

5.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

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The impact analyses of the following public service and facility topics are presented in this section:

- Water Supply Services
- Wastewater Management
- Fire Protection and Emergency Services
- Police Services
- Solid Waste Services

Water Supply Services – Environmental Setting ¹

The Valley of the Moon Water District (VOMWD) serves the project area with water purchased from the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) via their Russian River facilities. VOMWD provides potable water to approximately 23,000 people for residential, commercial, and institutional use in 12 square miles, or 7,680 acres, in the unincorporated areas west of and north of the City of Sonoma. Approximately 85 percent of VOMWD water sales are residential. VOMWD operations are funded largely by water sales.

The majority of VOMWD's water comes from SCWA through the Sonoma Aqueduct. VOMWD's ten booster pump stations lift water from the aqueduct to the service zones. Groundwater from VOMWD's wells supplements the water purchased from SCWA. VOMWD has four active wells and leases capacity in a private well. VOMWD distributes water to customers through 92 miles of water mains, ranging from three-quarter inch to 14-inch. ² VOMWD oversees thirteen storage tanks with a capacity of 5.47 million gallons, all of which are in good condition and have been retrofitted for seismic tolerance.

The recent completion (i.e., in 2006) of the Glen Ellen Water Storage Tank rectified past storage problems experienced in the community of Glen Ellen. The 500,000-gallon storage facility now meets the existing and projected buildout water storage needs of the community. ³

¹ Background information for this section was taken from the following sources:

Sonoma County Water Agency website, accessed online at <http://www.scwa.ca.gov/> August 2007; and Valley of the Moon Water District website, accessed online at <http://www.vomwd.com/> August 2007.

² *County of Sonoma Water and Sewer Providers Municipal Service Review, Final Draft Report*, Economic & Planning Systems, Inc., August 2004.

³ Nichols • Berman conversation with Krishna Kumar, General Manager, Valley of the Moon Water District, February 2006 and September 2008.

Water Supply Services – Significance Criteria

The water management services analysis uses criteria from the *State CEQA Guidelines*. According to these criteria, the project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources;
- Could not be served by the VOMWD due to insufficient potable water supply; or
- Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Water Supply Services – Impacts and Mitigation Measures

LESS-THAN-SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

Based on the findings of the Initial Study (*Appendix A Initial Study*) together with additional analyses completed as a part of this EIR, it has been determined that the proposed *Wolf House Inn* would have no or less-than-significant impacts for the following significance criteria:

- *Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.*

Water demand associated with the proposed *Wolf House Inn* would not require new or expanded water treatment facilities.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impact 5.10-1 Project Water Demand

Operation of the Wolf House Inn would use approximately 10,441 gallons per day supplied by the Valley of the Moon Water District. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

Exhibit 5.10-1 estimates the daily water consumption from operation of the proposed project. According to the VOMWD, the new 500,000-gallon water storage tank in Glen Ellen would have adequate storage to serve the existing and projected buildout needs of the community of Glen Ellen, including the proposed project.⁴ *Section 7.2 Cumulative Impacts* discusses the future ability of the VOMWD and the SCWA to supply the project with water.

⁴ Nichols • Berman communication with Robert Freeland, Special Programs Coordinator, Valley of the Moon Water District, February 2006 and Krishna Kumar, General Manager, Valley of the Moon Water District September 2008. See Fire Protection Services for additional comments on fire flow requirements.

Exhibit 5.10-1
Daily Water Demand – Gallons Per Day (GPD)

Activity	No. of Units	Unit Flow (GPD)	Projected Total (GPD)
Wolf House Inn			
<i>Rooms</i>	46	150	6,900
<i>Employees</i>	13	15	195
<i>Spa Guests</i>	25	25	625
<i>Spa Employees</i>	4	15	60
<i>Spa Tub</i>	3	75	225
<i>Great Room, Lounge Toilets</i>	25	15	375
Subtotal		295	8,380
Laundry	N/A	N/A	1,261
Approximate Irrigation - Maximum Day	N/A	N/A	800
Total			10,441

Source: John Pflueger, Architect and *Wolf House Inn* Project Applicant, March 2007, Revised September 2, 2007.

The proposed project would be required to meet VOMWD standards for water main extension, water meters, and backflow devices in accordance with the District’s Standard Plans. A qualified professional hired by the applicant would need to prepare the water main extension design and plans.

As the VOMWD would have sufficient capacity to supply the project with potable water, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-1 No mitigation would be required.

Impact 5.10-2 Inadequate Fireflow

Fireflow (i.e., water pressure in gallons per minute at fire hydrants) at the project site is inadequate to serve the proposed Wolf House Inn. This would be a significant impact.

Consultation with Glen Ellen Fire Protection District, Sonoma County Emergency Services, and Valley of the Moon Water District found the fireflow (i.e., water available for fire suppression) is inadequate at hydrants serving the project site. Existing fireflow is believed to be less than 700 gallons per minute (GPM).⁵ While the fireflow required for the project would depend on construction materials, sprinklers, and other factors, the 44,978-square foot project would require a minimum of

⁵ Nichols • Berman communication with Fire Chief William Murray, Glen Ellen Fire Protection District, September 2007.

1,500 GPM.⁶ Inadequate fireflow is the result of the eight-inch water main from the Glen Ellen Water Storage Tank transitioning to a section of six-inch water main that serves downtown Glen Ellen.⁷

Insufficient fireflow would be a significant impact. The following mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-2 The applicant shall increase fireflow to hydrants and sprinklers serving the project site in order to meet standards set forth in both the California Fire Code (Article 9) and National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (Document 1142).⁸ This can be accomplished by either of the following methods.⁹

- Provide an on site water storage tank and pump system to supply the fire sprinkler system and on site fire hydrants; or
- Work with the Valley of the Moon Water District to replace the existing six-inch water main constraining water pressure at the site and make other upgrades to the water distribution system as needed to increase fire flow.

In addition to the two methods discussed above an alternative method designed by a fire protection engineer that meets the standards set forth in both the California Fire Code (Article 9) and National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards (Document 1142), and is acceptable to the Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services and Valley of the Moon Water District could also be implemented.

Significance After Mitigation Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.10-2 would reduce the impacts associated with inadequate fireflow to a less-than-significant level.

Responsibility and Monitoring Prior to the issuance of a building permit, Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department would need to verify the project applicant has achieved fireflow requirements through consultation with VOMWD, Glen Ellen Fire Protection District, and Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services. The applicant would be required to provide the County with a letter indicating that sufficient fireflow has been achieved.

⁶ Nichols • Berman communication with Jerry Faddis, Plan Check Specialist, Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services, September 2007.

⁷ Nichols • Berman communication with Paul Gradolph, Valley of the Moon Water District, October 2007.

⁸ Nichols • Berman communication with Jack Rosevear, Deputy Chief / Fire Marshall, and Jerry Faddis, Plan Check Specialist, Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services, September 2007.

⁹ Nichols • Berman communication with Fire Inspector Steve Mosiurchak, Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services, and Paul Gradolph, Valley of the Moon Water District, September 2008.

Wastewater Management – Environmental Setting ¹⁰

The Sonoma Valley Sanitation District provides sewer service in the vicinity of the project site. The District services a 4,500-acre area with connections equal to 17,027 equivalent single-family dwellings. An existing, eight-inch sewer line runs through the project site, connecting to a sewer main underneath Arnold Drive. The Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant on 8th Street East in the City of Sonoma processes wastewater from this sewer line.

The Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant, the largest of seven wastewater treatment plants operated by the Sonoma County Water Agency, would provide wastewater treatment. With over 120 miles of gravity sewer lines, the treatment plant serves the greater Sonoma area, extending northwest to Glen Ellen. The treatment plant is an extended aeration activated sludge plant with an average daily dry weather flow of three million gallons per day. Between May 1 and October 30, the secondary effluent is recycled and used for irrigation. Between November 1 and April 30, the Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant discharges treated water into Schell Slough or Hudeman Slough.

The Sonoma County Water Agency assumes responsibility for managing sanitation zones and districts, which provide wastewater treatment, reclamation, and disposal for approximately 22,000 residences and businesses in the county. However, each sanitation district and zone operates under unique, individual permits from the California State Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco Bay and North Coast regions) that sets requirements for operation.

Wastewater Management – Significance Criteria

The wastewater management analysis uses criteria from the *State CEQA Guidelines*. According to these criteria, the project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; or
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

¹⁰ Information for this section taken from the Sonoma County Water Agency website, accessed online at http://www.scwa.ca.gov/about_your_water/sanitation.php#SonomaValleyCSD

Wastewater Management – Impacts and Mitigation Measures

PROPOSED SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM

The applicant would have to construct sewer connections to the existing sewer line adjacent to the project site. As previously mentioned, an eight-inch existing sewer line runs through the project site, connecting to a sewer main underneath Arnold Drive. The Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant processes wastewater from this sewer line.

Impact 5.10-3 Increased Wastewater Treatment Demand

Operation of the Wolf House Inn would generate approximately 9,641 gallons per day of wastewater. The Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity to treat wastewater generated by the project. The additional flow would not require the construction of additional treatment facilities nor would it exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board or violate water quality standards. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

Based on **Exhibit 5.10-1**, the project would generate approximately 9,641 gallons per day (GPD) of wastewater. This figure was determined by subtracting 800 GPD estimated for landscape irrigation (which would not flow into the sewer line) from the estimated 10,441 GPD water demand of the proposed project.

Currently, there is sufficient capacity at the Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant to serve projected wastewater flows generated by the proposed *Wolf House Inn* and the Sonoma County Water Agency anticipates no problems in providing the necessary treatment.¹¹ No new or expanded treatment facilities would be required. **Section 7.2 Cumulative Impacts** addresses future capacity of the Sonoma Valley Treatment Plant.

The Sonoma County Water Agency would meet discharge requirements of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board after accepting wastewater from the proposed project.¹² Design and construction of the sewer connection for the proposed *Wolf House Inn* would need to comply with the Sonoma County Water Agency's Design and Construction Standards for Sanitation Facilities and Sanitation Code.¹³

Mitigation Measure 5.10-3 No mitigation would be required.

¹¹ Nichols • Berman communication with Manuel Olvera, Sonoma Valley Sanitation District, October 2007.

¹² Nichols • Berman communication with Sonoma Valley Sanitation District, October 2007

¹³ Letter from Marc Bautista, Environmental Specialist, Sonoma County Water Agency, to Nick Chase, Planner, Sonoma County, Planning and Zoning, December 2, 2005.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services – Environmental Setting ¹⁴

Fire protection in community of Glen Ellen is provided by the Glen Ellen Fire Protection District (Glen Ellen FPD). Glen Ellen FPD provides fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency medical services.

Glen Ellen FPD has two fire stations: the main station is located at 13445 Arnold Drive and the secondary station is located at 7301 Sonoma Mountain Road. The main station is staffed five days a week by two paid personnel from 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM. Thirty-six volunteer fire personnel cover the main station the remainder of the time and the secondary station at all times. All fire personnel are Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) certified and are licensed defibrillators. Glen Ellen FPD has three, newer-model fire engines.

The main station is located 0.9 miles from the project site. The current average response time to the project site is one minute during the day and less than five minutes during the evening and night hours.

The Glen Ellen FPD receives approximately 350 calls per year. The Insurance Service Office (ISO) rates community fire service on a scale from one to ten with one as the highest rating. The current ISO rating for the Glen Ellen Fire Department is “4” for locations served by a hydrant, which includes the project site and “8” for areas without hydrants.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services – Significance Criteria

The fire and emergency medical services analysis uses criteria from the *State CEQA Guidelines*. According to these criteria, the project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection services.
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

¹⁴ Information in this section is from a Nichols • Berman communication with William Murray, Fire Chief, Glen Ellen Fire District, October 2007.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services – Impacts and Mitigation Measures ¹⁵

LESS-THAN-SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

Based on the findings of the Initial Study (*Appendix A Initial Study*) together with additional analyses completed as a part of this EIR it has been determined that the proposed *Wolf House Inn* would have no or less-than-significant impacts for the following significance criteria:

- *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.*

No specific emergency response or evacuation plan was found for Glen Ellen. The project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with the County's adopted Emergency Operations Plan. There is no separate emergency evacuation plan for the County. In any case, the project would not change existing circulation patterns and would have no effect on emergency response routes. ¹⁶

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impact 5.10-4 Increased Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Development of the Wolf House Inn project would result in an increased demand for fire protection and emergency services by the Glen Ellen Fire Protection District. However, increased demand for these services would be within their capability and would not require new or expanded facilities. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

Glen Ellen FPD was contacted for its preliminary assessment of development at the project site. While they noted that existing fireflow (i.e., water pressure to fire hydrants and sprinkler systems) would be inadequate at the project site, they did not anticipate any problems associated with providing fire protection and emergency services. *Impact 5.10-2 Inadequate Fireflow* discusses impacts associated with fireflow and necessary mitigation to improve water pressure at the project site. The increased number of service calls due to the proposed project would be within the existing capability of the Glen Ellen FPD. The anticipated response time would be one minute during the day and less than five minutes during the nighttime hours. Response to incidents requiring three to four companies would be three to seven minutes.

The proposed project would not require additional fire staff, facilities, or equipment. Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact with respect to fire protection and emergency services.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-4 No mitigation would be required.

¹⁵ Nichols • Berman communication with Fire Chief William Murray, Glen Ellen Fire District, February 2006.

¹⁶ Nichols • Berman communication with Paula Stamp, Planner, Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department, August 2007.

Impact 5.10-5 Wildland Fire

Development of the Wolf House Inn would be subject to risks associated with wildland fires, particularly in severe weather conditions of drought, excessive heat, and strong winds. Conformance to Sonoma County regulations would reduce wildland-building fire exposure impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The project site is adjacent to Sonoma Creek and the Sonoma Valley Regional Park. The project site is located in a High Wildland Fire Hazard area.¹⁷

Although future development on the project site would be subject to risks associated with wildland fires there are certain aspects of the project that would reduce the potential for wildland fire risk.

As discussed in *Impact 5.10-4 Increased Demand for Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services* fire protection would be provided by the Glen Ellen Fire Protection District. The anticipated response time would be one minute during the day and less than five minutes during the nighttime hours. Furthermore, Mitigation Measure 5.10-2 would require the project applicant to increase fireflow at the site to meet State Codes and National Fire Protection Association guidelines.

The design of the proposed building would also provide a measure of protection in the event of a wildland fire in the area. All structures would be constructed to applicable fire codes including “Class A” roofs to emphasize fire resistance and prevent the spread of fire. For example, the roof would be constructed of Spanish tile. Furthermore, the project would be constructed with interior fire sprinklers.¹⁸

Based on the above wildland fire impacts would be less-than-significant.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-5 No mitigation would be required.

Police Services – Environmental Setting

The Sonoma County Sheriff’s Department (SCSD) provides law enforcement, court security services and detention services to the citizens of Sonoma County and the community of Glen Ellen. The SCSD has more than 660 employees and over 100 volunteers. Servicing a county of over 1600 square miles and population of nearly 500,000, the Sheriff’s Department is responsible for primary law enforcement services of the unincorporated areas of the county, including Glen Ellen.

Police services in the Glen Ellen area are provided by the SCSD Sonoma Valley Substation, which is located at 810 Grove Street in the City of Sonoma, approximately 4.6 miles from the project site. The substation provides patrol services from the Napa County line to the east, the mountain ridge between Petaluma and Sonoma to the west, Glen Ellen to the north, and San Pablo Bay to the south. Response time to the project site from the substation would be approximately six minutes. The recently

¹⁷ *Areas Subject to Safety Policy Requirements (Figure PS-1i), Sonoma County Draft GP 2020, Sonoma County PRMD, 2005.*

¹⁸ Section 903.2 - Fire Sprinkler Requirements, Sonoma County Fire Safety Ordinance.

constructed facility is expected to provide sufficient space for ten to 15 years.¹⁹ The Substation is staffed with two Sergeants, fourteen Deputy Sheriffs (seven of which are on duty at any given time), and one Community Services Officer.

Police Services – Significance Criteria

The police services analysis uses criteria from the *State CEQA Guidelines*. According to these criteria, the project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police services.

Police Services – Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact 5.10-6 Increased Demand for Police Protection Services

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department would provide police protection to the proposed Wolf House Inn. The proposed project would not generate a substantial increase in calls for Sheriff's services and would not require additional deputies or improvements to the Sheriff's Sonoma Valley Substation. This would be a less-than-significant impact.

Police services would be provided by the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department's Sonoma Valley Substation. It is anticipated that the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in calls for service by the Sheriff's Department.²⁰ The project would not require additional deputies. In addition, the recently constructed substation has sufficient space for the next ten to 15 years and would not require any improvements as described above. Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-6 No mitigation would be required.

Solid Waste Services – Environmental Setting

The Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works owns five transfer stations throughout Sonoma County. Approximately 367,000 of the total 495,000 tons of waste generated in

¹⁹ *Sonoma County General Plan 2020 Draft Environmental Impact Report*, Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department, January 2006.

²⁰ Nichols • Berman communication with Sergeant Vance Eaton, Sonoma County Sheriff's Department Sonoma Valley Substation, August 2007.

the county passed through this system in 2006. Currently, no waste is buried in Sonoma County, as landfilling operations have been suspended at the County's Central Landfill.

The existing *General Plan* projected the solid waste disposal capacity of the Central Disposal Site (Central Landfill) would be exceeded in 2004. As a result, improvements to the Central Landfill proposed by the Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works Integrated Waste Management Division were approved by the County in 1998. Such improvements would have provided capacity through 2015.

In 1998, the County certified an EIR and approved an expansion plan for specific landfill construction projects, including the East Canyon and West Canyon areas. These expansions would provide an additional 3,300,000 tons of capacity accommodating the County's solid waste disposal needs through 2015.²¹ In May 2003, the County detected leachate and gas constituents beneath the landfill liner in the expansion area of the Central Landfill. This occurrence has delayed construction of expansion projects at the Central Landfill. Although this does not change the capacity estimates, it has changed when the capacity will be available. Landfill operations were suspended in 2005. During the interim closure of the landfill, all waste received at county disposal sites will be transported to out-of-county landfill(s) with sufficient permitted capacity for disposal. Current efforts to identify the source of contaminants and remediate them appear to be successful. The environmental impacts of the temporary out-haul are currently under study and the appropriate CEQA documents are in progress.

Contracts with four out-of-county landfills have been established to ensure sufficient disposal capacity: Redwood Landfill (Marin County), Potrero Hills Landfill (Solano County), Vasco Road Landfill (Alameda County), and Keller Canyon Landfill (Contra Costa County). Accordingly, all current demand is to the County disposal system, not to the Central Landfill.

In order for the County to help meet the State's AB 939 diversion requirements, Chapter 22 of the County Code (Section 22-7A) explicitly bans the disposal at County disposal sites of yard debris, recyclable wood waste, scrap metal and corrugated cardboard. To support the recycling of materials generated during operation of the development projects, the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 requires areas to be set aside for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The County of Sonoma has developed its own Ordinance in response to this act. Chapter 22, Article I, Section 22-2 of the Sonoma County Code. In addition, legislation signed into law on September 29, 2004 (AB 2176), prohibits local agencies from issuing building permits to any development project unless the development project provides adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials.

Solid Waste Services – Significance Criteria

The solid waste services analysis uses criteria from the *State CEQA Guidelines*. According to these criteria, the project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

²¹ *Central Disposal Site Improvement Program Final Environmental Impact Report*, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works, December 8, 1998.

Solid Waste Services – Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact 5.10-7 Increased Demand for Solid Waste Services

Construction and operation of the Wolf House Inn would result in an increased demand for disposal of solid waste. This would be a significant impact.

Project development would generate waste during construction as well as from daily operation. As stated in the environmental setting section, no waste is buried in Sonoma County, as landfill operations have been suspended at the County's Central Landfill. Accordingly, all current demand is to the County disposal system, and the out-of-county landfills currently accepting waste from Sonoma County, not to the Central Landfill.

The County anticipates that its disposal system can accommodate solid waste generated by the project provided it follows established County guidelines and ordinances.²² However, disposal of solid waste banned from the County's Central Landfill / disposal system, would represent a significant impact. In order to ensure the project adheres to County ordinances that ban described materials from the landfill, the project applicant would need to prepare and implement a recycling plan.

Mitigation Measure 5.10-7 The project applicant shall prepare and implement a recycling plan for the construction phase and daily operation of the *Wolf House Inn*. The recycling plan shall address major materials generated by a construction project and shall identify the means to divert these materials away from landfill disposal. Typical materials included in such a plan are soil, brush and other vegetative growth, sheetrock, dimensional lumber, metal scraps, cardboard packaging, and plastic wrap. The recycling plan shall also address the daily operation of the *Wolf House Inn* and efforts to encourage guests to participate in the program. In addition the site plan shall provide adequate storage space for recyclable and compostable materials.

Significance After Mitigation Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.10-7 would reduce the impacts associated with solid waste disposal to a less-than-significant level.

Responsibility and Monitoring Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant would need to submit a recycling plan for review and approval by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency and the Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department.

²² Nichols • Berman communication with Patrick Carter, Waste Management Specialist, Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, October 2007.