

CHAPTER ONE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER 1

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With the enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), the State of California has 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. This planning document is known as the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP), and includes the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), and the Siting Element.

In 1995, the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) was designated a regional agency as defined under Section 40970 of the California Public Resource Code, for the purpose of implementing, monitoring and reporting programs to meet the goals established by AB 939. In addition, the SCWMA also assumed the responsibility of maintaining all AB 939 planning documents for Sonoma County jurisdictions.

In 1997, Senate Bill 1066 modified Section 41785 of the California Public Resources Code to allow jurisdictions to request time extensions in order to meet the 50% diversion goal. In 2002, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) approved the SCWMA's three-year time extension which describes how the SCWMA and its member jurisdictions will meet the 50% diversion goal.

In 1999, the County of Sonoma and the AB 939 Local Task Force (LTF) began a 12-month planning process that evaluated a wide range of solid waste management options to develop a long range solid waste disposal strategy. The Sonoma County Solid Waste Management Alternatives Analysis Project Final Report (December, 2000) ("Analysis") recommended a strategy that included:

- Fully utilizing the existing waste management resources/infrastructure in both the public and private sectors. Strategy elements include Central Landfill expansion, a flow control policy, and a mandatory recycling policy.
- Maximizing waste diversion and resource utilization at a reasonable cost based on generator responsibility which will extend the useful life of an expanded Central Landfill and minimize the size necessary for a new landfill in the County. Strategy elements include mandatory recycling and an integrated resource management facility that could include organic processing and green waste processing.
- Complementing and enhancing existing and planned operations for collection/processing of refuse and recyclables, recognizing the historically accepted private sector role fulfilled through franchise agreements.

The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors and the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency accepted these recommendations and directed staff to take the necessary actions to implement them. Pursuant to this direction, the programs included in the above recommendations are described throughout Chapter 4 of this CoIWMP. Implementation of this long-term strategy would provide solid waste disposal capacity at least to the year 2050. Table 11 of the Analysis (Appendix B) describes the selected strategy and the various scenarios considered along with the advantages and disadvantages of each.

1.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Chapter 2 defines the goals, objectives, and policies that form the basis of the CoIWMP. The following mission statement summarizes these goals, objectives, and policies:

The County will plan and implement programs to satisfy the county's solid waste management needs for the next fifty years in a manner that is cost-effective and is operated to follow the State of California's solid waste management hierarchy. The hierarchy consists of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting, and disposal. Additionally, the solid waste management system for the county shall protect public health, safety, and well being; preserve the environment; and provide for the maximum feasible conservation of natural resources and energy.

1.2 SONOMA COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 3 summarizes cultural and demographic information specific to Sonoma County and identifies all entities responsible for various solid waste planning and implementation functions. The following list summarizes the solid waste management infrastructure of Sonoma County:

- SCWMA provides public education and information programs, regional wood waste processing and yard debris composting, beverage container recycling for local public access, funding for diversion programs, and countywide household hazardous waste programs. As a regional agency, the SCWMA also maintains all AB 939 planning documents, including the CoIWMP.
- Local jurisdictions are responsible for collection and all jurisdiction specific diversion programs.
- Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTPW) owns and operates all solid waste disposal facilities in Sonoma County.
- LTF acts as the solid waste advisory committee to the SCWMA and the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors providing advice and assistance in the preparation and ongoing development of solid waste management programs in the county.
- Sonoma County Health Services Department, Environmental Health Division is designated as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).

1.3 SONOMA COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1.3.1 Factors Affecting Sonoma County's Solid Waste System

The Facility Capacity Component (Chapter 4, Section 4.8) includes discussions on the solid waste collection practices by franchised haulers and transportation and storage of collected materials by both franchised haulers and other recycling businesses (page 4-141).

At this time, four companies and their subsidiaries provide franchised and licensed collection of solid waste in Sonoma County; Industrial Carting, Sonoma Garbage Collector, Waste Management, Inc., and West Sonoma County Disposal. Figure 4.1 (page 4-142) is a map of the licensed territories of the local haulers. Table 1-1, Refuse Collection Areas and Franchise Status of Sonoma County Commercial Haulers, provides a list, by jurisdiction, of the solid waste haulers and the status of their franchise and permits as of 2002.

1.3.2 Permitted Solid Waste Facilities

A discussion of the existing solid waste facilities, including the Central Disposal Site and the five transfer stations located around Sonoma County, is found in the Facility Capacity Component. Figure 4.2 (page 4-146) is a map showing the location of solid waste facilities in Sonoma County. Descriptions for each solid waste facility, including name, address, and physical location, assessor parcel number, SWIS number, permitted area, waste types accepted, average daily loading, permitted daily capacity, quantity of waste received, a five-year projection, and the site owner and operator, are also included.

At this time, the DTPW owns and operates one landfill and owns and contracts the operation of five transfer stations that provide service to Sonoma County residents. Refuse destined for disposal is delivered to the transfer stations in refuse collection trucks and then loaded into 100-cubic-yard transfer trailers for transport to the Central Disposal Site. A small quantity of debris box waste generated in Sonoma County is disposed at the Redwood Sanitary Landfill in Marin County, with lesser amounts disposed at other California landfills.

Table 1-1: Refuse Collection Areas and Franchise Status of Sonoma County Commercial Haulers (as of 2002)		
Jurisdiction	Hauler	Current Franchise or Permit Status
Cloverdale	Cloverdale Disposal (WMI Subsidiary)	Ten year franchise with an evergreen clause and annual rate reviews.
Cotati	Larry's Sanitary Service (WMI Subsidiary)	Ten year franchise with an evergreen clause and periodic rate reviews at haulers request. Contract will terminate in 2005.
Healdsburg	Empire Waste Management (EWM)	Ten year franchise with annual rate reviews. Contract will terminate in 2012.
Petaluma	EWM	Five year franchise with annual rate reviews. Contract will terminate in 2004.
Rohnert Park	Rohnert Park Disposal Company	Ten year franchise with periodic rate reviews. Contract will terminate in 2008.
Santa Rosa	EWM	Ten year franchise with periodic rate reviews. Franchise will terminate in 2006.
Sebastopol	Larry's Sanitary Service (WMI Subsidiary)	Ten year franchise with annual rate reviews. Contract will terminate in 2009.
Sonoma	Sonoma Garbage Collector	Ten year franchise with periodic rate reviews at haulers request. Contract will terminate in 2013.
Unincorporated County	Cloverdale Disposal EWM Industrial Carting Larry's Sanitary Service Pacific Coast Disposal Sonoma Garbage Collector Sunrise Garbage Service West Sonoma County Disposal	Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011. Ten year license expires 2011.
Windsor	West Sonoma County Disposal	Ten year franchise with annual rate reviews. Contract will terminate in 2007.

Recyclable materials collected by local haulers, drop-off/buy-back operations, and the material reuse/recovery program operating in the county are consolidated at private yards for shipment to secondary materials processors and end-users. Waste Management, Inc. and West Sonoma County Disposal process recyclable materials at their Intermediate Processing Centers in Santa Rosa. Processed materials are then marketed through secondary materials brokers and internal staff. Reusable materials collected at the Garbage Reincarnation, Inc. (GRI) Material Reuse/Recovery Centers (Central Disposal Site and Healdsburg Transfer Station) and the Sonoma Transfer Station Material Reuse/Recovery Center are stored on-site for resale to the general public.

Table 1-2 details the final destination of collected wastes for 2001, the most recent year that total disposal quantities are available from the CIWMB. An estimate of the quantity of waste collected in each Sonoma County jurisdiction that was landfilled at Central Disposal Site for 2001 is detailed in Table 1-3 and excludes any materials that were accepted but diverted to recycling and reuse markets (i.e., tires, scrap metal, yard debris, wood waste, and other recyclables). The information presented below is a representation based on customers reporting the jurisdiction in which they reside. There is the possibility that some customers report a city when in fact they reside in the unincorporated county.

Facility Name (County)	Disposal (in tons)	Disposal (in cubic yards*)
Altamont Landfill (Alameda)	265.68	442.8
Vasco Road Landfill (Alameda)	17.8	29.67
West Contra Costa Landfill (Contra Costa)	104	173.33
Keller Canyon Landfill (Contra Costa)	4,423.88	7,373.13
Arvin Sanitary Landfill (Kern)	89.3	148.83
CWMI-B18 Nonhazardous Codisposal (Kings)	17	28.33
Azusa Land Reclamation Co. (Los Angeles)	475.73	792.88
Redwood Sanitary Landfill (Marin)	32,537.24	54,228.73
Foothill Sanitary Landfill (San Joaquin)	8.1	13.5
Forward, Inc. (San Joaquin)	258.5	430.83
North County Landfill (San Joaquin)	1.4	2.33
BJ Dropbox Sanitary Landfill (Solano)	22.85	38.08
Potrero Hills Landfill (Solano)	8,958.23	14,930.38
Central Landfill (Sonoma)	497,990	829,983.33
Fink Road Landfill (Stanislaus)	0.01	0.02
Ogden Martin Systems of Stanislaus (Stanislaus)	2.29	3.82
Totals	545,172.01	908,620.02

* Conversion factor used is 1,200 pounds per cubic yard.
Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, "Jurisdiction Disposal and ADC by Facility." This chart is updated annually; the most recent data is available at www.ciwmb.ca.gov.

Additional information on solid waste facilities in Sonoma County can be found in Chapter Six, Siting Element, and Chapter Seven, Non-Disposal Facility Element.

1.3.3 Waste Diversion Facilities

There are a number of diversion facilities currently operating in Sonoma County, including drop-off centers, buyback centers, reuse facilities, and composting facilities. As reported in the 2001 Annual Report, diversion facilities with programs owned or funded by the SCWMA, DTPW, and local jurisdictions diverted approximately 157,000 tons of materials from the waste stream. Since waste diversion facilities, such as drop-off and buyback centers, are used for handling recyclable materials, they are discussed in the Recycling Component (Chapter 4, Section 4.4). Composting facilities diverting yard waste and other organics are discussed in the Composting Component (Chapter 4, Section 4.5). Lists of recycling activities for each jurisdiction in Sonoma County are in the Recycling Component (Table 4-9, page 4-32). Descriptions of existing and proposed waste diversion facilities are found in Chapter Seven, Non-Disposal Facility Element.

1.3.4 Market Development Activities

Market development activities are discussed in the Recycling Component (Chapter 4, Section 4.4), which includes the following six objectives developed as part of the strategy entitled *Sonoma County Recovered Materials Market Development Study* (1991):

- Monitor and influence state policy development.
- Encourage adoption of public and private procurement policies.
- Encourage use of recovered materials by existing local businesses and attract new businesses that use recovered materials.
- Develop a strategic market plan.
- Establish of a regional market development roundtable.

Jurisdiction	Disposal (in tons)	Disposal (in cubic yards*)
Cloverdale	6,783	11,305
Cotati	7,217	12,029
Healdsburg	17,769	29,615
Petaluma	55,785	92,975
Rohnert Park	31,933	53,055
Santa Rosa	192,536	320,893
Sebastopol	15,807	26,346
Sonoma	15,952	26,586
Unincorporated County	125,094	208,490
Windsor	21,653	36,088
Totals	490,428	817,381

* Conversion factor used is 1,200 pounds per cubic yard.
 Source: County of Sonoma, Department of Transportation and Public Works, Integrated Waste Division, Refuse Disposal Information Management System, Source Tonnage Report.

These objectives are discussed further in the Recycling Component of Chapter 4.

Detailed descriptions of current markets and local end-uses for recovered materials, recycled material markets and end-users, factors influencing recycled materials markets, federal and state legislation designed to stimulate materials market development, and resources available to local jurisdictions and compost can be found in the Recycling Component and the Composting Component of Chapter 4.

The Composting Component includes discussions of the usability and/or marketability of compost products and how end-uses and markets can be expanded or developed. All possible products from the evaluated programs are discussed to provide as much relevant information as possible. A general description of how compost is used or marketed is followed by a listing of the local end-uses and markets currently existing. Table 1-4 lists end-use and marketing options for compost.

1.35 Recycling Market Development Zone

In 1994 Sonoma and Mendocino Counties filed an application with the CIWMB for designation as a Recycling Marketing Development Zone (RMDZ). In 1997, a redesignation was requested from the CIWMB to include Lake County, the current Zone Administrator. The RMDZ targets the following materials for feedstock: paper, glass, organics, construction and demolition debris, plastics, paint, and tires.

Sonoma County offers local incentives such as fast track permitting and reduced plan check filing fees. Consulting services are available through the Redwood Empire Small Business Development Center, the Service Corps of Retired Executives Association, and the Private Industry Council. Additional financial incentives include Sonoma County Industrial Development Bonds and Small Business Administration loan program. The Sonoma County Economic Development Board provides assistance services directed toward encouraging the startup, retention and expansion of Sonoma County businesses and jobs, particularly with small businesses; creation of new jobs and employment opportunities. The Sonoma

Table 1-4: End-Use and Marketing Options for the Use of Compost Products	
Local End-Uses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On farms as a soil amendment to improve soil texture, water retention, aeration and fertility • By landscapers for lawn establishment, transplanting, and top dressing • Greenhouse potting and seedling medium • Residential garden, shrub, and lawn enhancement • Golf course and cemetery top dressing • By nurseries as a soil amendment for perennials • Sod farmers and sodding services • City, county, and state highway shoulder vegetation establishment, maintenance, and erosion control • Mine and quarry land reclamation • Construction erosion control • Recreation and parks departments • Soil manufacturers or blenders 	
Potential Regional Markets (long-term, stable contracts may be possible with these groups)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Department of Transportation, Forestry and Fire Protection, Parks and Recreation and General Services (as directed by legislation to use where possible) • Agricultural cooperatives or organizations which would help distribute compost to farmers on a regional or state level • Soil contractors serving large geographical areas • Fertilizer companies which deal with soil amendments • Brokers who market on a statewide or interstate level 	

County Business Environmental Alliance, working to promote the voluntary adoption of good environmental practices by local businesses and farms, periodically produces reports, newsletters, and other projects as a resource to businesses.

Mendocino County offers other incentives through the City of Willits such as the Development Center, the Ukiah Business Development Center, Community Block Grant loans, and Industrial Development Bonds. Other economic development tools include expedited permit processing, general plan and zoning amendments, business counseling and management assistance, and private loans through local banks.

In Lake County, the Lake County Business Outreach and Response Team, a local economic development corporation, is responsible for coordinating local incentives and maintains a very active network of local, State, and federal service providers. Community Development Services, a local economic development consulting firm, provides administrative support to the Lake County Business Outreach and Response Team.

1.4 SUMMARY OF THE AB 939 PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The planning documents required by AB 939 include the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), the Siting Element, and the Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE).

Chapter 4 is the SRRE and includes:

- discussions of regional and local planning context;
- summaries of the 1990 Solid Waste Generation Study, establishing the baseline generation and diversion rates, and the 1995/96 Waste Stream Characterization Study;
- alternatives evaluation for Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, Special Waste, Education and Public Information, Facility Capacity, and Funding programs; and
- separate discussions on Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, Special Waste, Education and Public Information, Facility Capacity, and Funding programs necessary to meet the AB 939 diversion goals, including descriptions of all:
 - current diversion programs,
 - planned programs,
 - contingency measures, and
 - marketing strategies for targeted material types.

Ongoing programs include:

- Source Reduction – local government programs such as in-house paper efficiency, electronic information transfer, SonoMax materials exchange, and green purchasing policies; technical assistance, education, and promotion programs such as waste evaluations and audits, on-site composting, social marketing, and public recognition; regulatory programs such as land use incentives and disincentives, mandatory waste evaluation and reporting, and bans on products or packaging; economic incentives, such as loans, grants, and loan guarantees and deposits, refunds, and rebates; rate structure modifications such as extended producer responsibility and quantity based end user fees.
- Recycling – drop-off and buyback recycling, single-family single-stream curbside collection, multi-family collection, commercial recycling, office paper recovery, material reuse and recovery centers, and floor-sort activities at the solid waste facilities.
- Composting – yard debris composting, source-separated organics composting, and a resource management facility with municipal solid waste composting.

- Special Waste – construction and demolition debris recycling; tire recycling; repair, reuse, and recycling of white and brown goods; scrap metal recycling; and wood waste processing.
- Education and Public Information – promotion of source reduction activities; using the Annual Recycling Guide to promote drop-off and buyback centers, curbside and multi-unit collection, reuse and recovery facilities, commercial single-stream, source separation, office paper, and special events recycling; assisting with the development of green purchasing policies; promotion of green building; developing a contractor’s guide to recycling construction and demolition debris; promoting special events such as Earth Day, Clean Your Files Week, Second Chance Week, America Recycles Day, and Christmas tree recycling; developing a buy-recycled education program and a school education program; and using education display booths at local fairs.

Table 1-5 lists the programs selected to comply with the SCWMA’s SB 1066 Time Extension Application, along with the program description, estimated diverted tons, and the percentage increase towards the 50% diversion goal. The programs include expanding residential curbside recycling and multi-family recycling collection, implementing beverage container recycling in public spaces, implementing construction and demolition debris diversion program(s), expanding yard debris collection and organics composting, expanding floor sorting and drop-off recycling services at the Central Disposal Site, and additional public education. Figures 1-1 and 1-2 graphically represent the 50% diversion goal and the 70% long range goal.

In addition to the ongoing programs, Chapter 4 discusses the landfill disposal capacity in Sonoma County, including the projections for 15 years of disposal capacity; how the programs described in the chapter are and will be funded; and how the integration of all the described programs will facilitate efficient and effective achievement of the goals and objectives of the CoIWMP.

Chapter 5 is the HHWE, which discusses existing conditions, alternatives evaluation, selected HHW programs, education and public information, and funding. Summary tables include:

- HHW waste characterization data;
- pounds of HHW collected by each program from 1996 to 2000;
- types of HHW collected in fiscal years 1999/00 and 2000/01;
- evaluation of alternative programs;
- selected HHW programs;
- HHW education and public information program implementation;
- monitoring and evaluation of HHW education and public information programs; and
- funding for HHW programs.

Ongoing programs include used oil and oil filter curbside and vendor collection, BOPs (batteries, oil and paint), electronic waste recycling, load checking at all solid waste facilities, reuse exchange program, conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) collection events, household toxic roundups, and disaster response at needed. In addition, a household toxics facility with mobile and door-to-door collection components has been selected for implementation in 2003.

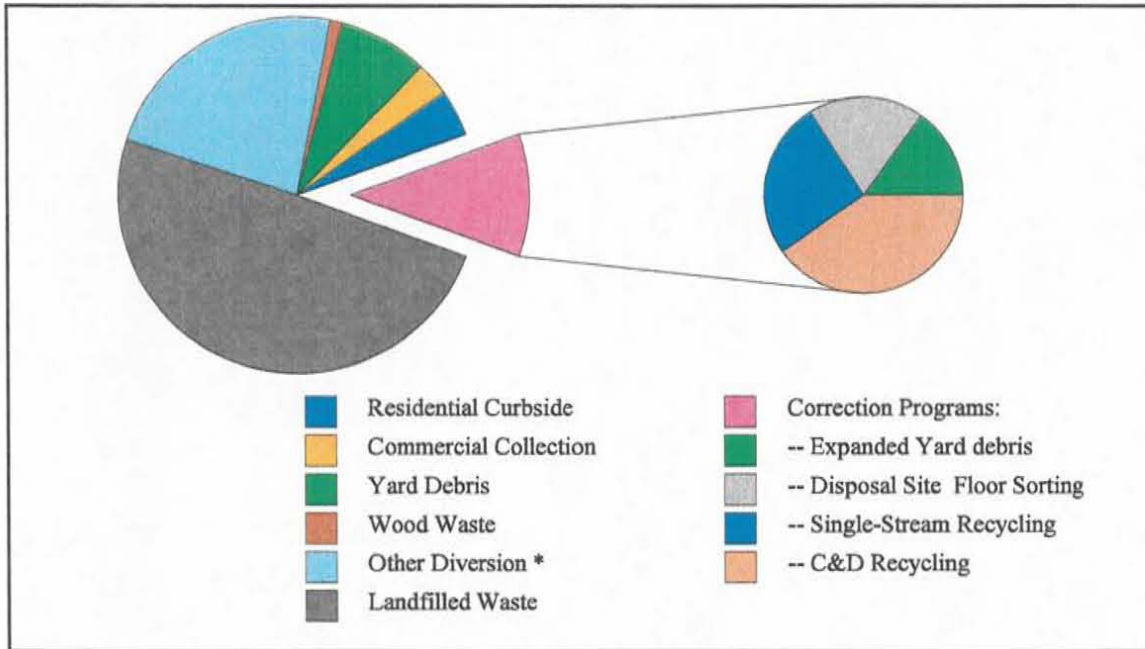
Chapter 6 is the Siting Element, which includes:

- A description of the existing solid waste disposal facilities in Sonoma County.

- A discussion of disposal capacity requirements for the next 15 years, including existing disposal capacity and anticipated countywide disposal capacity needs.
- The development of siting criteria and their application.
- Exclusionary criteria that identify constraints that make the siting of a landfill so difficult that further analysis or evaluation would be unproductive. Exclusionary criteria would eliminate all or part of lands that are within 10,000 feet of a jet aircraft runway or 5,000 feet of a propeller-driven aircraft runway; within a 100-year floodplain; restricted by State and Federal regulations over earthquake fault zones; within channels of USGS designated perennial streams; outside of Sonoma County; within the urban boundary of an incorporated city or designated community separators; within designated critical habitat or the coastal zone; or designated urban residential, rural residential, general or limited commercial, recreation and visitor serving commercial, general and limited industrial, and public/quasi-public other than landfill by the County General Plan.

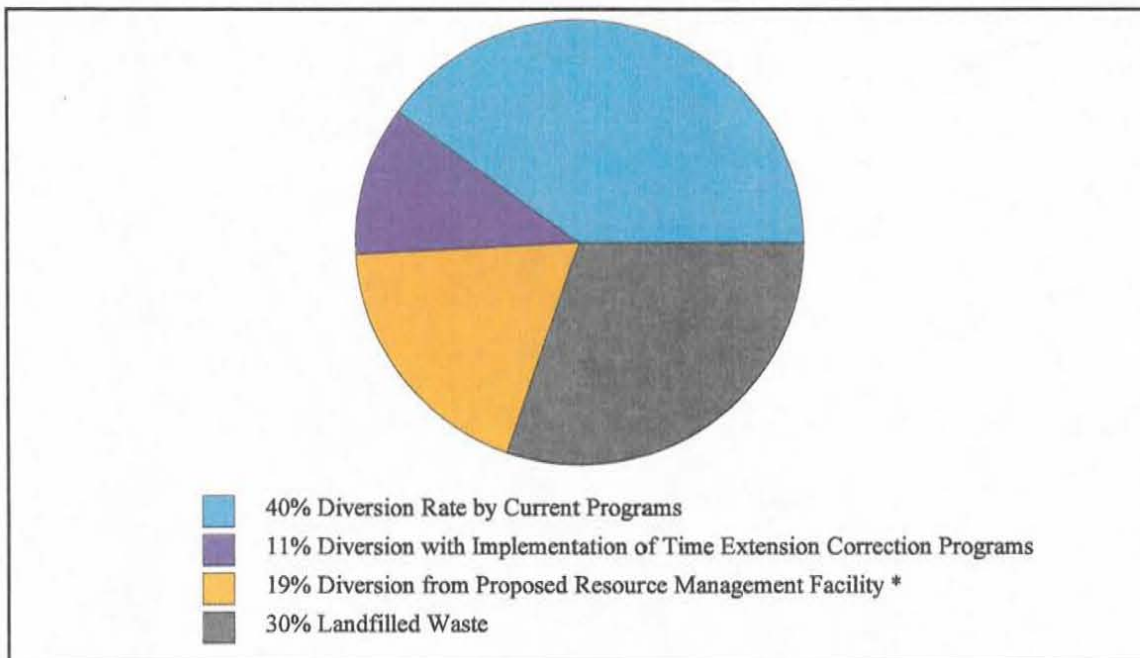
Table 1-5: Additional Programs Identified to Meet the 50% Diversion Goal by 2003.			
Program	Description	Estimated Diversion Tonnage	Estimated Diversion Percent
Residential curbside recycling	Evolution of source-separated residential curbside program from three 12-gallon stacking bins to single-stream automated collection in large wheeled totes.	30 tpd	2.1%
Multi-family recycling collection	Collection of recyclable materials (paper, cardboard, glass, PETE and HDPE plastic food containers) in multi-family complexes. There are approximately 23,000 multi-family units in Sonoma County.	10 tpd	0.7%
Beverage container recycling	Provide collection containers for beverage container recycling at local parks, recreation centers, downtown areas, transit locations, and other public areas. Develop and implement recycling and public education at special events.	1 tpd	0.1%
Construction and demolition recycling facility	Facility would accept debris boxes from construction and demolition sites, providing an economic incentive to encourage delivery. Material would be sorted by facility staff for recycling.	65 tpd	4.5%
Yard debris collection and organics composting	Residential curbside collection of yard debris to be increased to weekly collection. Disposal site segregation of organic materials included. Organic material currently composted at the Central Disposal Site.	25 tpd	1.7%
Floor sorting/drop-off recycling at the Central Disposal Site	The new operational improvements under construction at the Central Disposal Site include a 12-bin "Z" wall of recycling bins with a cardboard baler; separate recycling area for tires, metals, and appliances; RecycleTown reuse area; household hazardous waste facility; and floor sorting of yard debris, wood debris, and other recyclable materials in the new tipping building.	30 tpd	2.1%
Public education	Planning, implementing and follow-up analysis of a social marketing effort, including reviewing available data, designing and placing radio and print advertising, direct mail pieces and other techniques to increase residential recycling behavior, and completing an written evaluation of the campaign. Educational pieces developed by this campaign will be placed on the SCWMA website.	n/a	n/a

Figure 1-1 Diversion Programs Necessary to Meet the 50% Diversion Goal.



* Diversion programs such as grocery stores, thrift stores, and for-profit recyclers.

Figure 1-2: Diversion Programs Necessary to Meet the 70% Long Range Diversion Goal.



* Additional recyclables are removed during processing; compost products are also produced.

- Comparative criteria that evaluate sites not located in exclusionary areas across a wide spectrum of environmental (groundwater, surface water, wetlands, air quality, and threatened or endangered species), engineering (soil suitability, geology, fault areas, unstable areas, flood hazards and 100-year flood plain, seismic impacts, precipitation, and erosion), socio-political (population density, adjacent land uses, access routes, parks or resource lands, presence of cultural, historic or archaeological resources, visual impacts, and transportation corridors), and economic factors (operating, site development, transportation, and parcel costs).
- Discussions of proposed solid waste facilities, consistency with the County General Plan, strategies for disposing of solid waste in excess of capacity, and implementation of the Siting Element.

Goals set forth in the Siting Element are:

- In order to help ensure the sustainability of our communities and to conserve natural resources and landfill capacity, the 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.
- The solid waste management system in Sonoma County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment.
- The County's solid waste disposal facilities will be sited and operated in a manner to minimize energy use, conserve natural and financial resources, and protect prime agricultural lands and other environmentally sensitive or culturally sensitive areas.
- The County will develop disposal capacity for solid waste not handled by other elements of the management hierarchy for a 50-year horizon.
- The County may purchase properties adjoining the solid waste disposal operations to provide physical and visual buffer zones for surrounding residents and land uses and provide land for potential environmental mitigations. The purchase(s) may be made as funds and properties are available.

Chapter 7 is the NDFE, which identifies existing and proposed diversion facilities in Sonoma County. Details on the following existing facilities are included in the NDFE:

- Drop-off recycling areas at the Annapolis, Guerneville, Healdsburg, Occidental, and Sonoma Transfer Stations.
- Central Disposal Site Organic Material Processing Facility, Permanent HHW Collection Facility, and Material Reuse and Recovery Facility.
- Privately operated drop-off/buyback centers and material recovery centers including Recycle America Materials Recovery Facility and Drop-Off, Industrial Carting Materials Recovery Facility, Petaluma Recycling Center, West Sonoma County Disposal Service, and Timber Cove Recycling.
- Composting facilities including Earthbound Compost, Grab 'n Grow and the Laguna Subregional Compost Facility.

All non-disposal facilities are regional facilities and are open to all Sonoma County residents and businesses.

Proposed facilities described in the NDFE include:

- Santa Rosa Transfer Station, which would include drop-off recycling services similar to existing transfer stations.
- Integrated Resource Management Facility, which would include waste sorting, organic waste processing, and potentially, on-site energy production.
- Additional Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Facility(ies).
- Organic Material Processing Facility, located at a undetermined site other than the Central Disposal Site that would provide services similar to the existing organic material processing facility.

1.5 FINANCING OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Financing and funding of regional programs focusing on source reduction, recycling, composting, and special waste are discussed throughout the CoIWMP. The Funding Component (Chapter 4, Section 9) discusses current and future funding sources, including:

- collection rates
- enterprise fund
- extended producer responsibility
- flow control
- hauler franchise fees

In the event that these funding sources do not cover the estimated program costs, contingency funding sources include:

- parcel fees
- grants and loans
- new development fees
- bonds
- advanced recycling fees

Table 4-44 is the SCWMA's five-year projection of costs for regional programs, including wood waste and yard debris processing and composting, education and public information, household hazardous waste management, beverage container recycling, support of local source reduction programs, and planning activities, such as monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Ongoing funding of existing diversion programs are discussed, as well as the self-funding mechanism for the construction and demolition debris diversion program. More detailed HHWE program costs and funding sources are discussed in Chapter 5, Section 5.

1.6 SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND DIVERSION

The programs described in the CoIWMP are intended to achieve a significant diversion of waste from landfilling. Detailed tables provided in the 1990 Solid Waste Generation Study list the amount of waste generated, diverted, and disposed for 41 types of waste for Sonoma County. Based on these detailed tables the following diversion rates were established in 1990: 17% for Cloverdale; 15% for Cotati; 13% for Healdsburg; 18% for Petaluma; 17% for Rohnert Park; 20% for Santa Rosa; 12% for Sebastopol; 22% for Sonoma; and 11% for Unincorporated County. Tables 1-6 and 1-7 summarize the data from the 1990 Solid Waste Generation Study and the 1995/96 Waste Characterization Study.

With the formation of the SCWMA as a regional agency in 1993, diversion is now reported as one aggregate number. Diversion rates reported to the CIWMB were: 39% in 1995; 39% in 1996; 38% in 1997; 39% in 1998; 39% in 1999; 40% in 2000; and 40% in 2001.

**Table 1-6: Solid Waste Disposed, Diverted and Generated (1990)
(Sonoma County, Including Incorporated Cities)**

Waste Category	Diverted		Disposed		Generated	
	Tons	%*	Tons	%*	Tons	%*
Paper	37,035	5.8	141,760	22.2	178,795	28.0
Plastics	236	0.0	37,508	5.9	37,744	5.9
Glass	4,540	0.7	15,505	2.4	20,045	3.1
Metals	34,124	5.3	43,408	6.8	77,532	12.1
Yard Waste	1,960	0.3	83,976	13.2	85,936	13.5
Other Organics	5,000	0.8	174,916	27.4	179,916	28.2
Other Wastes	14,089	2.2	37,858	5.9	51,947	8.1
Special Wastes	11	0.0	6,576	1.0	6,588	1.0
Totals **	96,996	15.1	541,406	84.8	638,502	100.0

* Percent of total waste stream.
** Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Table 1-7: Solid Waste Disposed, Diverted and Generated (1995/96)
(Sonoma County, Including Incorporated Cities)**

Waste Category	Diverted		Disposed		Generated	
	Tons	%*	Tons	%*	Tons	%*
Paper	73,089	10.7	111,047	16.2	184,136	26.9
Plastics	21,342	3.1	32,051	4.7	53,393	7.8
Glass	9,800	1.4	14,843	2.2	24,643	3.6
Metals	18,908	2.8	31,747	4.6	50,655	7.4
Yard Waste	21,101	3.1	27,500	4.0	48,601	7.1
Other Organics	91,914	13.4	144,246	21.2	236,160	34.5
Other Wastes	30,116	4.4	42,443	6.2	72,559	10.6
Special Wastes	5,722	0.8	8,653	1.3	14,375	2.1
Totals **	262,202	39.7	412,530	60.3	684,521	100.0

* Percent of total waste stream.
** Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The 1995/96 Waste Characterization Study is included in Appendix C.

While Sonoma County has been successful in implementing a wide range of diversion programs, the 50% diversion mandate has not been reached. With the approval of the SCWMA's time extension application, the programs discussed throughout this document detail the methods that Sonoma County will use to reach the 50% diversion mandate (see Figure 1-1) including:

- continuing the existing diversion programs that enabled the SCWMA to reach the current 40% diversion rate;
- expand the existing single-family curbside collection program from the existing 3-bin stacking system to single-stream collection to recycle an additional estimated 30 tons per day (tpd), for a 2.1% increase to the diversion rate;
- expand and implement new multi-unit curbside collection programs to recycle an additional estimated 10 tpd, for a 0.7% increase to the diversion rate;
- expand the existing yard debris curbside collection from every other week collection to weekly collection to recycle an additional estimated 25 tpd, for a 1.7% increase to the diversion rate;
- expand the existing material reuse and recovery operations to recycle an additional estimated 10 tpd, for a 2.1% increase to the diversion rate;
- implement new beverage container recycling to recycle an estimated one tpd, for a 0.1% increase to the diversion rate;
- expand existing County disposal site floor-sort activities to recycle an additional estimated 20 tpd, for a 2.1% increase to the diversion rate; and
- implement a construction and demolition debris diversion program to complement existing private sector programs to divert an additional estimated 65 tpd, for a 4.5% increase to the diversion rate.