



County of Yolo

WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

c/o PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

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MINUTES OF THE YOLO COUNTY WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF AUGUST 8, 2013

Paulina Rosenthal called the August 8th, 2013 meeting to order at 3:35 p.m. Those present were:

Members: Paulina Rosenthal, John Geisler, Michael McDonald, Jacques Franco, Dorothy Peterson, Larry Fisher and Carol Scianna

Staff: Linda Sinderson – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Marissa Juhler – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Tamara Lokteff – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Ramin Yazdani – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Jeff Kieffer – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Pam Hedrick – Yolo County Planning and Public Works
Moushumi Hasan – Yolo County Environmental Health Department

Guests: Rick Moore – Edgar and Associates
Jennifer Gilbert – City of Davis
Rosie Ledesma – City of Woodland
Darrell Aoki, Lori Paxton, and Carol Marks – public

Absent/Notified: Roberta Childers, Sharlene Katz

Introduction

Introductions were made around the room.

Public Comment

None.

Consent Agenda

1. Approve Meeting Minutes

MOTION: John Geisler moved to approve the May, 2013 meeting minutes as written. Dorothy Peterson seconded the motion.

DISCUSSION: None.

MOTION: Passed unanimously.

Regular Agenda

2. Member/Jurisdiction Updates

Yolo County – Marissa Juhler announced the beginning of the Ag Irrigation Drip Tape Recycling program at the landfill. Flyers are being distributed through the Farm Bureau and the Department of Agriculture. Encore Recycling will take the used agricultural plastics and manufacture an end product

that meets all of CalRecycle's criteria for reusable (not disposable) shopping bags. The thickness of these bags will make them usable in any city that has a plastic bag ban in place. Two tire amnesty events will be held this fall, the first at the Yolo County Landfill on September 25th. The location of the second event in October has been changed to the Esparto Transfer Station.

City of West Sacramento – Paulina Rosenthal informed members that annual reports for AB939 and the Oil Payment Program have been completed. Working with the California Product Stewardship Council, the “Don't Rush to Flush” campaign was promoted with a press event at a local pharmacy. An incentive portion of the commercial recycling grant, a “Recycle Rewards” program is up and running. Local, eligible businesses whose name is drawn have the chance to win a cash prize if no recyclables are found in their trash. A survey of businesses with more than 4 cubic yards of trash increased awareness and participation in Waste Management's commercial recycling service. A committee focusing on issues of the “West Capitol Avenue Corridor” is looking for ways to manage the unwanted effects of four recycling centers in a dense area.

City of Winters – Carol Scianna is working with Waste Management to get the last eight commercial accounts set up with recycling services.

City of Woodland – On behalf of Roberta Childers, Rosie Ledesma shared that they are also working with Waste Management to encourage commercial recycling service. Although businesses with their own recycling program can be exempted, overall participation is increasing. Further outreach will be done for the multi-family dwellings with bags, recycle guides, and kick-off events.

3. MAC (Meeting of Area Coordinators) Update

Marissa Juhler reminded that Radio Disney will be at the County Fair on Friday, August 16th at 6pm. “Team Green Nation” will promote recycling in an interactive, family friendly show.

4. Property Purchase

Linda Sinderson announced that the county has secured 320 acres of adjacent property to the west of the landfill. The land will serve as a soil borrow source, a space buffer for neighbors, and will help mitigation of environmental issues. Until CEQA requirements have been met, existing farming/grazing activities on the site will continue without change.

5. Green Curtain Update

Marissa Juhler discussed effects of the “green curtain” to large scale haulers. Although recycled plastics cannot be exported, Waste Management and Davis Waste Removal are continuing to accept mixed plastics from residential and commercial customers for the time being. Sorted plastics will continue to be compacted, baled and stockpiled until storage capacity is reached. Information is still unavailable on when markets may be open and the curtain lifted.

Jacques Franco added relevant information about a facility in Oregon that is taking all plastics, except #1 and #2, and separating out the crude oil to be sold to local refineries. See <http://www.agilyx.com/> for more information on this company and their process.

6. BioGreen Digester Project Update

Marissa Juhler gave a brief history of the project from March 2011 to May 2013. The proposal of a public-private partnership was then outlined; Northern Recycling Compost (Northern) would build and operate a composting facility at the Yolo County Landfill. Marissa gave a power point presentation outlining the benefits of this partnership to both the cities and the county. Representing Northern, Rick Moore gave a second power point presentation of Yolo Landfill site facility benefits and specifics including cost estimates, design, regulatory status and a project schedule.

Linda Sinderson added that a letter was sent to all city managers on August 7th. The letter addresses questions asked last February and March by Woodland staff and the West Sacramento city manager regarding the initial BioGreen Digester project. A response to the questions was delayed several months during which time county staff explored a third option and met with Northern to discuss the feasibility of a public-private partnership. In light of the significant change in direction of the project, responses to the questions are now based on current negotiations of an agreement with Northern to relocate their facility to the county landfill site.

(PDF versions of the power point presentations and letter to the cities are attached to the minutes.)

Member Questions

Jacques Franco asked questions regarding the aggressive project timeline and contract provisions that would address the concerns of ratepayers as well as environmental performance. Marissa Juhler responded by acknowledging that contract language will need to be very strong to ensure the best interest of county residents. Northern will have the primary responsibility of marketing and securing waste flow into the site. The bottom line continues to be measured by how tipping fee costs will be affected for customers.

Meeting Adjournment

John Geisler motioned to adjourn the meeting at 5:10 p.m., seconded by Dorothy Peterson.

Next Meeting


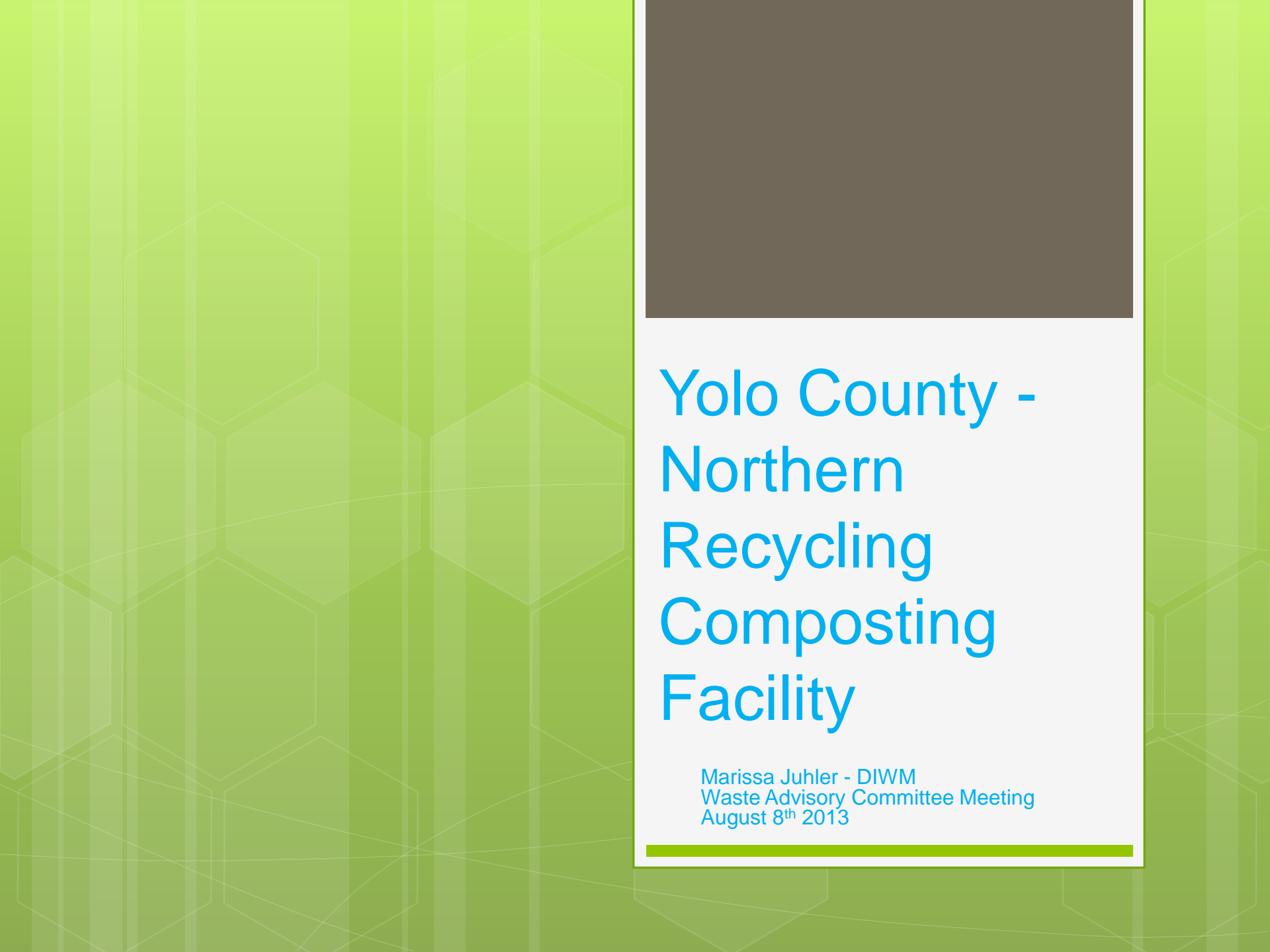
The next meeting of the Yolo County Waste Advisory Committee is scheduled for September 26th, 2013 at 3:30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Yolo County Central Landfill.

Paulina Rosenthal, Chair
Yolo County Waste Advisory Committee

Prepared By: Tamara Lokteff
Division of Integrated Waste Management

Attached:

Yolo County WAC Presentation (PDF)
Northern Presentation for WAC (PDF)
Letter to (Davis) City Manager (PDF)



Yolo County - Northern Recycling Composting Facility

Marissa Juhler - DIWM
Waste Advisory Committee Meeting
August 8th 2013

History of Project

- | | |
|------------|---|
| March 2011 | Waste Management, Inc. (WM)
Proposal for CompDog System |
| March 2012 | WM Rescinds Proposal |
| May 2012 | County starts researching and
developing County owned and
operated facility (BioGreen Digester) |
| Oct. 2012 | County began reviewing funding options |
| April 2013 | County hired KNN to develop
financing plan |
| May 2013 | KNN findings conclude private
financing best option without waste flow
agreements |
| | Met with Northern Recycling to start
discussion on public/private partnership |



City/County Benefits

- Northern brings experience in operating composting and C&D facilities in Zamora and Napa
- Northern has the necessary capital to develop and operate the project
- Northern can contribute additional out of county material, thus incorporating economies of scale in the operation, reducing costs, and providing a facility which does not require waste flow agreements from the cities
- Northern has the ability to transfer their existing air permits from the Zamora facility to the landfill



City/County Benefits cont.

- Public sale of finished compost product would be available for sale onsite
- Providing a composting facility at the landfill where green waste trucks have historically come should provide a reduced carbon footprint from the option of hauling to the existing facility in Zamora and maintain more cost effective rate structures for municipal utility rates
- County to provide additional oversight of contract and operational compliance including load check program (ex. liquidated damages)
- Northern has the ability to effectively market the finished compost for sale which provides area growers a local option for material

Benefits for Northern

- The landfill is already permitted to operate a composting facility of this size
- The landfill provides ample space and infrastructure including scales and administrative staff to handle the billing
- Access to the landfill is on well maintained roads and the current number of permitted vehicles is sufficient to accommodate the new facility and projected growth
- The landfill is already designed to retain all storm water on-site

Benefits to Northern

- County staff will provide assistance with permitting
- Organics materials collected from Yolo County jurisdictions will provide a significant source of feedstock for the facility
- County to provide load check program to assist Northern in identifying problem waste streams and follow-up education to customers



Contracts

- Facility Open to All: Accepting “Organics” Food and Green Waste January 2015
- Newly Negotiated Contract May Contain:
 - Shorter Term/Reduced Rates
(Term would determine rates)
 - Added benefit of free compost days
 - Cities to set individual timelines for rolling out commercial and residential food waste programs.



County Goals - Tactical Plan

- Champion job creation and economic opportunities building a new facility in Yolo County with an estimated 2 additional positions
- Preserve and support agriculture providing end product available locally to our growers
- Protect Open Space and the Environment by relocated the Zamora site to a more suitable location and reducing green house gas emissions by centrally locating a regional facility

Questions, Comments,
Suggestions...



Northern Recycling/Yolo County Proposed Partnership



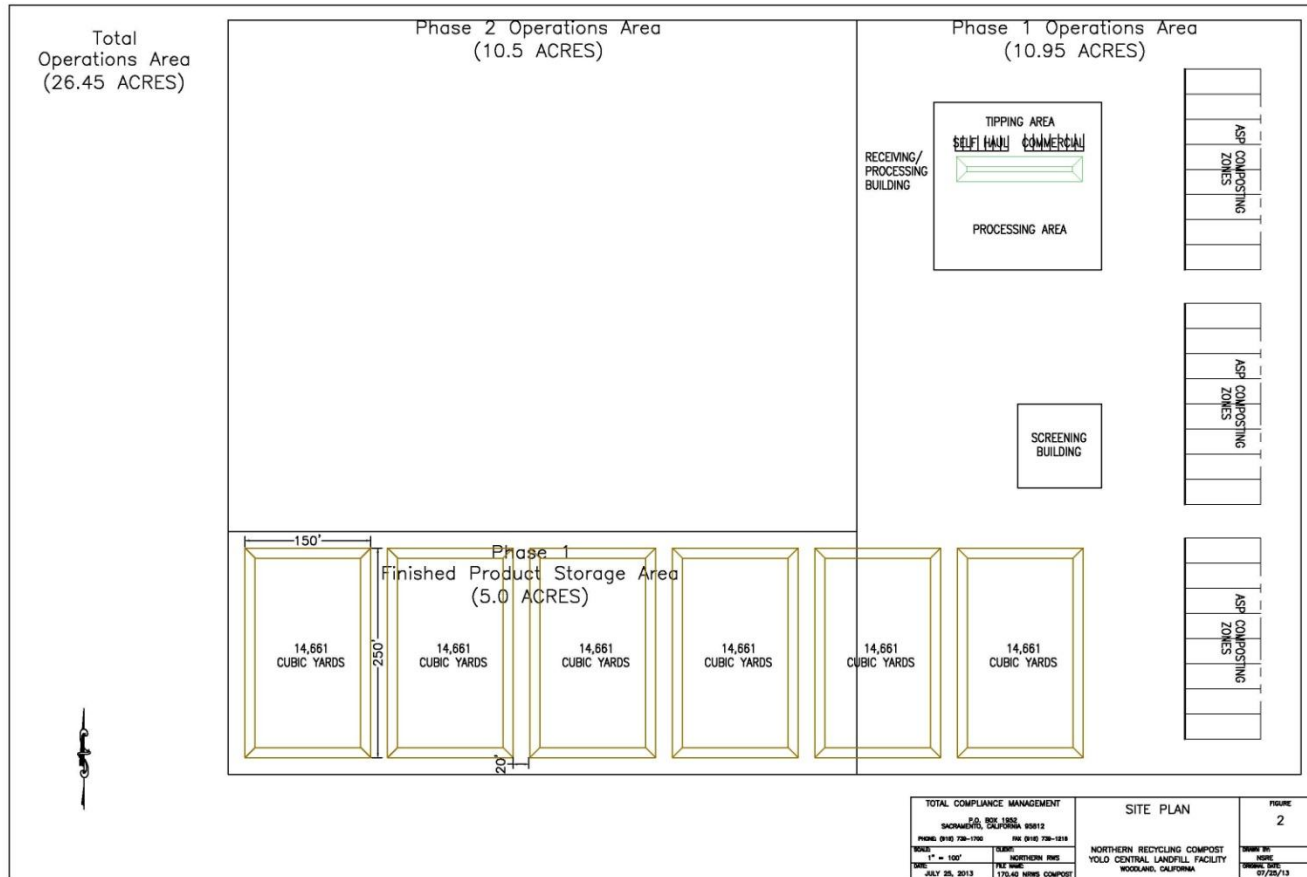
Project Overview

- Long-term partnership between Northern Recycling and the County to manage organic and C&D waste.
- Anticipate about 100,000 tons per year of incoming organic material; C&D currently at 12,000 tpy.
- Preprocessing will remove about 30,000 tons from the organic waste stream before composting, mostly wood waste to be sent to biomass energy facilities.
- 70,000 tons per year to be composted in an aerated static pile system.
- County Permit level is 500 tpd for compost, which is 130,000 tpy if received 5 days per week. System will be flexible to accommodate increased throughput over time.
- Northern Recycling would market the compost.

Project Specifics

- Accept yard waste and food waste, including liquid waste from canneries, wineries and product destruction
- Receiving building for incoming feedstock
- Screening building for finished compost
- Presorting of incoming organics to minimize material in the Aerated Static Pile (ASP) system
- Sort line shared between organics and C&D waste
- All composting material in an ASP system with positive aeration and a biofilter layer
- Leachate and storm water management in conjunction with landfill systems

Blue Line Project Layout



Preliminary Cost Estimate for Yolo Site

Cost Item	Zamora Cost	Yolo Cost
SW & Leachate Ponds	\$2,000,000	\$500,000
Working Pads	\$1,900,000	\$865,000
ECS ASP Compost System	\$4,850,000	\$2,500,000
EIR	\$250,000	0
Buildings	0	\$1,500,000
Finished Product Covers	0	\$1,000,000
Sorting Equipment	0	\$1,800,000
Total	\$9,000,000	\$8,165,000
Weighted Average per Ton Cost	\$30 - \$35	\$27 - \$32

Permit Status

- CEQA – complete - covered under existing permit
- Must submit an RCSI and amend the Joint Technical Document – No SWFP revision required
- Must submit an ROWD – the site will have its own WDRs
- YSAQMD – will transfer emission entitlements from Zamora and apply for an Authority to Construct
- County of Yolo Grading and Building Permit required
- Construction storm water permit for construction

Proposed ASP Compost System



Bunker Aeration & Drainage System



Aeration System



Odor Control

- Receiving and processing building for incoming feedstock.
- Placement of feedstock into the ASP system as soon as possible.
- ASP system with a biofilter cover has been shown to reduce VOC emissions by 98% and ammonia emissions by 83% relative to open windrows. Greenhouse gases are reduced 64%.
- Covering food waste with finished compost if it cannot be incorporated into the aerated static pile system within 24 hours.
- Maintain the proper carbon/nitrogen ratio and increase aeration by adding loads of processed wood chips or dry ground humus to feedstocks with odor generating potential to reduce moisture and increase porosity.

Fly Control

Compost cover layer while in the ASP system (biofilter layer)



Larvae Killing Wasps



Organic Insecticide



Fly Traps



Project Schedule

- BOS Approval – October 2013
- RWQCB Issues WDRs – April 2014
- JTD Amendment – March 2014
- Yolo County Grading Permit – June 2014
- RWQCB Design Approval – June 2014
- PG&E Power Line Extension – July 2014
- YSAQMD ATC – August 2014
- Construction Completion – November 2014
- Operations Begin – January 2015



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John Bencomo
DIRECTOR

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August 7, 2013

Steve Pinkerton, City Manager
City of Davis
23 Russell Blvd.
Davis, CA 95616

Subject: Response to questions regarding the proposed composting project at the County Landfill

Dear Mr. Pinkerton:

The County of Yolo Division of Integrated Waste Management has prepared this letter in response to a number of questions the Cities had regarding the County's efforts to build a regional composting facility. The project has taken on many different forms since we began in March of 2011. Originally with Waste Management Recycle America (WMRA) proposing to build a privately operated facility, then with Yolo County researching and developing the BioGreen Digester project which would be County owned and operated. During this process, the County looked at several financing options which required the County to demonstrate that we had secured waste flow into the new facility and; therefore, revenues to pay back the financing for the project. The cities were unable to sign waste flow agreements by the June 2013 deadline because each jurisdiction stated that they needed to accomplish a Prop 218 process that requires a much longer timeframe. Therefore, the County began to explore a third option to enter into a public-private partnership with Northern Waste and Recycling, Inc. (Northern Recycling) which is currently operating a composting facility within Yolo County.

Our response to the questions asked by the cities has been delayed for several months to allow our financial consultant to review the financial assumptions used to estimate the proposed per ton fee for processing the food, yard and other organic materials, as well as the afore-mentioned change to a public-private partnership.

The questions reference the following documents:

- A. The list of questions submitted by the City of Woodland at the February 28, 2013 Waste Advisory Committee meeting (Attachment A); and
- B. The March 28, 2013 letter from West Sacramento City Manager Martin Tuttle (Attachment B).

Northern Recycling and County staff have met several times and are currently negotiating an agreement for Northern Recycling to build and operate a state-of-the-art composting facility at the Yolo County Central Landfill. Northern plans to relocate their facility from its current location in Zamora, California to our regional landfill site located in unincorporated Woodland, California. The County believes that this change will benefit all parties in a number of ways which include the following:

Benefits for County/Cities - Northern Recycling Contributions:

- Northern Recycling brings real-world experience and expertise in operating composting facilities based on their operations in Zamora and Napa.
- Northern Recycling has the necessary capital to develop and operate the project.
- Additional wood and yard waste from Northern Recycling's operations in Marin and Napa Counties, thus incorporating economies of scale in the operation reducing costs.
- The ability to transfer the existing air permits from the Zamora facility to the landfill.
- The ability to effectively market finished compost for sale.
- The commitment to provide free compost events for participating Yolo County residents where organics waste flow agreements are in place.
- The ability and expertise to develop and co-locate a construction and demolition recycling facility utilizing the same personnel and equipment as the composting operation, thereby reducing costs and fees for City/County customers.
- Added diversion of food waste and other appropriate organic materials will help these jurisdictions to meet state diversion goals under AB939 and AB32.
- Providing a composting facility at our centrally located landfill, where green waste collection trucks historically have always come, should provide a reduced carbon footprint from the option of hauling to the existing Northern Facility in Zamora and maintain more cost effective rate structures for city utility rates.
- Public sale of finished compost product would be available for sale onsite.
- County to provide 5 additional load checks per month to assist cities in identifying problem waste streams or customers that need additional educational outreach.

Benefits for Northern Recycling –County/City Contributions:

- The landfill is already permitted to operate a composting facility under CalRecycle and Yolo County Environmental Health requirements and can accept up to 500 tons per day of organic material. This capacity is sufficient to handle the current Northern Recycling capacity requirements and the future expansion to meet AB341 goals. The landfill's existing CEQA analysis has already analyzed expanded composting options, which included food waste.
- The landfill provides ample space and infrastructure for development of the facility including experienced staff to operate the scales and handle administrative functions including billing.
- Access to and from the landfill is on well-maintained roads and the landfill's maximum number of permitted vehicles is sufficient to accommodate the new facility.
- The landfill has been developed to retain all storm water on-site, and has an extensive on-going environmental monitoring program in place, thus minimizing the potential for any pollution discharge. The County will assist Northern in making sure the operational design and new infrastructure meets or exceeds all standards by following a plan which required concrete slabs, bunkers and a fully covered material system.
- County staff will provide assistance in any additional permitting requirements.
- Organics materials collected in the unincorporated County and Cities will provide a significant source of feedstock for the facility.
- County to provide load checks to assist contractor in identifying problem waste streams and follow-up education to customers.

This significant change in our proposed composting facility design and operation has required us to modify the preliminary responses provided at the March Waste Advisory Committee meeting. The following responses are based on Northern Recycling's proposed composting project, and

organized into sections that correspond to the above-mentioned documents. The questions from each document are answered in the order provided.

A. City of Woodland's List of Questions.

1) *Why is the June 2013 date (date by which the County asked cities to have "Organics Waste Flow Agreement signed) critical?*

The Division of Integrated Waste Management (division) has been working on this project since March of 2011. The previous timeline was established by County staff and City staff, through our Waste Advisory Committee, to stay on track with Waste Management Recycle America's (WMRA) original composting proposal. The project timeline was set to make sure that the facility would be constructed and ready to serve the cities by December 2014, the exact same timeframe our existing WMRA green waste contract expires. When WMRA decided they no longer wished to partner on this project, the County drafted a plan in which a new BioGreen Digester facility would be owned and operated by the County and knew that the process would take at least 18 months. In order to meet permitting deadlines this meant that all cities would need to commit their waste by June 2013 in order for the County to proceed forward in getting the permits submitted and financing secured for a December 2014 start date as originally planned.

Now that we are working toward a public/private partnership/agreement with Northern Recycling which has a secured waste stream from out of county already in place, Northern Recycling doesn't require waste flow agreements prior to construction of the facility. However, if the Cities are still interested in signing waste flow agreements with the County we may be able to negotiate a lower per ton rate, including special free composting events, for those jurisdictions that sign a long-term agreement.

In regard to Proposition 218 issues, as the County is no longer requiring agreements to construct and operate a facility, the schedule is up to each jurisdiction regarding whether they wish to negotiate a green waste/organics agreement with the County.

2) *How is biodegradable defined? Please provide detail regarding which materials would be acceptable in a yard/food waste load and which would not (plant material, food types, other organic materials paper products, bags,)?*

Biodegradable is defined as material that breaks down, or decomposes back into carbon dioxide, water and other naturally occurring minerals, leaving no toxins behind. Materials that break down in a more harmful manner, leaving chemicals or other harmful substances in the soil would not be considered biodegradable.

The sample agreement definitions for Acceptable Waste, Food Waste, Vegetative Food Waste and Yard Waste, have been modified as follows:

"Acceptable Yard and Food Waste" is from residential and commercial sources, and any other waste materials acceptable at composting facility as defined in Title 14, section 17852 of the California Code of Regulations as agreed by the Director in writing prior to delivery. Acceptable yard waste and food waste does not include any Unacceptable Waste as defined elsewhere in this Agreement.

"Food waste" means any material that was acquired or resulting from the production or processing of food for animal or human consumption, but is no longer intended for such consumption, that is separated from the municipal solid waste stream, and that does not meet the definition of "agricultural material." Food material may include, without limitation, material food waste from food facilities (as defined in Health and Safety Code

section 113785 113789), food processing establishments (as defined in Health and Safety Code section 111955), grocery stores, institutional cafeterias (such as prisons, schools and hospitals), restaurants, or and residential food scrap collection. Food waste shall include meat, dairy, bread, fruit and vegetable products including all biodegradable culinary products such as compostable utensils, bags, plates, cups, including soiled paper and cardboard products, soy/milk cartons, frozen food paper packages, etc. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, food material does not include materials that are required to be disposed only by renderers, pet food processors or other approved methods pursuant to the California Food and Agriculture Code.

“Vegetative Food Waste” means any fruit or vegetable borne off the plant material defined under Yard Waste such as lemons from a lemon trees, tomatoes from a tomato plant, pumpkins, etc.

“Yard Waste” means any plant material that is separated at the point of generation, contains no greater than 1 percent physical contaminants by weight, and meets the requirements of Title 14, section 17868.5. Yard waste includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, grass, weeds, leaves, pruning, branches, dead plants, sod, clay flower pots, dirt, brush, tree trimmings, wood, sawdust/wood shavings, animal bedding, Vegetative Food Waste, vegetative food material, untreated wood wastes, dead trees, and small pieces of unpainted and untreated wood, natural fiber products, construction and demolition wood waste, and Agricultural Material excluding Unacceptable Waste. Yard waste does not include, biosolids, mixed solid waste, material processed from commingled collection, wood containing lead-based paint or wood preservative, mixed construction or mixed demolition debris.

- 3) *Why are acceptable contamination rates different for yard and food waste? When they are mixed, which applies? How were acceptable rates determined?*
 - The contamination level for green waste (1% by weight) was set according to current regulations (Definition of “Green Material”, Title 14§17852(a)(21))) and contamination for food waste (5% by weight) was established to account for the naturally higher contamination level in food waste.
 - When they are mixed the larger number (5% by weight) would apply.
 - Based on regulations and an understanding of the material stream.
- 4) *What would the gate fee be for partial city participation (e.g., if one city does not commit)?*
 - Under the newly proposed Northern Recycling project the gate fee will not change if one or more Cities does not commit.
- 5) *Has YCCL considered a stepped-up rate increase between July 2014 and June 2017, rather than implementing major rate increase in July 2014 when operations are just gearing up?*
 - Currently the rate increase would occur in January 2015, once the facility is operational.
 - A stepped rate increase could be implemented prior to opening of the facility (January 2014 and July 2014) to keep the initial increase smaller.

- 6) *Will the gate fees for non-municipal green waste be raised substantially? This could adversely affect our many landscaper operations and exacerbate illegal dumping problems.*
- The new facility will accept all green waste and food waste; therefore, the gate fees for all customers (municipal, commercial and residential) will be the same.
- 7) *Will food waste be accepted before 2017?*
- Yes. Food waste will be accepted beginning in January 2015.
- 8) *Are all commercial entities expected to participate, like residential (regardless of whether they are food-oriented businesses)?*
- We encourage all customers with biodegradable organic waste to participate but we realize that there will be a transition period, and not all businesses will participate initially. This will require that each city coordinate and educate its businesses on the service options available to them.
- 9) *Are we expected to implement mandatory commercial green waste collection?*
- When a City signs an Organics Waste Flow Agreement, the City is committing to implementing mandatory commercial green waste/food waste routes, which would target select businesses in their community that generate biodegradable organic waste, such as grocery stores, restaurants, hospitals, senior care facilities, government facilities which have a commercial kitchen, large venue events, etc. Excluded from this program could be such establishments as an office supply store, a bank, a clothing store, etc.
 - If an agreement is not signed, then the City is not committing to mandatory commercial green waste/food waste routes; however, that City would not realize the full diversion benefits of the composting facility.
- 10) *Is bagging of food waste by residents/commercial being taken into consideration?*
- Yes. The facility will be designed to handle up to a 1% contamination level on green waste loads and 5% contamination on food waste/green waste organics loads. However, it would be requested in the waste flow agreements, if signed, that the haulers and/or cities provide educational outreach to educate customers about more preferred options such as paper bags and biodegradable plastic bags. Northern Recycling has committed to providing a full-time spotter for checking loads for bags and other contaminants such as hazardous waste. However, Northern Recycling does not initially plan to invest in debagging equipment. The County also is committing to conducting load checks at the facility via our normal load check program.
- 11) *What are assumptions and what will the process be regarding haulers using the CNG that the project produces? Where does this fit into sequence of agreements?*
- The new Northern Recycling composting project does not include the use or production of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) therefore the County is not asking for haulers to commit their fleet to this project. The County will however continue to research and apply for CNG grants if future cost savings could be achieved.

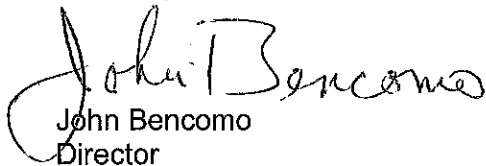
B. City of West Sacramento's List of Questions

The City requests the opportunity to review the pro forma

- Because we are now proposing a privately-operated facility, we do not have a proforma for your review. However, Northern Recycling has agreed to keep the initial gate rate at no more than \$36.50 per ton. Northern will provide a general breakdown of how they plan to stay within this established rate.
1. *The City is hesitant to commit to a lengthy Service Agreement before being able to determine if a food waste program can be implemented and the associated rate increase approved. The City would like to amend our Franchise agreement and go through a Proposition 218 process to increase rates before committing to the Service Agreement.*
 - As stated in our response to question 1 of the City of Woodland, the County is no longer requiring agreements from the Cities to build the facility.
 2. *What would the gate fee be for partial City participation (e.g. if one City does not commit), or for a shorter Agreement term, such as ten years?*
 - As stated above in our response to the City of Woodland's question 4, partial City participation will not impact the gate fee, and if the Cities are interested, we may be able to negotiate a small price discount for those jurisdictions that sign a long-term agreement.
 3. *Has the County considered a tiered rate increase between July 2014 and June 2017, rather than implementing a major rate increase in July 2014 when operations are just starting?*
 - As currently planned, the rate increase would occur in January 2015, once the facility is operational.
 - A stepped rate increase could be implemented prior to opening of the facility (in January 2014 or July 2014) to keep the initial increase smaller.
 4. *Will food waste be accepted before 2017? The Agreement indicates that Cities must have food waste collections programs in place by 2017, but it isn't clear whether or not it will be accepted earlier.*
 - Yes. Food waste will be accepted as soon as the facility opens in January 2015.
 5. *Is the City expected to implement mandatory commercial green waste collection?*
 - If a City does not sign an Organics Waste Flow Agreement then no collection requirement is necessary, however, that City would not realize the full diversion benefits of the composting facility.
 - By signing the organics waste flow agreement the City is committing to implementing mandatory commercial green waste/food waste routes, which would target select businesses in their community that generate biodegradable organic waste, such as grocery stores, restaurants, hospitals, senior care facilities, government facilities which have a commercial kitchen, large venue events, etc. Excluded from this program could be such establishments as an office supply store, a bank, a clothing store, etc.

6. *Is bagging of food waste in non-compostable bags by residents/commercial customers being taken into consideration?*
 - Yes. The facility will be designed to handle bagged waste. See our response to the City of Woodland's question 10.
7. *Can the Agreement include a cap on the CPI increase, similar to the City's existing Waste Flow Agreement with the County?*
 - No, the CPI is used to estimate the annual change in program costs. The County could not continue the program, if the tip fee is not allowed to increase at the rate operational costs increase. To keep fees low, the landfill does not charge more than it costs to operate the program. Therefore, the landfill does not have a contingency fund to offset a year with negative net revenue. In addition, if the CPI goes down the tip fee would decrease. However, the County is willing to evaluate other options proposed by the Cities that would protect the County from the risk of the CPI exceeding the cap, which would result in costs escalating faster than the fees could be increased.

Sincerely,



John Bencomo
Director

Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department

Attachments:

- A. List of Questions submitted by Roberta Childers, City of Woodland Representative at the February 28, 2013 Waste Advisory Committee meeting
- B. March 28, 2013 Letter from Martin Tuttle, West Sacramento City Manager

Copies:

Patrick Blacklock, Administrator, County of Yolo
Martin Tuttle, West Sacramento City Manager
John W. Donlevy, Jr., Winters City Manager
Paul Navazio, Woodland City Manager
Linda Sinderson, Yolo County, Deputy Director, Integrated Waste Management
Waste Advisory Committee Members