the Agency, payment shall be made to the Contractor by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency. These services cost \$5,000-\$8,000/month. In 2009 the Agency paid West Coast Metals \$70,889 for E-waste management services. Revenue received through the Agency's E-waste Transportation and Recycling Contract is used to cover these costs. The Agency received \$214,721.97 in revenue from ECS Refining for E-waste transport and recycling services in FY 08/09.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION/ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommendation: (1) Direct staff to distribute a RFP for E-waste Transportation and Recycling Services (2) direct staff to approach ECS Refining for the purpose of extending the current Agreement, at the same terms and conditions.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Scope of Work

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

Scope of Work

The services to be performed under the Agreement will include the following tasks and any modifications agreed to during the contract negotiation process.

Materials Accepted – At a minimum the contractor shall be required to accept all E-waste (CEW's and UWED's), including but not limited to: computer monitors, laptop computers, TVs, console TVs, projector TVs, flatscreen TV's and broken CEW's. Furthermore, Proposer should detail any restrictions on acceptance, for example, will Proposer accept CEW tubes removed from casings.

Packing – The successful Proposer shall work with County's E-waste packing and loading contractor on packing requirements. The E-waste packing and loading contractor will package E-waste to successful Proposer's specifications. In the proposal, detail any specific palletizing and sorting requirements.

Truck Loading – The successful Proposer shall work with County's E-waste packing and loading contractor, who will load successful Proposer's trucks. In proposal, detail any specific truck loading requirements. Should a Proposer be proposing to load their own trucks, the "cost" (or reimbursement reduction) for loading must be indicated separately from other services. If a Proposer will not allow County's E-waste packing and loading contractor to load trucks, this must be clearly stated in proposal.

Scheduling – The successful Proposer shall work with County's E-waste packing and loading contractor, who will schedule all pickups. Proposer should indicate in its proposal the necessary lead time for pickups. Proposer should indicate a preference for on-call or regularly scheduled pickups and flexibility for on-call pickups.

Paperwork – The Agency shall provide all necessary collection log cover letters, collection logs, and CEW transfer receipts and within seven (7) days of pickup. The successful Proposer shall provide a copy of the Bill of Lading and a certificate of recycling for each shipment with monthly payments. Proposer shall provide downstream chain-of-custody reports.

Recycling Process – Proposer shall describe the recycling process for CEW's and UWED's for all component parts.

Downstream Vendors – Proposer shall provide a list of vendors that will receive materials from Agency's CEW's and UWED's and describe what form they receive the material and in what form that material is when transferred to the next vendor. Be sure to cover all component parts.



Agenda Item #: 10.2
Cost Center: HHW
Staff Contact: Steinman
Agenda Date: 2/17/2010

ITEM: Emergency Response Agreement for HHW

I. BACKGROUND

The Agency has a Contract with Clean Harbors Environmental Services to operate the Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) and Mobile Collection Programs. The Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Operations Contract is a three-party Agreement between the Agency, County of Sonoma, and Clean Harbors Environmental Services.

The parties entered into the HHW Operations Contract on June 11, 2002. This Agreement was extended by the Agency Board through the Sixth Amendment on September 17, 2008 and the Seventh Amendment on May 20, 2009. The Seventh Amendment extended the Agreement until January 6, 2011 with the same terms and conditions.

At the August 20, 2008 Agency Board meeting, prior to the Board's approval of the Sixth Amendment, staff presented suggested changes from the current requirements of the HHW Operations Contract to be included in the next Request for Proposals (RFP). One of the suggested changes was to require more comprehensive Emergency Response Services from the Contractor than what is outlined in the current Agreement. Section 19 of the current Agreement addresses field work in response to a natural disaster but is limited in the scope of services required. At that meeting, staff presented an outline of Emergency Response Services and requirements to be provided by the Contractor in a future RFP. The outline is attached to this staff report as attachment "A".

Sonoma County is threatened by a multitude of potential disasters including flooding and earthquakes. As a result of a disaster, it is likely that household hazardous waste will be accumulated. At the December 2, 2009 Agency Board meeting, staff presented the outline of emergency response services to the Board. Staff's intention was to inform the new Board members, who were not serving on the Board when this item was presented in 2008, about the need for more comprehensive services.

II. DISCUSSION

The purpose of this staff report is to provide the Board with options available in terms of removal and disposal of household hazardous waste during a disaster. It is assumed that each member city, town, and the unincorporated County have emergency response contracts in place in case of a disaster. According to the Joint Powers Agency Agreement, the Agency is responsible for all materials received at the HHWF. Materials are received at the facility through the following programs set-up by the Agency: Community Toxics Collections, Toxic Rover, and through direct drop-off by Sonoma County residents and by businesses that qualify as Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG). The Agency would not be responsible for materials collected outside of the Agency's programs.

Clean Harbors Environmental Services provides extensive emergency services, beyond the scope of the current Agreement with the Agency, and provides HHW Contracts for Emergency Response (ER) Services which can be signed and implemented if a disaster should arise. All services outlined in attachment "A" are covered through these HHW Contracts for ER Services. These services include extra personnel and equipment. The HHW Contracts for ER Services with Clean Harbors Environmental Services can be entered into separately by any member jurisdiction.

Utilizing the HHW Contracts for ER Services through Clean Harbors Environmental Services is optional but may provide many benefits to the Agency member jurisdictions. HHW Contracts for ER services would be tied to the existing HHW Operations Contract with the Agency. If the Agency or any of the member jurisdictions were to enter into an Emergency Agreement with Clean Harbors Environmental Services, the disposal costs for hazardous waste collected during an emergency would be the same as the pricing in the current HHW Operations Contract. All hazardous waste collected through these contracts would pass through the HHWF located at the Central Disposal site on Mecham Rd.

Any available permanent staff working at the HHWF could be utilized during a declared emergency. Being able to utilize the personnel that are in the County working at the HHWF will allow for a quicker response time to an incident as well as a reduction in travel time as opposed to working with a contractor located outside of the County. There may be a need to bring in additional personnel if there is a large incident or if the permanent staff is not available.

Manifests and invoicing would be kept separate for each HHW Contract for ER Services. The Agency would not be a party to any individual agreement between a member jurisdiction and Clean Harbors Environmental Services. The HHW Contract for ER Services would piggyback on the Agency's HHW Operations Contract in terms of use of the facility, available staff, and the established rates for disposal of the waste collected. All costs would be the responsibility of the individual jurisdiction holding a contract. In the event of a declared emergency, the member jurisdictions would likely be reimbursed through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) funding.

A contract utilizing the HHWF and the Agency's disposal pricing may be more convenient and less expensive than using licensed waste hauler agreements set up by each city, town, or the unincorporated County. Each jurisdiction has the opportunity to decide if such a contract would be beneficial. Staff will provide disposal costs and sample contracts to any member jurisdiction who is interested in reviewing or entering into a HHW Contract for ER Services with Clean Harbors Environmental Services.

III. FUNDING IMPACT

This agenda item is for informational purposes only. There is no funding impact resulting from this transmittal.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTION / ALTERNATIVES TO RECOMMENDATION

There is no recommended action resulting from this agenda item.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Scope D Emergency Response Services

Approved by: 
Susan Klassen, Interim Executive Director, SCWMA

OUTLINE

SCOPE D EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES

The city/county of _____ requires a separate Agreement to be executed between the city/county of _____ and the Contractor for Emergency Response Services to be provided by the Contractor.

The Emergency Response Agreement ("Agreement") establishes the terms and conditions under which the Contractor agrees to provide, and the city/county of _____ agrees to pay for, emergency response services, as defined herein ("Services").

Contractor shall provide documentation to city/county of _____ clearly describing the Contractor's experience and expertise in emergency response, including dates and time duration of all such experience.

The Emergency Response Services shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Identification, containment, recovery, repackaging and removal of waste or other materials;
- Site evaluation, decontamination and restoration;
- Transportation, storage, treatment or disposal of waste or other materials;
- Technical services, including sampling, laboratory analysis, and other related services;
- Standby of personnel and equipment in anticipation of imminent activation;
- Training and mock spill drill deployments.

Additionally, the following shall be provided by the Contractor:

- Contractor shall provide supervision, labor, materials, tools, equipment and subcontracted items for the performance of the Services;
- Contractor shall take necessary precautions for the safety of its employees, and shall comply with applicable provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act;
- Contractor represents that it holds the permits and licenses required for the performance of the Services.

The following personnel shall be provided by Contractor upon request by the city/county of _____:

- Field Personnel
- Technical Personnel
- Administrative/Managerial Personnel
- Major Event "Strike Team"

Contractor shall provide the following documentation to city/county of _____ for all personnel, provided by Contractor, involved in emergency response actions:

- Proof of dates and time duration of each employee's experience and expertise in emergency response;
- Proof that all technical, operational/supervisory laborers, lead/forepersons, specialist, field chemists, and subcontracted personnel have at a minimum the following:
 1. 40 hour "Hazwoper" training as specified in 8 CCR Sect.5192 and 29 CFR1910.120;
 2. A continuous record of 8 hr "Hazwoper" refreshers annually within one year of initial 40 hr training;
 3. HM181/215 DOT "Hazmat Worker" training as specified in CCR, Title 19, 2730 et. seq. and 49CFR172.704 on a triennial basis;
 4. Cal/OSHA compliant annual respiratory protection training, as specified in 8 CCR, Sect. 5144.;
 5. Be respirator fit tested annually according to Cal/OSHA standards using MSHA approved full face APR respirators.
- Personnel designated as supervisory must also provide proof that they have Cal/OSHA Hazardous waste Supervisors training in addition to the above mentioned training.

The following equipment shall be provided by Contractor upon request by the city/county of _____:

- Earth Moving Equipment
- Electric Power Tools
- Field Analytical
- Gas powered Tools
- Heavy Duty Trucks
- Hoses/Pipes
- Light Duty Truck/Response Equipment
- Materials Processing Equipment
- Pneumatic Power Tools
- Pressure Washing Equipment
- Pumping Transferring Pumps
- Respiratory Protection
- Site Support Equipment
- Specialty Equipment