



Bill Halldin, City of Rocklin, Chair

John Reedy, City of Lincoln

Shanti Landon, Placer County

Bruce Houdesheldt, City of Roseville

Bonnie Gore, Placer County

Scott Scholz, General Manager

WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

October 8, 2026 5:30 PM

Materials Recovery Facility Administration Building
3013 Fiddymment Road, Roseville, CA 95747

Teleconference Meeting Location:
200 Edenvale Ave, San Jose, CA 95136

*The WPWMA Board of Directors October 8, 2026 meeting will be open to in-person attendance.
Meetings will be broadcast live on the WPWMA's YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/@wpwma>*

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1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance (Director Houdesheldt)
3. Roll Call
4. Statement of Meeting Procedure
5. Public Comment

This is a time when persons may address the Board regarding items not on this Agenda. It is requested that comments be brief, since the Board is not permitted to take any action on items addressed under Public Comment.
6. Announcements & Information
 - a. Report from the General Manager (Scott Scholz) ---
 - b. Financial Reports (Stephen Fink) Pg. 5
 - c. Monthly Tonnage Reports (Will Scheffler) Pg. 7
 - d. Operator Update (FCC) ---
 - e. Facility Projects Update (Ryan Schmidt) Pg. 13
7. Consent Agenda
 - a. Minutes of the Board Meeting held August 13, 2026 Pg. 17
Approve as submitted.

- b. First Amendment to the Agreement with Tetra Tech for Landfill Gas Operation and Maintenance (Will Scheffler) Pg. 21
 - 1. Authorize the Chair to sign the First Amendment to the Agreement with Tetra Tech extending landfill gas collection, operations, maintenance, and reporting services for Western Regional Sanitary Landfill for an additional year for a total of \$1,245,451, increasing the total not-to-exceed cost of the Agreement to \$2,427,244.
 - 2. Determine the recommended action is exempt from further environmental review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15301.
- c. Compost Pad Repairs (Ryan Schmidt) Pg. 29
 - 1. Approve plans and specifications and authorize staff to solicit bids for the repair and replacement of a 30-foot-wide section of concrete on the South Compost Pad.
 - 2. Determine that the recommended action is categorically exempt pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15301.
- 8. Action Items
 - a. Second Amendment to General Manager Employment Agreement (Ethan Walsh) Pg. 33
 - 1. Approve the Second Amendment to General Manager Employment Agreement to provide a five percent salary increase, extend the term of the Agreement by two years and make other clean-up amendments to the Agreement, and authorize the Chair to sign the Second Amendment on behalf of WPWMA.
 - 2. Determine the recommended action is exempt from further environmental review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).
 - b. Policy 26-02: Unsecured Loads (Eric Oddo) Pg. 37

After conducting a public hearing:

 - 1. Adopt Policy 26-02 establishing the requirement that all materials delivered to the WPWMA's facilities be tarped, tied, or otherwise secured.
 - 2. Adopt Resolution 26-02 establishing a fee for unsecured loads delivered to the WPWMA's facilities.
 - 3. Determine that the first recommended action is consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.

4. Determine that the second recommended action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 21080(b)(8) of the Public Resources Code.

c. Blue Bin and Black Bin Tipping Fees (Eric Oddo)

Pg. 43

After conducting a public hearing:

1. Adopt Resolution 26-05 establishing tipping fees for Blue Bin and Black Bin materials.
2. Determine that the recommended action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 21080(b)(8) of the Public Resources Code.

d. Policy 26-01: Acceptance of Out of County Waste (Eric Oddo)

Pg. 55

1. Consider the Addendum to the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report addressing acceptance of waste generated outside of Placer County.
2. Adopt Resolution No. 26-03, adopting Policy 26-01 allowing for the acceptance of waste generated outside of Placer County and determining that based on the supporting information included in the Addendum to the EIR, the recommended actions are each consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
3. Introduce and waive the first reading of Ordinance No. 26-01, rescinding WPWMA Ordinance 89-01 and determining that based on the supporting information included in the Addendum to the EIR, the recommended actions are each consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
4. Authorize and direct the General Manager to solicit and negotiate agreements with Non-Placer County municipalities and entities for the acceptance and processing of waste at the WPWMA's Materials Recovery Facility to recover marketable materials.

9. Reports from Directors

10. Upcoming Agenda Items

Identification of any items the Board would like staff to address at a future meeting.

11. Adjournment

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(unaudited/depreciation excluded)

Year-to-Date
August 2026

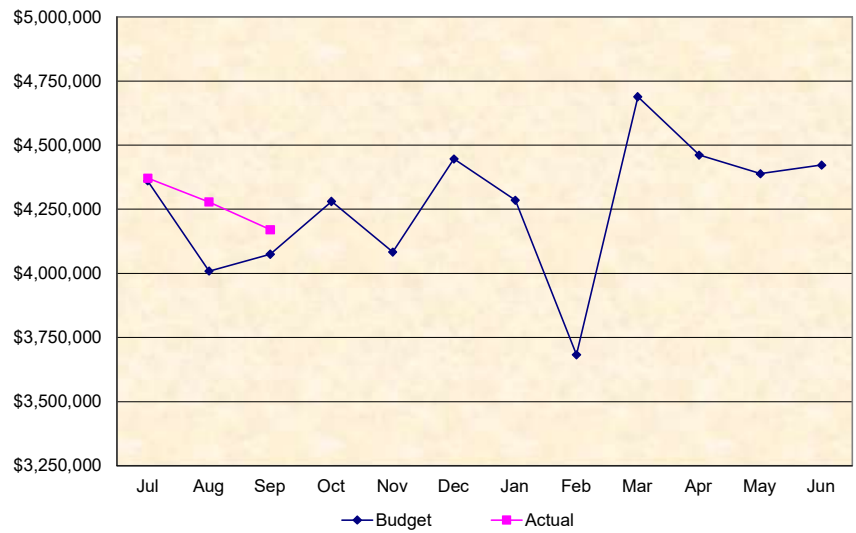
	Year to Date					
	Annual Budget	Budget	Actuals	\$ Variance	% Variance	Notes
Revenue						
42005:Fair Market Value Adjustment	-	-	-	-		
42010:Investment Income						
Interest / Investment Income	1,109,986	184,998	333,663	148,665	80.4%	Placer County Investment Income performing better than budgeted.
Interest with Fiscal Agent	290,747	48,458	45,407	(3,051)	-6.3%	
42030:Rents and Concessions	1,720,292	286,715	50,256	(236,459)	-82.5%	Royalties are trending less than originally budgeted as the Ameresco royalties haven't begun.
44270:State Aid - Other Programs	70,000	11,667	-	(11,667)	-100.0%	OPP grant funding anticipated to be received later in the year.
46240:Sanitation Services - Other	28,948	-	-	-		This will post via a reclass at the end of fiscal year, roads improvements related revenue.
46250:Solid Waste Disposal	50,836,223	8,158,679	8,577,060	418,381	5.1%	Solid Waste Disposal Revenue is trending slightly better than budgeted.
48030:Miscellaneous	1,694,000	282,333	10,017	(272,317)	-96.5%	There has been a decrease in late charges and interest fees. Also, the larger LDs are assessed at quarter end.
49040: Gain/Loss on Fixed Asset Disposal	-	-	-	-		
49080: Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-		
Total Revenue	55,750,196	8,972,850	9,016,402	43,552	0.5%	
Expenses						
Capital Assets:						
54430:Buildings & Improvements	-	-	-	-		
54450:Equipment	200,000	33,333	-	33,333	100.0%	
54470:Infrastructure	7,750,000	1,291,667	-	1,291,667	100.0%	
54480:Land Improvements	5,147,378	857,896	26,085	831,811	97.0%	Land Improvements will occur later in the fiscal year.
54490: Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-		
Operating Expenses:						
						There is a favorable variance to budget due to WPWMA being under capacity for positions so far in FY27. Two scalehouse employees, as well as a Landfill Systems Operator, started at WPWMA in September 2026. At the end of August our Assistant Engineer position is unfilled, and in mid September a Utility Service worker position is unfilled. Clothing and Personal trending lower than budgeted. Expense is on an as needed basis, fluctuation is normal. Current expense consists of work boots, gloves, and knee brace.
51010:Wages and Salaries	4,457,675	742,946	646,314	96,632	13.0%	
52030:Clothing and Personal	11,950	1,992	234	1,757	88.2%	
52040:Communication Services Expense	8,560	1,427	798	629	44.1%	
52050:Food	3,500	583	168	416	71.3%	
52060:Household Expense	1,500	250	-	250	100.0%	
52080:Insurance	1,136,357	189,393	103,001	86,391	45.6%	Actuals YTD do not include General Liability ISF charges of approximately 136k, these charges occur quarterly, and should be reflected in September.
52140:Parts	6,000	1,000	842	158	15.8%	
52160:Maintenance	121,906	20,318	13,938	6,380	31.4%	This difference is due to timing of expenses throughout the year. This category includes maintenance and calibration of probes by Aqua Sierra Controls, Various software maintenance charges, and software licenses.
52161:Maintenance - Building	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	100.0%	
52170:Fuels & Lubricants	40,000	6,667	3,432	3,235	48.5%	This difference is due to timing of expenses throughout the year. This category includes fuel for vehicles at WPWMA as well as fuel for heavy equipment, and pumps.
52180:Materials - Buildings & Improvements	10,000	1,667	2,212	(545)	-32.7%	Current expenses consist of network cables, cover boxes for network connections and additional misc. materials.
52220:Laboratory Supplies	30,000	5,000	4,886	114	2.3%	
52240:Professional / Membership Dues	16,000	2,667	2,270	397	14.9%	Professional / Membership Dues trending lower than budgeted. Expense consist of monthly/annual subscriptions and memberships. Current expense consists SWANA.
52250:Services and Supplies	3,000	500	-	500	100.0%	
52260:Misc Expense	10,000	1,667	87	1,580	94.8%	Misc Expense trending lower than budgeted. Expense is on an as needed basis, fluctuation is normal. Current expense consists wasp spray.
52320:Printing	35,000	5,833	5,075	758	13.0%	Printing is slightly under budget YTD. This category's largest expense is related to scalehouse tickets. Other printing projects are expected to occur throughout the year, the difference is timing.
52330:Other Supplies	15,000	2,500	2,031	469	18.8%	Other Supplies trending lower than budgeted. Expense is on an as needed basis, fluctuation is normal. Current expense consists of office supplies, hand sanitizer, chairs, monitors, etc.
52340:Postage	13,000	2,167	-	2,167	100.0%	
52360:Prof. & Special Svcs - General	3,559,556	593,259	313,341	279,919	47.2%	Prof. & Special Svcs - General trending lower than budgeted. SCS and Tetra Tech are behind on FY2027 billings related to the Gas System. In addition, credit card fee processing will be lower due to changing from Global Payments to Forte Dex. We budget the maximum contracted amount for the year of 300k. Typical legal fees are far lower than our budget because of this.
52370:Professional and Special Services - Legal	300,000	50,000	1,673	48,327	96.7%	
52380:Prof. & Special Svcs - Tech., Eng. & Env.						
SC3140 Building Maintenance Install and Repair Ser	25,000	4,167	-	4,167	100.0%	
SC3180 MRF Operations	31,796,444	5,102,995	5,379,607	(276,612)	-5.4%	MRF Operations trending higher than calculated based on monthly average tonnage. Monthly fluctuations are to be expected.
SC3190 Landfill Operations	2,698,849	449,808	210,637	239,171	53.2%	Landfill Operations trending lower than budgeted, however, there is a minimum contracted amount that will be settled at the end of the year.
SC3320 Environmental and Ecological Services	40,000	6,667	-	6,667	100.0%	
SC3322 Hazardous Waste	1,000	167	-	167	100.0%	
52390:Prof. & Special Svcs - County	128,000	21,333	-	21,333	100.0%	
52400:Prof. & Special Svcs - IT	175,000	29,167	29,722	(555)	-1.9%	
52440:Rents and Leases - Equipment	100,000	16,667	-	16,667	100.0%	
52450:Rents and Leases - Buildings & Improvements	24,000	4,000	3,513	487	12.2%	
52460:Small Tools & Instruments	19,000	3,167	753	2,413	76.2%	Expenses consists of tool box, clamps, m12 extended battery and charger.
52470:Employee Benefit Systems	20,000	3,333	-	3,333	100.0%	
52480:PC Acquisition	7,500	1,250	-	1,250	100.0%	
52510:Commissioner's Fees	3,800	633	500	133	21.1%	Commissioner's Fees trending lower than budgeted. July board meeting was cancelled. Current expense consists of August board meeting members fees.
52540:Signing & Safety Material	1,000	167	-	167	100.0%	
52560:Small Equipment	28,500	4,750	6,982	(2,232)	-47.0%	Current expense consists of camera equipment, swamp cooler, and drum fans.
52570:Advertising	200,000	33,333	19,713	13,621	40.9%	Current expense consists of radio ads, job position advertising, outreach supplies etc.
52580:Special Department Expense	2,500	417	-	417	100.0%	
52781:Employee Engagement Expense	2,500	417	603	(186)	-44.6%	Current expense consists of Top Golf employee engagement event in July 2026
52785:Training / Education	14,300	2,383	2,310	73	3.1%	
52790:Transportation and Travel	30,000	5,000	1,549	3,451	69.0%	Transportation and Travel will increase as trips are made later in the year.
52800:Utilities	180,000	30,000	23,258	6,742	22.5%	Utilities trending lower than budgeted. Monthly expenses are expected to fluctuate. Expense consists of PG&E and PCWA monthly charges.
52810:Operating Materials	-	-	-	-		
53020: Bond Principle	3,615,000	-	-	-		
53050:Debt Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-		
53060:Bond Interest	4,136,750	689,458	689,458	0	0.0%	
53190:Taxes and Assessments	316,581	52,764	1,892	50,872	96.4%	largest tax payments are assessed quarterly and paid to CDTFA, this is a timing difference.
53250:Contributions to Other Agencies	295,092	295,092	-	295,092	100.0%	
53390:Transfer Out A-87 Costs	8,893	1,482	-	1,482	100.0%	
55510:Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	-		
55561:Interfund/Intrafund Activities Out	-	-	-	-		
59000:Appropriation for Contingencies	-	-	-	-		
Total Expenses	66,761,091	10,586,346	7,496,882	3,089,464	29.2%	
Net Income/(Loss)	(11,010,895)	(1,613,496)	1,519,520	3,133,016	-194.2%	

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Fiscal Year 2026-2027

Combined Revenue

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	\$4,360,727	\$4,371,205	\$10,478
Aug	\$4,008,792	\$4,278,032	\$269,240
Sep	\$4,074,625	\$4,170,335	\$95,710
Oct	\$4,280,441		
Nov	\$4,083,239		
Dec	\$4,445,528		
Jan	\$4,285,135		
Feb	\$3,682,882		
Mar	\$4,688,355		
Apr	\$4,460,817		
May	\$4,388,396		
Jun	\$4,422,307		
Totals:	\$51,181,244	\$12,819,571	\$375,427

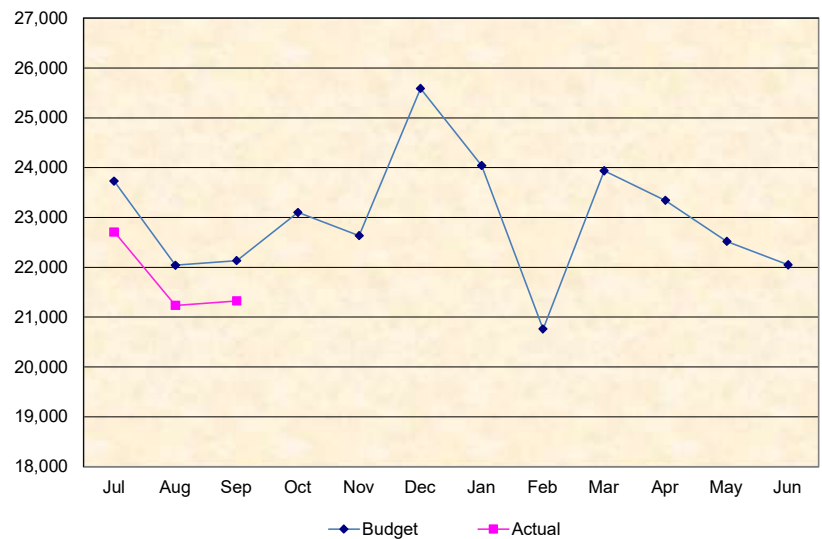


Combined Tipping Fee Revenue Year to Date

Budget	\$12,444,144
Actual:	\$12,819,571
Variance	\$375,427

MSW Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	23,730	22,709	(1,021)
Aug	22,042	21,237	(805)
Sep	22,132	21,323	(808)
Oct	23,100		
Nov	22,634		
Dec	25,586		
Jan	24,038		
Feb	20,762		
Mar	23,935		
Apr	23,342		
May	22,517		
Jun	22,050		
Totals:	275,868	65,269	(2,634)

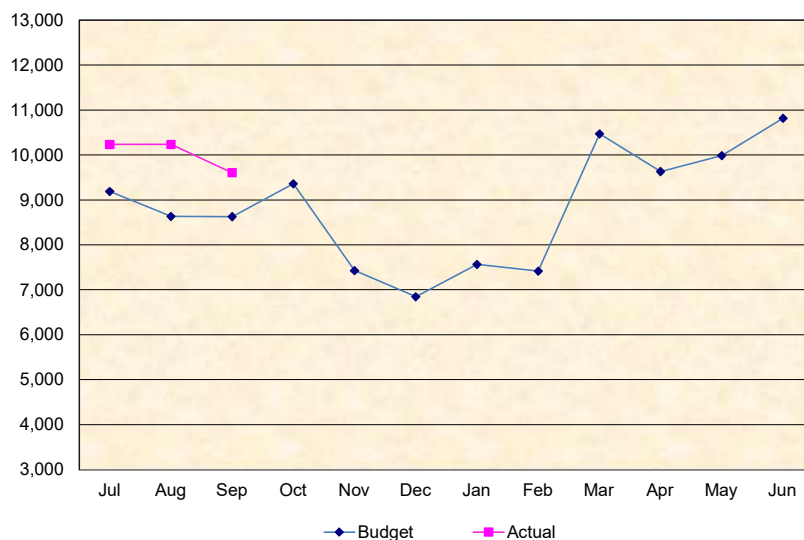


MSW Tonnage Year to Date

Budget:	67,904
Actual:	65,269
Variance	(2,634)

C&D Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	9,186	10,232	1,046
Aug	8,631	10,233	1,602
Sep	8,626	9,606	979
Oct	9,359		
Nov	7,429		
Dec	6,845		
Jan	7,565		
Feb	7,414		
Mar	10,470		
Apr	9,633		
May	9,988		
Jun	10,817		
Totals:	105,963	30,072	3,627

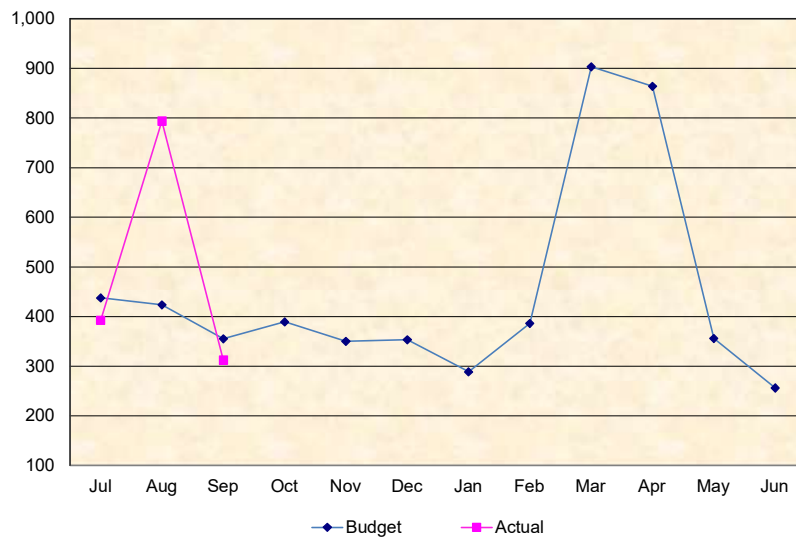


C&D Tonnage Year to Date

Budget:	26,444
Actual:	30,072
Variance	3,627

Sludge & Mixed Inerts Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	438	393	(45)
Aug	424	794	370
Sep	355	312	(43)
Oct	389		
Nov	350		
Dec	353		
Jan	289		
Feb	386		
Mar	904		
Apr	864		
May	356		
Jun	256		
Totals:	5,364	1,499	282



Sludge & Mixed Inerts Tonnage Year to Date

Budget:	1,217
Actual:	1,499
Variance	282

Green Waste Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	4,490	4,195	(295)
Aug	3,811	3,737	(73)
Sep	4,289	4,285	(4)
Oct	4,463		
Nov	5,659		
Dec	6,639		
Jan	6,225		
Feb	3,803		
Mar	5,712		
Apr	5,682		
May	5,155		
Jun	4,895		
Totals:	60,822	12,218	(372)

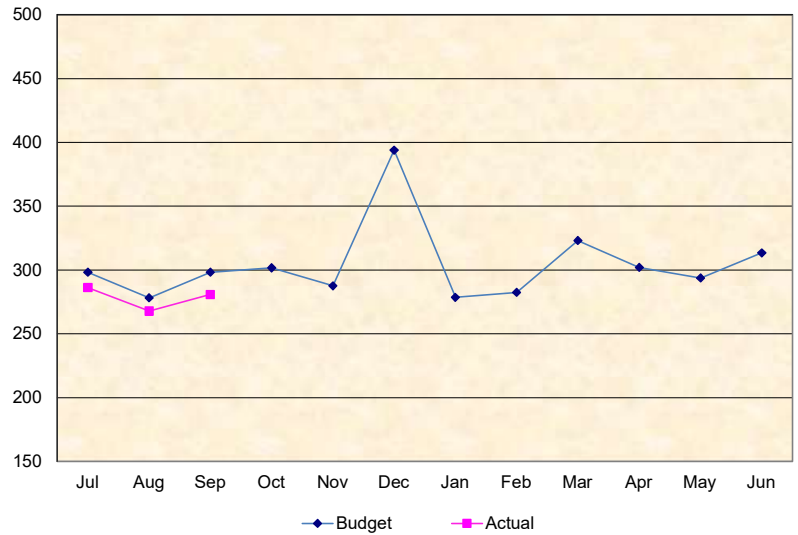


Green Waste Tonnage Year to Date

Budget:	12,590
Actual:	12,218
Variance	(372)

Food Waste Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	298	286	(12)
Aug	278	268	(10)
Sep	298	281	(17)
Oct	302		
Nov	288		
Dec	394		
Jan	279		
Feb	282		
Mar	323		
Apr	302		
May	294		
Jun	314		
Totals:	3,651	835	(40)

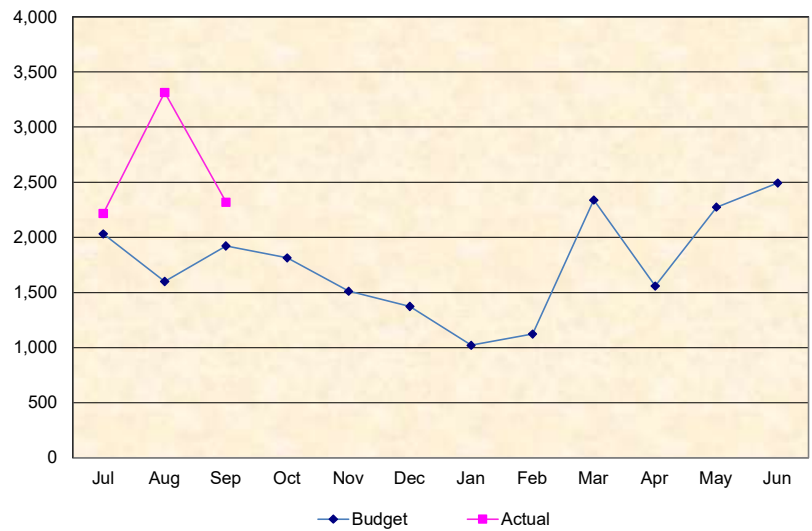


Food Waste Tonnage Year to Date

Budget:	875
Actual:	835
Variance	(40)

Inerts Tonnage

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	2,033	2,216	183
Aug	1,600	3,314	1,714
Sep	1,923	2,320	396
Oct	1,815		
Nov	1,512		
Dec	1,374		
Jan	1,021		
Feb	1,123		
Mar	2,339		
Apr	1,559		
May	2,274		
Jun	2,494		
Totals:	21,068	7,850	2,294

**Inerts Tonnage Year to Date**

Budget:	5,557
Actual:	7,850
Variance	2,294

Wood Tonnage

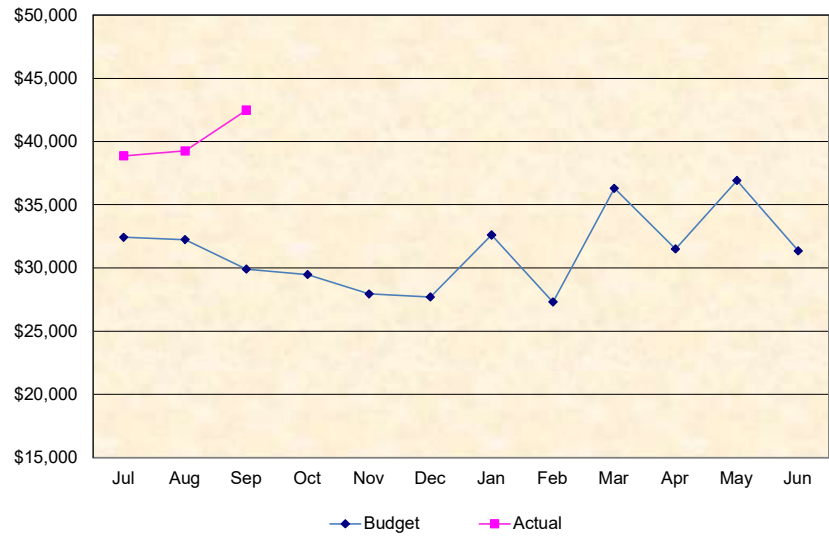
Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	622	577	(45)
Aug	533	648	116
Sep	448	771	323
Oct	487		
Nov	381		
Dec	493		
Jan	628		
Feb	413		
Mar	590		
Apr	502		
May	701		
Jun	790		
Totals:	6,587	1,996	393

**Wood Tonnage Year to Date**

Budget:	1,603
Actual:	1,996
Variance	393

Miscellaneous Tipping Fee Revenue

Month	Budget	Actual	Variance
Jul	\$32,425	\$38,854	\$6,429
Aug	\$32,233	\$39,247	\$7,014
Sep	\$29,898	\$42,476	\$12,578
Oct	\$29,474		
Nov	\$27,938		
Dec	\$27,690		
Jan	\$32,595		
Feb	\$27,297		
Mar	\$36,299		
Apr	\$31,494		
May	\$36,920		
Jun	\$31,340		



Totals:	\$375,603	\$120,577	\$26,021
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Miscellaneous Tipping Fee Revenue Year to Date

Budget:	\$94,556
Actual:	\$120,577
Variance	\$26,021

Miscellaneous tipping fee revenue reflects tipping fees received from tires, treated wood waste, appliances, and water treatment plant sludges.

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**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / RYAN SCHMIDT** *RS*
SUBJECT: **ITEM 6E: FACILITY PROJECTS UPDATE**

DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

None. This item is for information purposes only.

BACKGROUND:

This report focuses on ongoing projects across WPWMA's campus including the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL).

MRF Improvements

As the project scope nears completion, staff are working diligently with FCC to monitor all remaining punch-list items. FCC is planning to complete the systems performance test, a key component of substantial completion for the project, by the end of the month.

Van Dyk has completed mechanical and electrical installation of the odor control equipment and have completed their commissioning/testing of the system to the satisfaction of FCC. Additional fire protection installation at the paper dryers is complete and the paper dryers have been running, full-time, for two weeks without issue.

WPWMA and FCC staff continue to work together on the integration of the new scale north of the C&D facility into daily operation. Card-reader kiosks have been installed and are awaiting Placer County installation of fiber. A kickoff meeting for this project was held last week and is working to be scheduled with Placer County Telecom.

Liner Investigation

WPWMA continues to work with the project consultant to provide a final solution/mitigation proposal for further review by the Water Board. After a group meeting with the Water Board and our consultant, the collective approach moving forward will be to increase investigative measures to potentially avoid costly construction/permanent infrastructure costs. The consultant is currently conducting a portion of the proposed investigation and preparing a Work Plan for further efforts. This findings report and additional investigation work plan expected to be submitted to the Water Board before the end of the calendar year.

South Placer Wastewater Authority Compliance Project

WPWMA and SPWA staff are working through the remaining SPWA design comments, and the contractor continues to work on site in the meantime. Construction is expected to be complete by the end of October. WPWMA has formally requested an extension of the final compliance date and is waiting for SPWA's response.

Western Property and Future Landfill Development

All on-site biological, and other related, surveys have been completed. Staff estimates that we will be coming to the Board for approval of mitigation payment by the end of this calendar year.

Quarterly Landfill Airspace

Landfilling operations began in Module 6 in August 2025. Since that time, the WPWMA has conducted three quarterly aerial capacity evaluations. The most recent evaluation was conducted on July 3, 2026 and the projected dates have been modified accordingly.

Using long-term waste stream growth predictions and the minimum material diversion rates required in the MRF Operating Agreement, staff initially determined that Module 6 would have disposal capacity for approximately 13 years.

Based on fill rates since August 2025, staff have forecasted the following scenarios which are depicted on the attached figure:

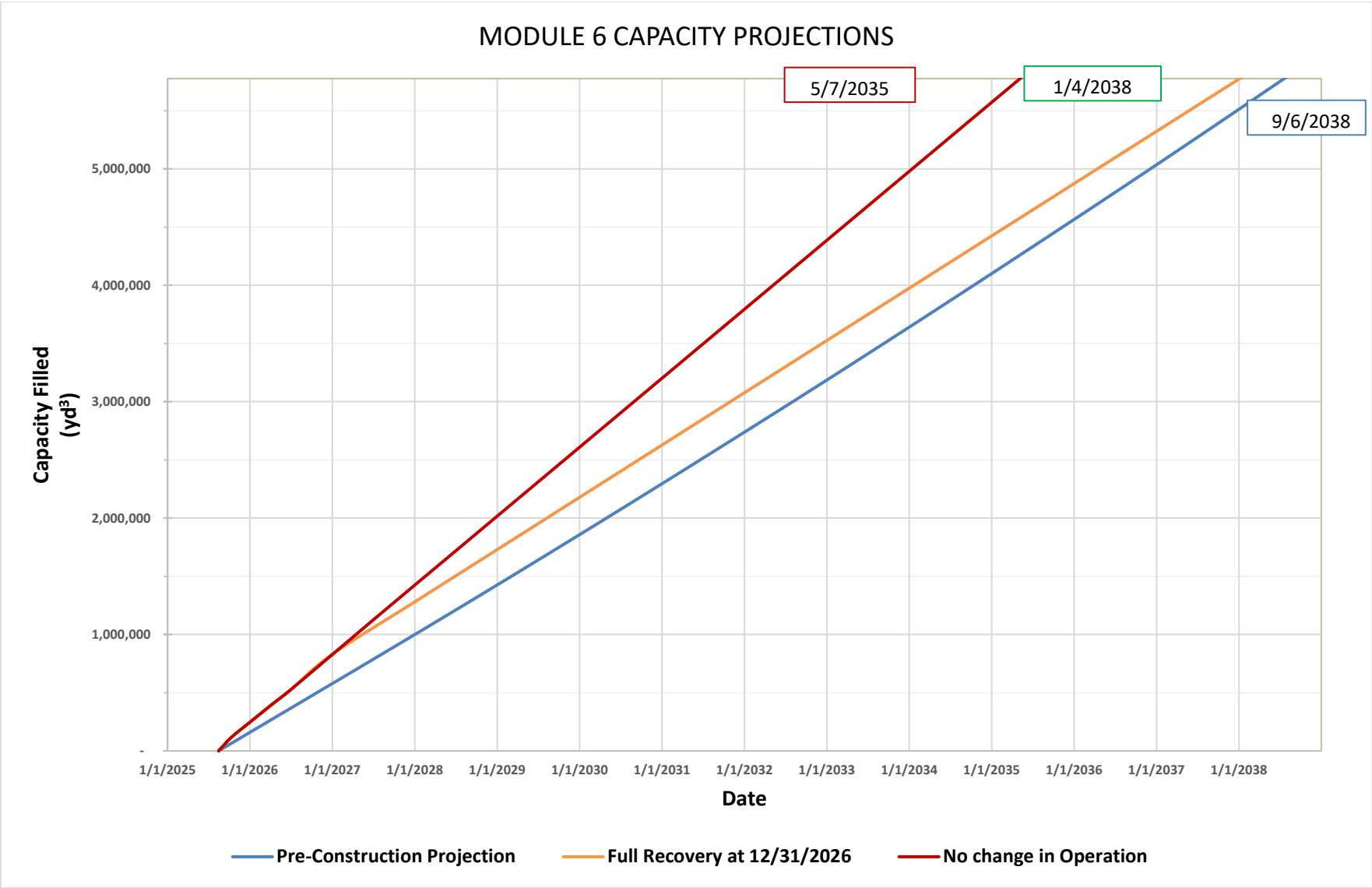
- 1) If landfill airspace consumption continues at the current rate, Module 6 will be full within 9 years – a 3.25-year reduction in operational life
- 2) If both the MSW and C&D guaranteed minimum recycling levels are met by the end of calendar year 2026 as suggested by FCC at the February 12, 2026 Board meeting, Module 6 should have capacity for 12 years and 4 months – an 8-month reduction in operational life.

Staff anticipates providing an additional update to this trend at the next meeting.

Odors

Staff have had productive discussions with the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) about the recent odor complaints. Staff are also working with FCC on operational changes that should help reduce odors, although any resulting operational changes are not expected to eliminate odors completely. Staff will keep APCD informed and provide an update to the Board as these changes are implemented.

Jacobs Engineering has determined the most cost-effective methods of conveying the necessary power to the proposed south compost pond aeration system. Staff are currently exploring opportunities for internalizing portions of this upgrade to save on design and construction costs. Staff will continue to provide updates to your Board as this project progresses.



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WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Minutes of August 13, 2026

Meetings of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority Board of Directors are held in the WPWMA Board Chambers at 3013 Fiddymont Road, Roseville, CA.

Director's Present:

Bill Halldin
John Reedy
Bruce Houdesheldt
Bonnie Gore
Shanti Landon

Staff Present:

Scott Scholz
Stephen Fink
Will Scheffler
Eric Oddo
Anelle Cantellano

Ethan Walsh, BBK
Brittney Ward

1. Call Meeting to Order: Chair Halldin called the meeting to order at 4:30 PM.
2. Pledge of Allegiance: Director Landon led the Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Roll Call: All directors present. Director Gore attended virtually.
4. Statement of Meeting Procedures: Brittney Ward read the statement of meeting procedures.

The Chair announced that item 9a Policy 26-01 Acceptance of Out of County Waste would not be heard by the Board and would be rescheduled to a future meeting.

5. Closed Session:

Government Code §54957(b)(1) – Public Employee Performance Evaluation
Title: General Manager

6. Public Comment: None

7. Announcements & Information

- a. Report from the General Manager

Scott Scholz provided the following updates:

- WPWMA has transitioned to a new credit card processing system that integrates more efficiently with our WasteWORKS scalehouse software, resulting in an estimated annual savings of \$350,000.
- The current quarterly SB 1383 audit is progressing well, with results consistently exceeding the 75% organic material diversion threshold.
- WPWMA is hosting a compost workshop this weekend, with 40 attendees registered.
- Trash Bash is scheduled for September 26; Board members are invited to attend.
- Staff will meet in early September with the Treasurer and Bond Counsel to begin planning for the early repayment of the landfill bonds, targeted for June of next year.

- b. Financial Reports: Stephen Fink summarized the report. There were no questions from the Board.

- c. Monthly Tonnage Reports: Will Scheffler summarized the report and answered questions from the Board.

- d. Annual MRF Processing Fee Adjustment: Will Scheffler summarized the report. There were no questions from the Board.

- e. Annual Landfill Processing Fee Adjustment: Will Scheffler summarized the report. There were no questions from the Board.
 - f. Operator Update: Tony Perez (FCC Area Manager) reported a continued focus on operational efficiency. SB 1383 audits have been going well, with the Q4 audit scheduled to begin on October 19th. The Van Dyk performance testing was completed successfully, and the paper dryers will be operational soon. Next steps include finalizing the systems performance test with WPWMA and training staff. FCC introduced a few new employees, including Cesar Mendoza, the FCC Sr. General Manager, who addressed the Board with a brief introduction covering his background and experience.
 - g. Facility Projects Update: Anelle Cantellano summarized the report and answered questions from the Board.
8. Consent Agenda
- a. Minutes of the Board Meeting held June 11, 2026
Staff recommended the Board approve the minutes as submitted.
 - b. Amendment to the WPWMA's Conflict of Interest Code (Eric Oddo)
Staff recommended the Board:
 - 1. Adopt Resolution 26-04 amending the WPWMA's Conflict of Interest Code.
 - 2. Determine that the recommended action is not a project pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.
 - c. Claim Against the WPWMA (WPWMA Counsel)
Staff recommended the Board:
Reject the following claim, as recommended by the offices of WPWMA Counsel and Risk Management.
WPWMA 26-W1 Pelley, Jacob (\$8,500)

The Chair opened public comment; no comments were received.

MOTION TO APPROVE CONSENT AGENDA: Landon/Houdesheldt

ROLL CALL VOTE:	AYEs:	Gore/Reedy/Landon/Houdesheldt/Halldin
	NOs:	None

9. Action Items

b. Recology Corp Yard Lease (Will Scheffler)

Staff recommended the Board:

1. Authorize the General Manager to approve the First Amendment to the Lease Agreement between the WPWMA and the Lincoln Sewer Maintenance District 1 Wastewater Authority subject to approval by the LiSWA Board of Directors.
2. Authorize the General Manager to approve and execute the lease of approximately 6 acres on the WPWMA's western expansion property to Recology for use as a corporation yard.
3. Authorize the General Manager to execute a Participating Special Entity Agreement, in substantial conformance with the agreement attached, with the Placer Conservation Authority to receive Incidental Take Permit coverage and to mitigate for impacts resulting from the Corp Yard through compliance with the Placer County Conservation Program for an amount not to exceed \$200,000.
4. Determine that the recommended actions conform to the 2022 Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH#2019039087), and that further California Environmental Quality Act review is not required.

Will Scheffler summarized the report and answered questions from the Board. Ed Farewell, Vice President and Regional Manager of Recology also answered questions from the Board.

The Chair opened public comment; no comments were received.

MOTION TO APPROVE ITEM 9b: Houdesheldt/Reedy

ROLL CALL VOTE: **AYEs:** **Gore/Reedy/Landon/Houdesheldt/Halldin**
 NOs: **None**

c. MSW Recovery Rate & Operating Agreement (Eric Oddo)

Staff recommended the Board:

1. Provide direction to staff related to FCC's failure to meet the Guaranteed Minimum Recycling Level for Municipal Solid Waste for FY 2025/26 as required by the MRF Operating Agreement.
2. Determine that the recommended action is not a project pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.

Eric Oddo summarized the report and answered questions from the Board.

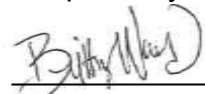
The Board provided direction to staff; no formal action was taken by the Board.

10. Reports from Directors: None.

11. Upcoming Agenda Items: None.

12. Adjournment: Meeting was adjourned at 6:28 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,



Brittney Ward, Clerk of the Board

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**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS** DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**
FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / WILL SCHEFFLER** *WS*
SUBJECT: **ITEM 7B: FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT WITH TETRA
TECH FOR LANDFILL GAS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Authorize the Chair to sign the First Amendment to the Agreement with Tetra Tech extending landfill gas (LFG) collection, operations, maintenance, and reporting services for Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) for an additional year for a total of \$1,245,451, increasing the total not-to-exceed cost of the Agreement to \$2,427,244.
2. Determine the recommended action is exempt from further environmental review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15301.

BACKGROUND:

At the July 10, 2025 meeting, your Board approved the Agreement with Tetra Tech to provide operation, maintenance, and reporting of the LFG and leachate/condensate collection and control systems for WRSL. The term of the Agreement was for an initial period of one year. Given the operational complexity and ever-increasing regulatory requirements on WRSL, including upcoming 2027 Landfill Methane Regulation changes by the California Air Resources Board, staff recommends extending the Agreement for an additional one-year period. This one-year extension includes a noteworthy elimination, from October 2026 onwards, of scope for landfill leachate/condensate collection, control, and reporting, which has been internalized by staff consistent with the WPWMA's long-term efforts to reduce reliance on consultants and maximize cost savings.

The proposed First Amendment is structured on a time-and-materials basis to allow flexibility in coordinating with other multiple ongoing operations that can affect LFG system operations, including daily landfill operations and the leased third-party energy powerplant.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

Operations, maintenance and minor alterations of the LFG system are categorically exempt from further review under California Environmental Quality Act, Section 15301: Existing Facilities. A Notice of Exemption for the construction and operation of the system was filed on May 16, 1995.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The cost of providing services included in the attached Scope of Services is \$1,245,451. While the cost of these services for an additional year does realize a cost saving of approximately 8.8% compared to the previous year by internalizing leachate and condensate tasks, additional budgeting was provided for now required Federal

Environmental Protection Agency semi-annual LFG reporting, budgeting for expected additional work needed to comply with LMR changes, and a 3% cost of living adjustment across all tasks. Funding for the Agreement's services is identified in the FY 2026/27 Budget that your Board approved at the May 14, 2026 meeting.

STRATEGIC PLAN/GOALS:

GOAL 4 – Establish well-planned facility infrastructure and ensure its proper maintenance and operation.

ATTACHMENT: FIRST AMENDMENT

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: Western Placer Waste Management Authority

AGREEMENT: SCN108201

DESCRIPTION: First Amendment to Agreement for GCCS and LCRS Operations, Monitoring, Maintenance, and Reporting Services

This First Amendment is made to be effective as of, from and after the day of _____, 2026 and between the Western Placer Waste Management Authority, a joint powers authority organized under California law (hereinafter referred to as the "WPWMA"), and Tetra Tech BAS, Inc. a Texas Corporation authorized to do business in California (hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor").

RECITALS

1. The WPWMA and Contractor have entered into that certain "Agreement" for GCCS and LCRS operations, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting services at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) for an initial cost of \$1,181,793.00 on July 10, 2025 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement").
2. In acknowledgement of the WPWMA internalizing all LCRS tasks and operations this Agreement shall herein be for GCCS operations, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting services.
3. In recognition of the importance of these services and the value in maintaining consistency and reliability in how they are provided, the WPWMA has proposed and Contractor has agreed to extend the term of the existing Agreement for an additional one-year period for a cost not to One Million Two Hundred Forty-Five Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-One Dollars (\$1,245,451).
4. The WPWMA and Contractor desire to amend the Agreement to reflect the revised understanding between the Parties as set forth below. All references in this First Amendment to a Section, to an Appendix, or to an Exhibit shall refer to that Section or Exhibit of the Agreement, and all terms defined in the Agreement shall have the same meaning herein.

NOW THEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The last sentence in item 2. Payment, shall be replaced with the following:

"The total amount payable for all services provided under this Agreement, including Additional Services, shall not exceed Two Million Four Hundred Twenty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred Forty-Four Dollars (\$2,427,244) without the prior written approval of the WPWMA."

2. Effective October 1, 2026, Task 1C “LCRS Operation, Monitoring, and Maintenance” of Exhibit A Scope of Services shall no longer be in force or effect. Furthermore, as of the effective date of this Second Amendment, Task 1C shall be removed from the Agreement in its entirety.
3. The title of Task 2 of Exhibit A Scope of Services shall be changed from “GCCS & LCRS Reporting” to “GCCS Reporting”.
4. Task 2B “Biweekly Report” of Exhibit A Scope of Services shall be deleted and replaced in its entirety with the following:

“Task 2B – Semi Annual Report

Contractor shall prepare two Semi Annual National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Compliance Reports. Each report will include the required regulatory reporting elements pertaining to the wellfield, surface emissions, control device operational information, SSM information, and all other required information pursuant to the current Title V permit. Contractor shall complete the two NESHAP Subpart AAAA reporting spreadsheet templates and electronically submit the semi-annual reports to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) and provide WPWMA staff confirmation of submittals.”

5. Task 2E “Annual Report” of Exhibit A Scope of Services shall be amended to add the following to the “Time of Completion” bulleted list:
 - Semi Annual Report: within 45 days of the end of the reporting period (reporting periods are January 1 – June 30 and July 1 – December 31).
6. Exhibit B Table 1 – Not-to-Exceed Task Budgets shall be deleted and Exhibit B Table 1.1 attached hereto is substituted therefore.
7. Exhibit B-1 Fee Schedule shall be deleted and Exhibit B-1.1 attached hereto is substituted therefore.

Except as expressly provided in this First Amendment, the Agreement shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect. After this First Amendment is duly executed and delivered by WPWMA and Contractor, this First Amendment shall be and constitute an integral part of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the WPWMA and Contractor have executed this First Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

By: _____
Chair

Tetra Tech BAS Inc., Contractor

By: _____
Christine M. Arbogast, President

By: _____
Jeffrey M. Williams, Chief Financial Officer,
Vice President

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
WPWMA Counsel

EXHIBIT B PAYMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED

Payment to Contractor will be made by the WPWMA on an hourly basis in accordance with Exhibit B-1.1 Rate Schedule.

Contractor shall submit invoices monthly for work performed describing in detail the work and work hours performed, the person(s) performing the work, his/her hourly rate, and the expenses for which reimbursement is claimed. Contractor shall include a spreadsheet that shows task budgets, charges by task for the current invoice, cumulative charges to date by task, and percent of budget remaining by task. Contractor shall state hours worked by each individual for the given reporting month. Contractor shall state hourly time in increments of no less than one-quarter (1/4) of an hour.

Provided the work has been satisfactorily performed, WPWMA will pay invoices within thirty (30) days after approval of the invoice. Contractor shall provide such additional information as the WPWMA may request to verify any of the amounts claimed for payment in any invoice. Contractor shall not exceed the individual task budgets set forth in Table 1. Such task budgets may be formally amended by written agreement of Contractor and the WPWMA General Manager or designee. The total amount payable for all services provided under this Agreement shall not exceed Two Million Four Hundred Twenty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred Forty-Four Dollars (\$2,427,244)

Table 1.1: Not-to-Exceed Task Budgets

Task	Description	Existing Budget	First Amendment	Total
1A	LFG Operation, Monitoring, & Maintenance within the BFS	\$120,990	\$124,620	\$245,610
1B	LFG Operation, Monitoring, & Maintenance outside the BFS	\$597,554	\$615,481	\$1,213,035
1C	LCRS Operation, Monitoring, & Maintenance	\$108,249	\$0	\$108,249
2A	Immediate Reports	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$10,150
2B	Semi Annual Reports	\$10,000	\$15,450	\$25,450
2C	Monthly Reports	\$35,000	\$36,050	\$71,050
2D	Quarterly Reports	\$15,000	\$20,600	\$35,600
2E	Annual Reports	\$5,000	\$15,450	\$20,450
3A	Response for WPWMA	\$150,000	\$254,500	\$404,500
3B	Response for LFG Tenant	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$10,150
4	Spare Parts/Consumables	\$120,000	\$103,000	\$223,000
5	Air Permitting Support	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
Total		\$1,181,793	\$1,245,451	\$2,427,244

EXHIBIT B-1.1 FEE SCHEDULE

PERSONNEL	RATE	PERSONNEL	RATE
Administrative Assistant	\$106	Staff Env. Specialist/Scientist I	\$119
Project Clerk	\$94	Staff Env. Specialist/Scientist II	\$131
Project Data Analyst	\$87	Project Env. Specialist/Scientist I	\$144
Office Services Clerk	\$106	Project Env. Specialist/Scientist II	\$164
Project Coordinator I	\$125	Project Env. Specialist/Scientist III	\$180
Project Coordinator II	\$142	Senior Env. Specialist/Scientist I	\$190
Project Coordinator III	\$158	Senior Env. Specialist/Scientist II	\$199
Senior Project Coordinator	\$181	Senior Env. Specialist/Scientist III	\$212
CAD Tech I	\$98	Field Data Collector	\$73
CAD Tech II	\$115	Staff Planner/Permitter I	\$80
CAD Tech III	\$135	Staff Planner/Permitter II	\$98
CAD Tech IV	\$156	Staff Planner/Permitter III	\$106
Designer I	\$175	Project Planner/Permitter I	\$123
Designer II	\$190	Project Planner/Permitter II	\$135
Designer III	\$210	Project Planner/Permitter III	\$149
Designer IV	\$228	Project Planner/Permitter IV	\$159
Staff Engineer I	\$132	Senior Planner/Permitter I	\$171
Staff Engineer II	\$144	Senior Planner/Permitter II	\$187
Staff Engineer III	\$156	Senior Planner/Permitter III	\$199
Project Engineer I	\$166	Senior Planner/Permitter IV	\$220
Project Engineer II	\$179	Senior Planner/Permitter V	\$239
Project Engineer III	\$190	Principal Planner/Permitter	\$303
Senior Engineer I	\$200	Architect I	\$144
Senior Engineer II	\$212	Architect II	\$171
Senior Engineer III	\$224	Architect III	\$200
Supervising Engineer I	\$235	Architect IV	\$229
Supervising Engineer II	\$246	Senior Principal Geotechnical Eng	\$320
Supervising Engineer III	\$258	Principal Geotechnical Eng	\$305
Division Engineer I	\$280	Supervising Geologist/Eng II	\$270
Division Engineer II	\$292	Senior Geologist/Eng II	\$225
Principal Engineer	\$319	Senior Geologist/Eng I	\$185
Principal	\$342	Project Geologist/Eng III	\$155
Senior Principal	\$360	Project Geologist/Eng II	\$145
Project Manager	\$188	Project Geologist/Eng I	\$135
Project Manager I	\$199	Senior Soils/Field Technician	\$145
Project Manager II	\$228	Soils/Field Technician	\$125
Project Manager III	\$240	Soils/Field Technician – Prevailing Wage	\$158
Project Manager IV	\$252	Technician	\$64
Project Manager V	\$264	Technician I	\$96
Senior Project Manager	\$274	Technician II	\$113
Program Director	\$326	Senior Technician I	\$125
Project Advisor*	\$275-\$375	Senior Technician II	\$149
Construction Supervisor I	\$190	Senior Technician III	\$162
Construction Supervisor II	\$200	Chief Technician	\$183
Construction Supervisor III	\$212	Senior Operator	\$185
Construction Manager I	\$224		
Construction Manager II	\$240		
Senior Construction Manager	\$280		
Principal Construction Manager	\$307		
Chief of Survey Parties	\$210		
1-Man Survey Party with GPS	\$253		
2-Man Survey Party	\$374		

*Rates are Effective January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025. Court Appearance (Expert Witness, Deposition) and Overtime Premium is 150% of Personnel Hourly Rate. *Rate for Project Advisor to be based on specialized staff required.*

IN-HOUSE EXPENSES		OTHER EXPENSES	
3% of Total Personnel Fees		Company and Survey Vehicles	\$18/hour
Personal Vehicle	\$0.65/mile	Other Out-of-Pocket Expenses/Supplies/Travel	Cost + 15%
Company Vehicle	\$0.75/mile	Consultants/Outside/Construction Services	Cost + 15%
		Per Diem for Living Expenses	Federal +15%
		Equipment Usage	See Attached Schedule

Outside services performed by others and direct expenses incurred on the Client's behalf are charged an administrative fee of fifteen (15%) to cover the cost to provide for administration, sub- consultant contract coordination and insurance. Fee to be added to the direct cost of all consultants, vendors, materials, equipment suppliers, other direct costs, and any other outside services.

**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / RYAN SCHMIDT**
SUBJECT: **ITEM 7C: COMPOST PAD REPAIRS**

DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Approve plans and specifications and authorize staff to solicit bids for the repair and replacement of a 30-foot-wide section of concrete on the South Compost Pad.
2. Determine that the recommended action is categorically exempt pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15301.

BACKGROUND:

In 2011, the WPWMA constructed the approximately 7.5-acre South Compost Pad to provide additional capacity in response to increases in greenwaste tonnages associated with regional population and housing growth. At the time, the WPWMA relied on windrow composting with pile heights limited to 7 feet with minimal vehicle loading evenly distributed across the pad as material was unloaded and windrows were turned.

In addition to normal wear and tear over time, since transitioning to aerated static pile composting, signs of deterioration, cracking, and concrete failures have increased due in part to larger pile sizes, increased storage time and size of finished compost piles (often exceeding 20 feet in height), and concentrated traffic along the northernmost edge of the pad by heavy vehicles hauling finished compost. The most severe area of degradation of the pad, referred to as "Lane 1", is shown on the attached figure.

Both the Placer County Local Enforcement Agency and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board staff have noted the Lane 1 pad damage and issued Notices of Violation demanding the area be repaired.

WPWMA and FCC staff have discussed required repairs, schedules, and responsibility for cost. As the observable pad damage is likely a reflection of 1) the age of the pad, 2) deferred maintenance and repairs over the years, and 3) operational usages outside of the original design parameters, WPWMA staff believe it is reasonable to share in the repair cost. However, considering recent LEA and Water Board violations issued for the poor condition of the pad, inclement weather that may result in further degradation, and expediency required to resolve the issue, staff propose the WPWMA bear the full cost at this time. Should your Board wish to further pursue shared costs, staff will resume those discussions with FCC.

To minimize project cost, WPWMA staff prepared the plans and specifications for the Lane 1 repair and replacement project for your Board's consideration¹. Upon approval,

¹ On file with the WPWMA Clerk of the Board and available for review upon request.

staff will work with Placer County Procurement to coordinate the public bidding process and will return to your Board with a recommendation of award to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Although the work is anticipated to be conducted in the spring due to the length of the procurement process, staff believe that conducting the bidding process now will result in greater participation and lower overall cost as contractors plan for the 2027 construction season.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

The repair and replacement of a portion of the South Compost Pad is categorically exempt from further environmental review pursuant to Article 19, Section 15301 “Existing Facilities” of the CEQA guidelines which allows for repair and maintenance of existing public structures involving negligible or no expansion of the existing use.

FISCAL IMPACT

Staff estimate the full cost of repairs, including a 20% contingency factor, is approximately \$710,000. This amount was included in the FY 2026/27 Budget approved by your Board at the May 14, 2026 meeting. The actual cost to the WPWMA will depend on the value of the low bid and the potential sharing of costs with FCC.

STRATEGIC PLAN/GOALS:

GOAL 4 – Establish well-planned facility infrastructure and ensure its proper maintenance and operation.

ATTACHMENT: LANE 1 FIGURE



NOTES:

1.

DRAWN BY: RS
 CHECKED BY: RS
 DATE: 10/5/2026
 SCALE:



**WESTERN PLACER
 WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**
 3013 FIDDYMENT ROAD
 ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95747
 (916) 543-3960
 www.wpwma.ca.gov
**COMPOST PAD REPAIR
 REPAIR AREA**

SHEET
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**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**

FROM: **ETHAN WALSH**

SUBJECT: **ITEM 8A: SECOND AMENDMENT TO GENERAL MANAGER
EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Approve the Second Amendment to General Manager Employment Agreement to provide a five percent salary increase, extend the term of the Agreement by two years and make other clean-up amendments to the Agreement, and authorize the Chair to sign the Second Amendment on behalf of WPWMA.
2. Determine the recommended action is exempt from further environmental review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).

BACKGROUND:

WPWMA entered into a General Manager Employment Agreement with Scott Scholz to serve as General Manager effective June 15, 2024, which Agreement has been amended once previously. The Board recently completed the General Manager's annual performance evaluation. Based on the results of that performance evaluation, your Board directed Counsel to prepare a second amendment to the Employment Agreement to provide a five percent salary increase to Mr. Scholz, resulting in a salary increase from Two Hundred Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred Dollars (\$216,300) annually, to Two Hundred Twenty-Seven Thousand One Hundred Fifteen Dollars (\$227,115) annually. The salary adjustment will be effective as of July 1, 2026, which is the date that the General Manager's performance evaluation was due to be completed. The Second Amendment also extends the termination date of the Agreement by two years, with a new termination date of June 15, 2031.

As part of the amendment, WPWMA Counsel also recommends amendments to (1) clarify the process that is followed if the Board does not renew the Agreement at the end of the term, and (2) to make clear that payment of severance to the General Manager in the event that the Agreement is terminated would be conditioned on the General Manager signing a waiver of claims and covenant not to sue. These proposed clean-up amendments are included in the proposed Second Amendment.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

The recommended action is exempt under CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), or the "common sense" exemption, in that an adjustment to the General Manager's salary will clearly not result in a potential impact to the environment.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The proposed Second Amendment will have an annual impact of \$10,815 for the remainder of the term of the Employment Agreement.

STRATEGIC PLAN/GOALS:

GOAL 5 – Maintain fiscally responsible systems.

SECOND AMENDMENT TO GENERAL MANAGER EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This Second Amendment to the General Manager Employment Agreement (“Second Amendment”) is by and between the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (“the Authority”) and Scott Scholz (“Employee”) and shall be effective as of July 1, 2026.

WHEREAS, the parties entered into a General Manager Employment Agreement on June 15, 2024, which Employment Agreement was amended by that certain First Amendment to General Manager Employment Agreement (collectively, the “Agreement”);

WHEREAS, the Agreement provides for an annual performance evaluation each year during which the Agreement is in effect;

WHEREAS, the parties completed Employee’s annual evaluation, which included a review of Employee’s compensation;

WHEREAS, the Authority wishes to award Employee a salary increase, extend the term of the Agreement and make certain other clarifying amendments to the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to amend the Agreement as set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions, the parties agree as follows:

1. Section 3 of the Agreement is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

“The term of this Agreement commences on June 15, 2024 (Payroll Period 1), with an in-office start date of June 17, 2024, and shall terminate no later than June 15, 2029-2031, provided as long as the Authority Board of Directors has given Employee notice of non-renewal no later than December 15, 2028 2030. After December 15, 2028, the Authority’s Board of Directors, upon no less than six (6) months’ notice, may terminate this Agreement without cause. Termination of this Agreement pursuant to this Section 3 (on June 15, 2029, or on no less than six (6) months prior notice on or after December 15, 2028) does not entitle Employee to payment of severance pursuant to Section 7(c) of this Agreement. If notice of non-renewal is not provided by December 15, 2030, the term of this Agreement shall automatically renew and extend for an additional one (1) year term beginning on June 16, 2031. After December 15, 2030, the Authority Board of Directors, may terminate this Agreement without cause by providing Employee with no less than six (6) months’ notice. At the Authority’s election, Employee can be provided six (6) months’ Severance (as defined in Section 7(c) of this Agreement) in lieu of notice. Employee’s eligibility for such severance payment is expressly conditioned upon Employee’s execution of (i) a waiver and release of any and all of Employee’s claims against the Authority (and its officers, employees, etc.), in a form prepared by or approved by the Authority’s legal counsel, and (ii) a covenant not to sue. All normal payroll taxes and withholdings as required by law shall be made with respect to any amounts paid under this paragraph.”

2. Section 4(a) of the Agreement is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

“(a) The Authority agrees to pay Employee for his services rendered pursuant hereto an annual base salary of ~~Two Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Dollars and Three Hundred Dollars (\$216,300.00)~~ Two Hundred Twenty-Seven Thousand One Hundred Fifteen Dollars (\$227,115.00) per year, paid periodically in accordance with the Authority’s payroll practices and subject to all applicable deductions and withholdings. This salary shall be effective as of ~~November 13, 2025~~, July 1, 2026, the date on which Employee’s evaluation was due to be completed. In subsequent years during which this Agreement is in effect, in connection with Employee’s annual performance evaluation, the Board shall determine whether Employee is entitled to any cost of living increase (COLA) or any merit-based salary increase. Even with a positive evaluation, Employee is not guaranteed any compensation increase (whether in the form of a COLA or merit increase). Any such increase is in the sole discretion of the Authority’s Board of Directors.”

3. Section 7(c) of the Agreement is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

“(c) Employment may be terminated by the Authority’s Board of Directors at any time without cause. If Employee is terminated by the Authority’s Board of Directors for reasons other than malfeasance in office or other cause and while he is still willing and able to perform the duties of General Manager, the Authority agrees to pay Employee six (6) months of salary and payment of the employer’s medical share for health insurance benefits for the same time period or until Employee receives medical coverage from another agency or other employer, whichever is less (hereinafter “Severance”); provided that Employee’s eligibility for such Severance payment is expressly conditioned upon Employee’s execution of (i) a waiver and release of any and all of Employee’s claims against the Authority (and its officers, employees, etc.), in a form prepared by or approved by the Authority’s legal counsel, and (ii) a covenant not to sue. All normal payroll taxes and withholdings as required by law shall be made with respect to any amounts paid under this paragraph. Employee shall not be entitled to receive Severance if Employee is terminated for cause, or if this Agreement terminates or is terminated in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, above.

4. Except as expressly amended herein, all other terms and conditions of the Agreement, shall remain in full force and effect.

WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

EMPLOYEE

Bill Halldin
Board Chair

Scott Scholz

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ethan Walsh
Counsel

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**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**

FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / ERIC ODDO**

SUBJECT: **ITEM 8B: POLICY 26-02: UNSECURED LOADS**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

After conducting a public hearing:

1. Adopt Policy 26-02 establishing the requirement that all materials delivered to the WPWMA's facilities be tarped, tied, or otherwise secured.
2. Adopt Resolution 26-02 establishing a fee for unsecured loads delivered to the WPWMA's facilities.
3. Determine that the first recommended action is consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
4. Determine that the second recommended action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 21080(b)(8) of the Public Resources Code.

BACKGROUND:

The WPWMA manages litter along roadways leading to its campus via its MRF Operating Agreement with FCC. Despite California Vehicle Code section 23115(a) requiring all vehicles transporting refuse to have their loads "totally covered in a manner that will prevent the load or any part of the load from spilling or falling from the vehicle", uncovered loads of waste are a major source of such litter.

Under California Vehicle Code Sections 23114 and 23115, it is against the law to operate a vehicle on the highway which is improperly covered, constructed or loaded, and contents must be covered so that no part spills, drops, leaks, blows, sifts or in any other way escapes from the vehicle. This law applies to residents in personal vehicles and businesses, haulers, and collectors.

In an effort to further reduce roadway litter, staff identified a "Tarping Policy" mitigation measure in the WPWMA's Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) EIR certified by your Board on December 8, 2022.

To encourage customer compliance with State law and address the litter problem on public rights-of-way surrounding its campus, staff recommend an initial flat fee of \$10 for vehicles arriving to the WPWMA's campus with unsecured loads.

Fees charged by other agencies are provided for your consideration:

Agency	Unsecured Load Fee
Inyo County	\$10
Tulare County	\$10
Sonoma County	\$22
Riverside County	\$25
Sacramento County	\$25
Miramar Landfill (San Diego)	\$50
Kern County	2x disposal rate or \$20 min
Salinas Valley	50% of total charge
San Bernardino	2x total charge
Santa Cruz	2x total charge

Proposed Policy 26-02 would establish the fee effective January 1, 2027, at which time Scalehouse staff will evaluate all loads for proper security and levy the fee to those customers who are not in compliance. The Policy authorizes the General Manager to waive said fee under special circumstances upon request and review.

Between July 27 and August 4, 2026, scalehouse staff monitored loads delivered to the facility and recorded 1,357 out of 4,204 transactions (32%) that would have been subject to the Unsecured Load fee. Staff will continue to monitor the number of customers subject to the fee and may return to your Board with periodic updates and any recommended fee increases or other program changes.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

Recommended Action 1 is identified in and consistent with the WPWMA's Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final EIR and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Recommended Action 2 is exempt from CEQA under Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(8) in that the rate is necessary to encourage customer compliance and discourage illegal dumping and is intended to offset costs related to offsite litter management of the roads surrounding the WPWMA's facilities, procuring tarps for customer purchase, and advertising the policy to the WPWMA's customers.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Revenues generated by imposition of the fee could assist in offsetting costs associated with public outreach regarding the fee as well as fees paid to FCC for ongoing collection of offsite litter.

STRATEGIC PLAN/GOALS:

GOAL 6 – Establish internal policy and inform regional policy.

ATTACHMENTS: POLICY 26-01
RESOLUTION 26-02

WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

UNSECURED LOADS

Policy No: 26-02
Date: October 8, 2026
Revision No. 0
Supersedes:
First Adopted: October 8, 2026

PURPOSE:

1. To implement a Tarping Policy consistent with the WPWMA's Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final EIR and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
2. To ensure that, with exceptions as noted herein, all materials received at the WPWMA's facilities shall be properly covered and/or secured to comply with California Vehicle Code sections 23114(a) and 23115(a); California Penal Code 374.3(a-j); and Placer County Code 8.16.170, and to maintain roads, nearby properties, and the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This policy shall become effective on January 1, 2027 and remain in effect and force until rescinded or amended by the WPWMA Board of Directors.

POLICY:

1. All customers utilizing the WPWMA's facilities shall be required to secure any and all material delivered to the WPWMA's campus.
 - a. Customers arriving with unsecured loads shall be charged a fee of \$10 in addition to the applicable tipping fees.
 - b. Customers who continue to flagrantly disregard this policy may be denied access to the facility.
2. The WPWMA's General Manager or designee shall have the authority to waive the unsecured load fee on a case-by-case basis pursuant to the following:
 - a. Customers who believe they have been erroneously levied the fee must submit a request for review in writing to info@wpwma.ca.gov.
 - b. The Waste Disposal Site Supervisor will review the request and provide all relevant information to the General Manager for further review and determination.

- c. The fee levied on any load in question that has been determined at the sole discretion of the General Manager to be sufficiently secured will be refunded.

--- END OF POLICY ---

Before the Board of Directors

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

In the matter of:

Resolution No. 26-02

ESTABLISHING A FEE FOR UNSECURED LOADS DELIVERED TO THE WPWMA'S CAMPUS

The following **RESOLUTION** was duly passed by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority at a regular meeting held October 8, 2026 by the following vote on roll call:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, California Vehicle Code section 23115(a) requires all vehicles transporting refuse to have their loads “totally covered in a manner that will prevent the load or any part of the load from spilling or falling from the vehicle”; and

WHEREAS, roadway litter poses environmental and safety issues; and

WHEREAS, Since 1995, the WPWMA has conducted regular litter collection operations on roadway segments in the vicinity of its campus; and

WHEREAS, WPWMA has previously utilized public outreach campaigns to encourage customers to tarp or otherwise secure their loads; and

WHEREAS, anecdotal evidence and observation by facility staff suggests a significant number of vehicles arrive to the WPWMA’s campus with unsecured loads; and

WHEREAS, the WPWMA’s Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) EIR certified on December 8, 2022 identified implementation of a “Tarping Policy” to mitigate litter impacts associated with waste delivered to the WPWMA’s campus; and

WHEREAS, the Consistent with the WPWMA’s continued efforts to address litter on public rights-of-way surrounding its campus and to encourage customer compliance with State law

and WPWMA Policy, the WPWMA has determined that a more robust and enforceable policy is necessary to ensure customers tarp their loads; and

WHEREAS, the WPWMA has separately established Policy 26-02, which includes a monetary penalty for any customer arriving at the WPWMA Campus with an unsecured load.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority that:

1. All customers arriving at the WPWMA's Campus with an unsecured load shall be subject to an additional charge of ten dollars (\$10) per vehicle per transaction.
2. The additional charge reasonably represents the operational and administrative costs borne by the WPWMA associated with management, collection, processing, and disposal of roadway litter from unsecured loads.
3. The additional charge shall become enforceable and effective January 1, 2027 and shall remain in force and effect until unless rescinded via resolution by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority.

**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS** DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**
FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / ERIC ODDO** 
SUBJECT: **ITEM 8C: BLUE BIN AND BLACK BIN TIPPING FEES**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

After conducting a public hearing:

1. Adopt Resolution 26-05 establishing tipping fees for Blue Bin and Black Bin materials.
2. Determine that the recommended action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 21080(b)(8) of the Public Resources Code.

BACKGROUND:

Since inception of the MRF in 1995, the WPWMA and Participating Agencies have utilized a mixed waste collection and recycling system to meet and exceed state material diversion mandates in a cost effective and efficient manner. Despite the effectiveness of a mixed waste approach, the majority of other jurisdictions throughout California utilize a 3-bin collection system that relies on customer separation of recyclable and organic materials.

During development of the 2020 MRF Request for Proposals, Member Agency staff requested the WPWMA also solicit cost proposals for processing source separated recyclable material (Blue Bin) should they decide to change their collection systems. Since then, the City of Roseville has continued to explore implementation of a 3-bin collection program and has prepared a Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that includes constructing a separate MRF to process source separated recyclables.

Staff recommend your Board establish tipping fees for 3-bin material streams to: 1) provide the City of Roseville with a proximate outlet for 3-bin material until or in lieu of constructing a separate facility, 2) support the other Participating Agencies should any consider altering their collection methods, and 3) expand the WPWMA's offerings to agencies outside the WPWMA's primary service area should you Board elect to attract these additional sources of material.

As summarized in the attached methodology, the WPWMA's MSW tipping fees consist of three primary cost components: 1) the per-ton processing fee paid to FCC, 2) WPWMA's administrative and overhead costs, and 3) the cost to dispose of residual materials at the WRSL. For Blue Bin and Black Bin materials, FCC's processing fee and WPWMA's administrative and overhead costs remain relatively fixed. To establish Blue Bin and Black Bin tip fees, staff estimated the residual disposal cost associated with these materials and compared them to the MSW residual disposal cost to determine the applicable tip fees relative to the current \$109.25 per ton MSW tip fee.

Blue Bin Materials

Residential Blue Bin programs generally target limited, readily marketable and commonly understood products including cardboard, mixed paper, HDPE and PET plastic containers, aluminum and ferrous metals, and glass containers. The City of Roseville's EIR estimates these recyclable materials represent approximately 28% of its residential municipal solid waste stream; a 2024 report by the Recycling Partnership suggests that nationally roughly 21% of all residential recyclables are captured in an average Blue Bin program.¹ Based on this information, staff modeled the approximate amount of material that could be collected in a Blue Bin program and the relative amount of material that may require subsequent disposal, either because the materials placed in the Blue Bin were not recyclable (contamination) or were otherwise not recovered through processing at the MRF. Based on staff's analysis, the average disposal cost per ton of Blue Bin material was estimated to be approximately \$7.35 lower than that of MSW; thus, staff recommend establishing a Blue Bin material tip fee of \$102.00 per ton.

Green Bin Materials

The Participating Agencies have well-established residential curbside green waste collection programs (Green Bin) for which the WPWMA has an established tip fee. The WPWMA also has fees for source separated green waste and source separated commercial food waste. The MRF Operating Agreement between WPWMA and FCC includes a per ton processing fee that is the same for source separated green waste, source separated food waste, and comingled green waste and food waste, although to date the Participating Agencies' green waste collection programs do not permit food scraps, soiled paper, or other similar organic materials.

Since the WPWMA has an established tip fee for Green Bin material, no additional action related to this stream is required by your Board at this time.

Black Bin Materials

In a majority of 3-bin collection systems, the "Black Bin" is expected to be free of recyclable and organic materials and is generally directed straight to a landfill for disposal. However, it is well established in the solid waste industry that the Black Bin often contains a significant amount of both recyclable and organic material as well as household hazardous wastes including batteries, oils, pesticides, cleaners, and other potentially toxic materials. Consistent with Policy No. 24-01 *Material Processing* adopted by your Board on June 6, 2024 which ensures materials received at the WPWMA's facility are directed to the MRF for processing to provide the opportunity to recover recyclable materials and household hazardous wastes, staff recommends establishing a Black Bin tip fee that accounts for the material being processed through the MRF rather than sent directly to the WRSL for disposal. Staff estimate the average

¹ Source: <https://recyclingpartnership.org/report-shows-only-21-of-u-s-residential-recyclables-are-captured-points-to-policy-and-investment-as-immediate-solutions/>

disposal cost per ton of Black Bin material to be approximately \$5.50 higher than that of MSW and recommend establishing a Black Bin material tip fee of \$114.75 per ton.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

The recommended action is exempt from CEQA under Public Resources Code Section 21080(b) (8), provided your Board adopts findings that the rates are necessary to meet current and anticipated operating expenses necessary for the maintenance of services.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no immediate fiscal impact associated with the recommended action as the WPWMA does not currently receive any Blue Bin or Black Bin materials. However, in the future if one or more of the Participating Agencies elect to institute a source separation program or the WPWMA accepts material from outside its primary service area, the recommended rates could generate a modest amount of additional revenue to the WPWMA compared to receipt of mixed waste material. As shown in Exhibit A, the weighted average tipping fee for a source separated collection system is approximately 0.5% greater than that of a mixed waste collection system.

STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS:

Goal 5 – Maintain fiscally responsible systems.

ATTACHMENT: RESOLUTION 26-05
EXHIBIT A – METHODOLOGY FOR ESTABLISHING BLUE AND BLACK BIN TIPPING FEES

Before the Board of Directors

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

In the matter of: **Resolution No. 26-05**
ESTABLISHING BLUE BIN AND BLACK BIN TIPPING FEES

The following resolution was duly passed by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority at a regular meeting held October 8, 2026, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has the duty to establish tipping fees for the Western Placer Waste Management Authority's facilities; and

WHEREAS, tipping fees must cover nearly all the costs of operating these facilities; and

WHEREAS, the WPWMA has historically and exclusively operated a system that processes a mixed waste municipal solid waste stream; and

WHEREAS, one or more of the Participating Agencies has previously expressed an interest in implementing a residential three-bin collection system wherein source separated recyclable materials are captured in a Blue Bin, green waste, food scraps and other similar organic materials are captured in a Green Bin, and non-recoverable, non-recyclable materials are captured in a Black Bin; and

WHEREAS, should one or more of the Participating Agencies implement a three-bin collection system, it would be appropriate for and expected that the WPWMA could accommodate the receipt and processing of such materials; and

WHEREAS, WPWMA has determined that the applicable costs to process Blue Bin and Black Bin materials differ from the other waste streams currently accepted by the

WPWMA and that establishing tipping fees specific to Blue Bin and Black Bin materials is warranted; and

WHEREAS the proposed tipping fees reasonably correspond to the cost of providing the necessary processing, recovery, and/or disposal services associated with Blue Bin and Black Bin materials.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority, that this Board approves the following Fiscal Year 2026/27 tipping fees for Blue Bin and Black Bin materials, effective immediately.

Blue Bin materials \$102.00 per ton

Black Bin materials \$114.75 per ton

OVERVIEW

The following summarizes the methodology used by WPWMA to establish per ton tipping fees, relative to the current MSW tipping fee, for source separated commingled recyclables (“Blue Bin material”) and non-organic, non-Blue Bin material wastes (“Black Bin material”).

ASSUMPTIONS

The focus of this analysis is on residentially generated municipal solid waste (“MSW”) and the portions which could be split, through a residential separation program, into Blue Bin and Black Bin material streams. It is assumed that greenwaste and other yard trimmings are generally captured in “Green Bin” collection programs already instituted by the Participating Agencies.

The composition of MSW generated by the residents in the Participating Agencies, as well as residents in the greater Sacramento Region, is generally similar to and can be represented by the MSW composition measured at the WPWMA’s facility by Cascadia Consulting during its 2018-2019 waste composition study performed on behalf of the WPWMA and that was subsequently included in the WPWMA’s September 2020 MRF Operations Request for Proposals.

The potential quantity of material collected through a Blue Bin program is equal to approximately 20% of the residential MSW stream and is composed primarily of rigid plastics #1 and #2; aluminum cans; ferrous (tin) cans; clean paper and paper board; clean, smaller pieces of cardboard, and glass.

For communities with established three-bin programs, approximately 8 to 10% of the MSW stream that is organic in nature (e.g., food, soiled paper waste, etc.) is captured as Green Bin material. The remaining ~70 - 72% is captured as Black Bin material. While not intended to include recyclable or organic material, it is assumed the Black Bin material includes both, albeit less than then the unsegregated mixed waste MSW stream.

Due to the highly mechanized nature of the WPWMA’s new MSW MRF and no current obligation for the MRF Operator to run Blue Bin materials separate from MSW, and that the MRF Operating Agreement specifies the same per ton processing fee for MSW and Blue Bin materials, assume the per ton processing cost is independent of the type of material (i.e., MSW, Blue Bin, Black Bin) processed.

Regardless of stream (MSW, Blue Bin, Black Bin), the acceptance, processing, and administrative costs to the WPWMA remain relatively constant. The primary cost variable between each of the streams is therefore a function of the relative amount of material that requires disposal at the WRS� following processing of the material (i.e., residual). The per ton disposal cost for residuals generated through processing of materials through the MRF is assumed to be equivalent to the per ton disposal fee paid to FCC by WPWMA for operation of the WRS� (WRS� Fee).

METHODOLOGY

Use the MSW waste stream composition and individual material recovery rate guarantees included in Form 4A on page 86 of FCC’s September 24, 2021 30% Design Submission to the WPWMA and as included in Exhibit P to the MRF Operating Agreement, to estimate the disposal cost per total ton of MSW processed through the MRF. This figure will be computed as the product of the MSW residual

rate (expressed as a percentage) and the current per ton disposal fee paid by WPWMA to FCC for materials sent directly to the WRSL for disposal (e.g., sludge, treated wood waste, etc.)

Using the same MSW waste composition as noted above, make assumptions regarding the relative proportion of specific material groups that would be consistently separated into a residential Blue Bin materials collection program (e.g., 75% of clean available newspaper, 85% of aluminum cans, etc.) Follow the same process for organics, that would otherwise be entrained in the mixed MSW stream, that would be separated into a residential Green Bin material program (e.g., 50% foodwaste, 20% soiled paper, etc.) Any remaining material will be assumed to be contained in the Black Bin.

Estimate the disposal cost component of the MSW, Blue Bin, and Black Bin streams by multiplying the current WRSL disposal fee by the residual rate of each stream. Compute the difference between the MSW and Blue Bin disposal rate and between the MSW and Black Bin disposal rate. The computed cost difference (rounded up to the nearest \$0.25, consistent with WPWMA general practice when adjusting tipping fees) will provide the basis for setting the applicable rate relative to the MSW tipping fee. Using this methodology, an example for establishing the Blue Bin tip fee is shown below.

FY 2026/27 WRSL Fee: \$33.12/ton
MSW Tip Fee: \$109.25/Ton
MSW Residual (est): 37.5%
MSW Disposal Cost Component = $\$33.12 \times 37.5\% = \$12.42/\text{ton}$
Blue Bin Residual (est): 15.3%
Blue Bin Disposal Cost Component = $\$33.12 \times 15.3\% = \$5.07/\text{ton}$
Difference between disposal rates = $\$5.07 - \$12.42 = (\$7.35/\text{ton})$
Blue Bin tip fee = $\$109.25 - \$7.35 = \$101.90 \rightarrow$ round up to \$102.00/ton

CALCULATIONS

The following tables present summaries of the probable composition and recovery rates from the MSW stream and a 3-cart system. Based on these estimates, the average disposal cost for each ton of the applicable material stream received and processed is calculated.

MSW (Mixed Waste) Recovery Estimates & Calculation of the Disposal Cost Component

Following is a summary of the 2019 WPWMA Waste Stream composition results, the relative recovery rate of each waste stream component identified by FCC in its September 2021 proposal and an estimated recovery rate based on actual performance and contractual recovery obligations.

Material	% of MSW Stream (A)	FCC Recovery Rate (B)	Max Recovery (C) = (A)*(B)	Estimated Recovery (D) = (C) * Perf Mod ¹
Paper				
Clean newspaper	0.8%	93%	0.7%	0.6%
Clean OCC	8.2%	97%	7.9%	6.7%
Clean mixed paper	6.1%	93%	5.6%	4.8%
Contaminated recyclable paper	6.5%	94%	6.1%	5.2%
Compostable paper	3.5%	94%	3.3%	2.8%
Remainder/composite paper	2.7%	93%	2.5%	2.2%
Plastic				
PET	0.9%	94%	0.8%	0.7%
HDPE	0.9%	93%	0.8%	0.7%
Misc. plastic containers	0.6%	93%	0.5%	0.4%
Film plastic	4.8%	5%	0.2%	0.2%
Bulky durable plastics	1.9%	75%	1.4%	1.2%
Remainder	3.9%	78%	3.0%	2.6%
Metal				
Tin/steel cans	0.5%	99%	0.5%	0.4%
Other ferrous	2.7%	99%	2.7%	2.3%
Aluminum cans	0.2%	99%	0.2%	0.2%
Other non-ferrous	0.4%	97%	0.4%	0.4%
Remainder	3.0%	99%	3.0%	2.5%
Organics				
Food waste	11.8%	96%	11.3%	9.6%
Yard waste	4.2%	71%	3.0%	2.5%
Pet waste	2.7%	96%	2.6%	2.2%
Remainder	0.6%	96%	0.6%	0.5%
Glass				
Clean glass containers	2.4%	99%	2.4%	2.1%
Contaminated recyclable glass	0.1%	99%	0.1%	0.1%
Remainder	0.5%	99%	0.5%	0.4%
Construction & Demolition Debris				
Concrete	0.6%	28%	0.2%	0.1%
Asphalt shingles	0.1%	28%	0.0%	0.0%
Brick and other aggregates	0.9%	28%	0.3%	0.2%
Wood	8.0%	85%	6.8%	5.8%
Rock, soil, fines	0.4%	28%	0.1%	0.1%
Remainder	1.3%	28%	0.4%	0.3%
Other				
Carpet & padding	0.7%	0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles	5.0%	61%	3.1%	2.6%
Diapers	2.6%	21%	0.5%	0.5%
Tanglers	1.0%	26%	0.3%	0.2%
Electronics	0.6%	20%	0.1%	0.1%
HHW	1.5%	26%	0.4%	0.3%
Mattresses	1.9%	3%	0.1%	0.0%
Furniture	1.6%	3%	0.0%	0.0%
Mixed residue	4.0%	26%	1.0%	0.9%
Total	100%		73.5%	62.5%
Residual			26.5%	37.5%
Disposal Cost Component²			\$8.78	\$12.42

¹ For MSW, WPWMA estimates a performance modifier of 85%.

² Based on a per ton disposal fee paid to FCC of \$33.12

Blue Bin Recovery Estimates & Calculation of the Disposal Cost Component

Following is a summary of the 2019 WPWMA Waste Stream composition results, the relative amount of each material expected to be captured in a Blue Bin program, the relative recovery rate of each waste stream component identified by FCC in its September 2021 proposal and an estimated recovery rate.

Material	% of MSW Stream (A)	% of Mat. to Blue (B)	% in Blue (C) = (A)*(B)	FCC Rec Rate (D)	Max Recovery (E) = (C)*(D)	Est. Recovery (F) = (E) * Perf Mod ³
Paper						
Clean newspaper	0.8%	70%	0.5%	93%	0.5%	0.4%
Clean OCC	8.2%	90%	7.4%	97%	7.1%	6.4%
Clean mixed paper	6.1%	65%	3.9%	93%	3.7%	3.3%
Cont. recyclable paper	6.5%	15%	1.0%	94%	0.9%	0.8%
Compostable paper	3.5%	15%	0.5%	94%	0.5%	0.4%
Remainder	2.7%	20%	0.5%	93%	0.5%	0.5%
Plastic						
PET	0.9%	80%	0.7%	94%	0.7%	0.6%
HDPE	0.9%	70%	0.6%	93%	0.6%	0.5%
Misc. plastic containers	0.6%	50%	0.3%	93%	0.3%	0.2%
Film plastic	4.8%	5%	0.2%	5%	0.0%	0.0%
Bulky durable plastics	1.9%	15%	0.3%	75%	0.2%	0.2%
Remainder	3.9%	10%	0.4%	78%	0.3%	0.3%
Metal						
Tin/steel cans	0.5%	70%	0.3%	99%	0.3%	0.3%
Other ferrous	2.7%	40%	1.1%	99%	1.1%	1.0%
Aluminum cans	0.2%	85%	0.2%	99%	0.2%	0.1%
Other non-ferrous	0.4%	40%	0.2%	97%	0.2%	0.2%
Remainder	3.0%	10%	0.3%	99%	0.3%	0.3%
Organics						
Food waste	11.8%	0%	0.0%	96%	0%	0%
Yard waste	4.2%	0%	0.0%	71%	0%	0%
Pet waste	2.7%	0%	0.0%	96%	0%	0%
Remainder	0.6%	0%	0.0%	96%	0%	0%
Glass						
Clean glass containers	2.4%	70%	1.7%	99%	1.7%	1.5%
Cont. recyclable glass	0.1%	15%	0.0%	99%	0.0%	0.0%
Remainder	0.5%	10%	0.0%	99%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction & Demolition						
Concrete	0.6%	0%	0.0%	28%	0%	0%
Asphalt shingles	0.1%	0%	0.0%	28%	0%	0%
Brick & other aggregates	0.9%	0%	0.0%	28%	0%	0%
Wood	8.0%	0%	0.0%	85%	0%	0%
Rock, soil, fines	0.4%	0%	0.0%	28%	0%	0%
Remainder	1.3%	0%	0.0%	28%	0%	0%
Other						
Carpet & padding	0.7%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%
Textiles	5.0%	0%	0.0%	61%	0%	0%
Diapers	2.6%	0%	0.0%	21%	0%	0%
Tanglers	1.0%	0%	0.0%	26%	0%	0%
Electronics	0.6%	0%	0.0%	20%	0%	0%
HHW	1.5%	0%	0.0%	26%	0%	0%
Mattresses	1.9%	0%	0.0%	3%	0%	0%
Furniture	1.6%	0%	0.0%	3%	0%	0%
Mixed residue	4.0%	0%	0.0%	26%	0%	0%
Total	100%		20.2%		19.0%	17.1%
Residual⁴					5.9%	15.3%
Disposal Cost Component					\$1.95	\$5.07

³ For Blue Bin material, WPWMA estimates a performance modifier of 90%.

⁴ Calculated as 1-(E)/(C)

Green Bin Recovery Estimates & Calculation of the Disposal Cost Component

Following is a summary of the 2019 WPWMA Waste Stream composition results, the relative amount of each material expected to be captured in a Green Bin program that otherwise would be captured in the MSW bin (i.e., exclusive of green waste already captured in the existing Green Bin program).

Material	% of MSW Stream (A)	% of Mat. to Green (B)	% in Green (C) = (A)*(B)	FCC Rec Rate (D)	Max Recovery (E) = (C)*(D)	Est. Recovery (F) = (E) * Perf Mod ⁵
Paper						
Clean newspaper	0.8%	2%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Clean OCC	8.2%	2%	0.2%	100%	0.2%	0.2%
Clean mixed paper	6.1%	2%	0.1%	100%	0.1%	0.1%
Cont. recyclable paper	6.5%	10%	0.7%	100%	0.7%	0.6%
Compostable paper	3.5%	20%	0.7%	100%	0.7%	0.7%
Remainder	2.7%	5%	0.1%	100%	0.1%	0.1%
Plastic						
PET	0.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HDPE	0.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Misc. plastic containers	0.6%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Film plastic	4.8%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulky durable plastics	1.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remainder	3.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metal						
Tin/steel cans	0.5%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other ferrous	2.7%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aluminum cans	0.2%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other non-ferrous	0.4%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remainder	3.0%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Organics						
Food waste	11.8%	50%	0.0%	100%	5.9%	5.8%
Yard waste	4.2%	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Pet waste	2.7%	5%	0.0%	100%	0.1%	0.1%
Remainder	0.6%	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Glass						
Clean glass containers	2.4%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cont. recyclable glass	0.1%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remainder	0.5%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction & Demolition						
Concrete	0.6%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asphalt shingles	0.1%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brick & other aggregates	0.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wood	8.0%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rock, soil, fines	0.4%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remainder	1.3%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other						
Carpet & padding	0.7%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Textiles	5.0%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diapers	2.6%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tanglers	1.0%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electronics	0.6%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HHW	1.5%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mattresses	1.9%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furniture	1.6%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mixed residue	4.0%	0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	100%		7.8%		7.8%	7.7%
Residual⁶					0%	1.0%
Disposal Cost Component					\$0.00	\$0.33

⁵ For Green Bin material, WPWMA estimates a performance modifier of 99%.

⁶ Calculated as 1-(E)/(C)

Black Bin Recovery Estimates & Calculation of the Disposal Cost Component

Following is a summary of the 2019 WPWMA Waste Stream composition results, the relative amount of each material expected to remain in the Black Bin, the relative recovery rate of each waste stream component identified by FCC in its September 2021 proposal and an estimated recovery rate.

Material	% of MSW Stream (A)	% of Mat. to Black (B)	% in Black (C) = (A)*(B)	FCC Rec Rate (D)	Max Recovery (E) = (C)*(D)	Est. Recovery (F) = (E) * Perf Mod ⁷
Paper						
Clean newspaper	0.8%	28%	0.2%	93%	0.2%	0.1%
Clean OCC	8.2%	8%	0.7%	97%	0.6%	0.4%
Clean mixed paper	6.1%	33%	2.0%	93%	1.9%	1.3%
Cont. recyclable paper	6.5%	75%	4.9%	94%	4.6%	3.2%
Compostable paper	3.5%	65%	2.3%	94%	2.2%	1.5%
Remainder	2.7%	75%	2.1%	93%	1.9%	1.3%
Plastic						
PET	0.9%	20%	0.2%	94%	0.2%	0.1%
HDPE	0.9%	30%	0.3%	93%	0.2%	0.2%
Misc. plastic containers	0.6%	50%	0.3%	93%	0.3%	0.2%
Film plastic	4.8%	95%	4.6%	5%	0.2%	0.2%
Bulky durable plastics	1.9%	85%	1.6%	75%	1.2%	0.8%
Remainder	3.9%	90%	3.5%	78%	2.7%	1.9%
Metal						
Tin/steel cans	0.5%	30%	0.1%	99%	0.1%	0.1%
Other ferrous	2.7%	60%	1.6%	99%	1.6%	1.1%
Aluminum cans	0.2%	15%	0.0%	99%	0.0%	0.0%
Other non-ferrous	0.4%	60%	0.3%	97%	0.3%	0.2%
Remainder	3.0%	90%	2.7%	99%	2.7%	1.9%
Organics						
Food waste	11.8%	50%	5.9%	96%	5.6%	4.0%
Yard waste ⁸	4.2%	100%	4.2%	71%	3.0%	2.1%
Pet waste	2.7%	95%	2.5%	96%	2.4%	1.7%
Remainder	0.6%	100%	0.6%	96%	0.6%	0.4%
Glass						
Clean glass containers	2.4%	30%	0.7%	99%	0.7%	0.5%
Cont. recyclable glass	0.1%	85%	0.1%	99%	0.1%	0.0%
Remainder	0.5%	90%	0.4%	99%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction & Demolition						
Concrete	0.6%	100%	0.6%	28%	0.2%	0.1%
Asphalt shingles	0.1%	100%	0.1%	28%	0.0%	0.0%
Brick & other aggregates	0.9%	100%	0.9%	28%	0.3%	0.2%
Wood	8.0%	100%	8.0%	85%	6.8%	4.8%
Rock, soil, fines	0.4%	100%	0.4%	28%	0.1%	0.1%
Remainder	1.3%	100%	1.3%	28%	0.4%	0.3%
Other						
Carpet & padding	0.7%	100%	0.7%	0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles	5.0%	100%	5.0%	61%	3.1%	2.1%
Diapers	2.6%	100%	2.6%	21%	0.5%	0.4%
Tanglers	1.0%	100%	1.0%	26%	0.3%	0.2%
Electronics	0.6%	100%	0.6%	20%	0.1%	0.1%
HHW	1.5%	100%	1.5%	26%	0.4%	0.3%
Mattresses	1.9%	100%	1.9%	3%	0.1%	0.0%
Furniture	1.6%	100%	1.6%	3%	0.0%	0.0%
Mixed residue	4.0%	100%	4.0%	26%	1.0%	0.7%
Total	100%		71.9%		47.0%	32.9%
Residual⁹					34.7%	45.7%
Disposal Cost Component					\$11.49	\$17.98

⁷ For Black Bin material, WPWMA estimates a performance modifier of 70%.

⁸ Assumes mature Green Bin program already in place and yard waste in the MSW stream would not be otherwise captured in Green Bin.

⁹ Calculated as 1-(E)/(C)

Tipping Fee Calculations & Comparison

Description	Value
FY 2026/27 WRSL per ton disposal fee	\$33.12
FY 2026/27 MSW per ton tip fee	\$109.25
Estimated MSW residual rate	37.5%
MSW per ton disposal cost component	\$12.42 ($=\$33.12 \times 37.5\%$)
Estimated Blue Bin residual rate	15.3%
Blue Bin per ton disposal cost component	\$5.07 ($=\$33.12 \times 15.3\%$)
Difference between Blue Bin & MSW disposal cost	(\$7.35) ($=\$5.07 - \12.42)
Blue Bin tip fee	\$101.90 ($=\$109.25 - \7.35)
Blue Bin tip fee rounded to nearest \$0.25	\$102.00
Estimated Black Bin residual rate	54.3%
Black Bin per ton disposal cost component	\$17.98 ($=\$33.12 \times 54.3\%$)
Difference between Black Bin & MSW disposal cost	\$5.56 ($=\$17.98 - \12.42)
Black Bin tip fee	\$114.81 ($=\$109.25 + \5.56)
Black Bin tip fee rounded to nearest \$0.25	\$114.75
FY 2026/27 MSW per ton tip fee	\$109.25
FY 2026/27 Greenwaste per ton tip fee ("Green Bin")	\$85.00
Blue Bin tip fee (proposed)	\$102.00
Black Bin tip (proposed)	\$114.75
Weighted average 3-bin tip fee (rounded to nearest \$0.25) = $20.2\% \times \$102.00 + 71.9\% \times \$114.75 + 7.8\% \times \$85.00$	\$109.75
Relative cost comparison or weighted 3-bin rate compared to MSW rate	0.53% higher

**MEMORANDUM
WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

TO: **WPWMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS** DATE: **OCTOBER 8, 2026**
FROM: **SCOTT SCHOLZ / ERIC ODDO** 
SUBJECT: **ITEM 8D: POLICY 26-01: ACCEPTANCE OF OUT OF COUNTY WASTE**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Consider the Addendum to the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) addressing acceptance of waste generated outside of Placer County.
2. Adopt Resolution No. 26-03, adopting Policy 26-01 allowing for the acceptance of waste generated outside of Placer County and determining that based on the supporting information included in the Addendum to the EIR, the recommended actions are each consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
3. Introduce and waive the first reading of Ordinance No. 26-01, rescinding WPWMA Ordinance 89-01 and determining that based on the supporting information included in the Addendum to the EIR, the recommended actions are each consistent with the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH #2019039087) certified by the WPWMA Board of Directors on December 8, 2022, including the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations.
4. Authorize and direct the General Manager to solicit and negotiate agreements with Non-Placer County municipalities and entities for the acceptance and processing of waste at the WPWMA's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to recover marketable materials.

BACKGROUND:

Your Board has expressed interest in exploring opportunities to accept and process materials from non-Placer County municipalities and entities to fully utilize the processing capacities of the new MRF systems (including the new construction and demolition and enhanced organics composting facilities) and generate additional revenue. As the new MRF was expressly designed to meet SB 1383 organics diversion mandates from a mixed waste stream, agencies surrounding Placer County have expressed interest in utilizing the WPWMA's facilities primarily to process commercial and multifamily waste sectors, for which material diversion mandates have historically been difficult and/or costly to meet using traditional source separated collection programs.

Based on the equipment specifications provided by FCC and Van Dyk, staff computed the following daily peak and currently available excess capacities which are summarized in the following table:

Description	MSW	C&D
Design Capacity (tons/hour)	110	60
Daily Capacity (two 8-hour shifts in tons w/lunch and breaks)	1,485	810
90% of Daily Capacity ¹ (tons)	1,337	729
Participating Agency/Designated Hauler daily average ² (tons)	999	311
Excess Capacity (tons per day)	338	418

Proposed Policy 26-01 authorizes the General Manager to solicit and negotiate agreements within prescribed guidelines with non-Placer County municipalities and entities. Staff will return to your Board for consideration of any agreements negotiated under the proposed Policy framework.

Staff have made the following considerations in preparation of the proposed Policy:

1. On December 8, 1988, approximately 7 ½ years before the MRF began operations, the WPWMA Board approved attached Ordinance 89-01 prohibiting acceptance of materials from outside Placer County. At the time, nearly all material received at the site was disposed in the WRSL, which was expected to reach final capacity in 2013³, and Ordinance 89-01 was enacted to preserve landfill capacity for Placer County agencies.

Considering that the WPWMA's 2022 EIR reserved the western property for landfilling and staff identified approximately 100 years of future capacity including remaining capacity on the central property, and that the proposed Policy limits the amount of material disposed in the WRSL, staff submit that Ordinance 89-01 is no longer necessary.

Should your Board approve the proposed Policy, staff recommend your Board rescind Ordinance 89-01 to avoid ambiguity regarding the WPWMA's operational practices. The rescission would be effectuated through the adoption of new Ordinance No. 26-01.

2. The WPWMA is actively pursuing regulatory approval for development of landfill capacity on its western property consistent with the findings of the 2022 EIR, ensuring long-term future disposal capacity for its Participating Agencies. To further protect the Participating Agencies, the proposed policy only allows for the disposal of wastes at the WRSL originating from the processing of materials generated by non-Placer County municipalities to the degree that at least fifteen (15) years of continuous permitted disposal capacity remains available to the Participating Agencies at all times as required by CalRecycle under its Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan document requirements.
3. Staff are actively working with Placer County to formally acknowledge and seek approval of a mutually agreeable permit to ensure that the proposed policy conforms to and complies with Placer County Code Section 8.16.210 "*Transporting garbage*,

¹ In accordance with proposed Policy 26-01

² For the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026

³ Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of the Western Regional Landfill, EMCON Associates, March 1988

rubbish and weeds into county.” Waste will not be accepted from outside Placer County until this acknowledgement/approval has been obtained.

4. The WPWMA’s 2003 Capacity Enhancement Project Final EIR included acceptance at the MRF of source-separated green waste, wood waste, source-separated and/or commingled recyclables, and inert materials generated outside of Placer County. The impacts associated with this operational change were evaluated in the 2003 Final EIR and considered by the WPWMA Board in certifying the document.
5. In 2020, the State of California prepared an EIR evaluating the impacts of SB 1383 compliance, which is the impetus for establishing the proposed Policy. The State’s EIR evaluated and described, on a statewide, program-level basis, the potential environmental impacts associated with regulation implementation, including the expected construction and operation of organic waste recovery facilities such as the WPWMA’s. The proposed policy represents a later proposed activity consistent with SB 1383 and, based on the analysis included in Chapter 3 of the Addendum, will not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts and no new mitigation measures would be required. Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, no additional CEQA documentation is necessary.
6. WPWMA’s 2022 Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan EIR considered all project elements, the majority of which were designed to achieve compliance with SB 1383.
7. Staff prepared the attached Addendum to the Final EIR to evaluate the use of WPWMA’s excess processing capacity to serve non-County entities thereby assisting them in achieving SB 1383 compliance. The analysis determined that no new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects will occur with implementation of the proposed Project. In addition, the proposed Project represents one of the later activities contemplated in CalRecycle’s Program EIR for SB 1383 and as such, is within its scope.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

While adoption of the proposed Policy 26-01 could result in a near-term increase in vehicle traffic accessing the WPWMA’s campus, the EIR certified by your Board on December 8, 2022 addressed potential increased traffic volumes through 2050. As discussed in detail in the Addendum to the EIR, the proposed policy only allows for the marketing of excess facility processing capacity, and any increases in traffic volume would not exceed the quantities identified in the EIR. Therefore, no additional environmental review is necessary.

FISCAL IMPACT:

While quantifying the magnitude of the potential economic benefit to the WPWMA by adopting Policy 26-01 is speculative, based on current material acceptance rates, staff estimate the WPWMA could realize additional net revenues up to approximately \$10.6 million annually. Staff will provide updated revenue and cost projections at the time any future agreements are presented to your Board for consideration.

STRATEGIC PLAN/GOALS:

GOAL 5 – Maintain fiscally responsible systems.

GOAL 6 – Establish internal policy and inform regional policy.

ATTACHMENTS: POLICY 26-01
ADDENDUM TO THE RENEWABLE PLACER FEIR
RESOLUTION NO. 26-03
ORDINANCE NO. 89-01
ORDINANCE NO. 26-01

WESTERN PLACER WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

OUT OF COUNTY MATERIAL PROCESSING

Policy No:	26-01
Date:	October 8, 2026
Revision No.	0
Supersedes:	
First Adopted:	October 8, 2026

PURPOSE:

To provide a clear, formal policy adopted by the WPWMA Board of Directors that authorizes the execution of agreements with Non-Placer County Entities for the receipt and Processing of solid wastes at the WPWMA's Campus.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This policy shall become effective immediately and shall remain in full force and effect until rescinded or amended by the WPWMA Board of Directors.

POLICY:

The WPWMA Board of Directors hereby authorizes the WPWMA General Manager to solicit and negotiate flow acceptance and/or flow commitment agreements with Non-Placer County Entities in accordance with the following provisions:

1. WPWMA shall only accept MSW, C&D, Commingled Recyclables, Source Separated Organics, and/or Source Separated Recyclables for Processing at the MRF for recovery or production of marketable materials.
2. The WPWMA General Manager is authorized to market Excess Processing Capacity only.
3. Residual wastes generated from the Processing of any materials noted above shall only be accepted for disposal at the WRSL upon the WPWMA General Manager's determination that at least fifteen (15) years of permitted landfill disposal capacity remains available exclusively for use by the Participating Agencies. The estimated 15-year disposal capacity shall be computed based on the Participating Agencies' most recent 12-month cumulative disposal rates at the WRSL escalated at an annual, year-over-year growth rate of two percent (2%).
4. The applicable material tip fee rates charged to any Non-Placer County Entity shall not be less than those charged to the Participating Agencies and/or their Designated Haulers and may include an additional negotiated per-ton surcharge for use of the WPWMA's facilities.
5. Flow acceptance and/or flow commitment agreements with any Non-Placer County Entity shall be for a term of no more than five (5) years and include an acknowledgement that in no case will the uninterrupted acceptance and Processing

of materials subject to active flow commitment agreements between the WPWMA and any of the Participating Agencies be adversely impacted to accommodate the acceptance and Processing of materials delivered by Non-Placer County Entities.

6. Flow acceptance and/or flow commitment agreements with any Non-Placer County Entity shall include a provision that all vehicles delivering materials to, or departing from, the WPWMA's facility shall not do so via any route utilizing Athens Avenue between Industrial Avenue and Foothills Boulevard North.
7. The General Manager shall routinely apprise the Board of Directors of the status of all negotiations and marketing of Excess Processing Capacity.
8. Flow acceptance / flow commitment agreements shall be subject to approval and execution by the WPWMA Board.

DEFINITIONS:

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the capitalized terms set forth below have the following meanings when used in this policy.

1. C&D: "C&D" means and includes solid wastes, such as building materials; packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Construction refers to SIC Codes 152 through 1794, 1796, and 1799. Demolition refers to SIC Code 1795. (Reference: Title 14 CCR Section 17381(e).)
2. Commingled Recyclables: "Commingled Recyclables" means any recyclable materials, including but not limited to, paper, newspaper, cardboard and paper board, glass containers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and plastic containers, collected together in the same container and delivered to the WPWMA Campus as a combined load.
3. Designated Hauler: "Designated Hauler" means the company or companies which from time to time are granted the exclusive right or franchise to collect MSW, C&D, Commingled Recyclables, Source Separated Organics, and/or Source Separated Recyclables within the geographical boundaries of one or more of the Participating Agencies.
4. Excess Processing Capacity: "Excess Processing Capacity" means the difference between 90% of the rated daily capacity, in tons, for the applicable material stream (e.g., MSW, C&D, etc.) less the weekday average of the cumulative tonnage of the same material stream delivered by the Participating Agencies and/or their Designated Haulers over the preceding 12-month period.
5. MRF: "MRF" means any and all of the facilities on the WPWMA's Campus where solid waste is received and Processed.
6. MSW: "MSW" means all substances or materials, exclusive of C&D, Commingled Recyclables, Source Separated Organics and/or Source Separated Recyclables that are delivered to the WPWMA Campus including, without limitation, all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semi- solid waste which are generated by residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal, agricultural and

other activities and which are not otherwise restricted in a Class 3 landfill by State or Federal regulations including: Rubbish; Maintenance Waste; Green Waste and Wood Waste; used tires; bulky wastes; industrial wastes; grit and sweepings from a Water Pollution Control Plan. MSW does not include: (i) Hazardous Waste; (ii) Biomedical Waste; and (iii) Ash.

7. Non-Placer County Entities: "Non-Placer County Entities" means municipalities outside of the geographical boundaries of Placer County and/or commercial entities that generate solid waste outside of the WPWMA's Primary Service Area.
8. Participating Agencies: "Participating Agencies" means the cities of Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln, Rocklin, Roseville, the Town of Loomis and the County of Placer.
9. Primary Service Area: "Primary Service Area" means the geographical area of Placer County, but excluding any areas occupied by recognized Indian tribal reservations and lands, including Indian casinos unless such tribes elected to bring materials to the WPWMA Campus.
10. Processing: "Processing" or to "Process" means the reduction, separation, recovery, conversion or Recycling of solid waste.
11. Source Separated Organics: "Source Separated Organics" means source separate residential and/or commercial food waste, green waste, commingled food and green waste, and/or wood waste that do not contain more than five percent (5%) by volume of contaminants.
12. Source Separated Recyclables: "Source Separated Recyclables" means recyclable materials which have been segregated by the generator prior to their delivery to the WPWMA Campus.
13. WPWMA Campus: "WPWMA Campus" means the WPWMA's MRF and related structures and areas and the WRSL and related structures and areas.
14. WRSL: "WRSL" means the WPWMA's Western Regional Sanitary Landfill and any subsequent expansions or modifications.

--- END OF POLICY ---



**Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Waste Acceptance Policy Amendment Project**

**Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report
for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan**

State Clearinghouse Number: 2019039087

Final

October 2025

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

Waste Acceptance Policy Amendment Project

Project No:
Document Title: Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report
for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan
Document No.:
Revision: FinalFinal
Date: October October 2025
Client Name: Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Project Manager: Jordan Norris/Jacobs
Author: Jordan Norris/Jacobs

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.

2485 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833
United States
T +1.916.920.0212
F +1.916.614.3410
www.jacobs.com

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Final EIR	Final Environmental Impact Report for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
Project	Proposed Western Placer Waste Management Authority waste acceptance policy amendment
WPWMA	Western Placer Waste Management Authority
WRSL	Western Regional Sanitary Landfill

1. Introduction

This document is an addendum to the *Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report* (Final EIR) (WPWMA October 20, 2022). This addendum was prepared for the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), a joint powers authority comprising the County of Placer and the cities of Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin (Member Agencies). The WPWMA provides recycling and waste disposal services to these communities as well as the City of Auburn, City of Colfax, and Town of Loomis; these entities and the Member Agencies are collectively referred to as the Participating Agencies. The WPWMA owns the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL), a municipal solid waste landfill, and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The MRF operations include the waste recovery operations that occur within the MRF building, a public waste dropoff area, a construction and demolition material processing operation, permanent household hazardous waste collection facility, recycling buyback center, and organics management operations.

This addendum addresses a proposed amendment to WPWMA's waste acceptance policy that would allow the acceptance of waste originating outside of Placer County. The proposed policy amendment is described in Section 2 of this addendum to the Final EIR and is referenced herein as the proposed Project amendment.

1.1 CEQA Basis for this Addendum

This addendum was prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and State CEQA Guidelines §15164. State CEQA Guidelines §15164(a) states that the lead agency or responsible agency may prepare an addendum to a previously certified environmental impact report (EIR) "...if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred." A subsequent (or supplemental) EIR is required only if the changes would result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts, compared with the impacts identified in the EIR. An addendum is the appropriate document if the changes would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts. An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the certified Final EIR, as indicated in State CEQA Guidelines §15164(c).

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Consequently, revisions to the impact analyses included in the Final EIR are not required and none of the other conditions listed in State CEQA Guidelines §15162 are present or have occurred. Therefore, the appropriate level of analysis for the proposed Project amendment is an addendum to the Final EIR, as required by §15164(a). This conclusion is based on the analysis provided in this document, all of the information and analysis contained in the Final EIR, and all of the information and analysis contained in the Capacity Enhancement Project 2002-2003 Final EIR (discussed below).

1.2 Senate Bill 1383 Regulations Environmental Impact Report

Senate Bill 605 (Lara, Chapter 523, Statutes of 2014) directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop a comprehensive Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Strategy, in coordination with other state agencies and local air quality management and air pollution control districts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) directed CARB to approve and begin implementing the Strategy by January 1, 2018, and set statewide 2030 emission reduction targets for methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and anthropogenic black carbon. The Strategy,

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approved in March 2017, includes directives for addressing landfill methane emissions via reductions in organic material disposal.

As required by SB 1383, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), in consultation with CARB, developed regulations requiring reduced disposal of organic waste by 50 percent of 2014 levels by 2020 and 75 percent by 2025. In addition, at least 20 percent of the edible food in the organic waste stream must be recovered to feed people; materials that cannot be effectively recovered for human consumption are to be directed to organic waste recovery facilities to make useful products including compost, fertilizer, fuel, or energy.

In 2019, CalRecycle prepared a Program EIR in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 that assessed the potential environmental effects associated with the implementation of the SLCP Organic Waste Methane Emission Reduction Requirements. A program EIR may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and that are related to, among other things, the issuance of general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program or to individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority, and having generally similar environmental effects that can be mitigated in similar ways (Ascent Environmental, Inc. 2019).

Preparing a program EIR allows for a more comprehensive consideration of effects than would be practical in separate EIRs on individual actions and allows for consideration of cumulative impacts that might be missed on a case-by-case basis. As noted in Section 15168(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines, later proposed activities that are consistent with the proposed regulation such as the proposed Project amendment, would be examined considering the information in the Program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared. If the decision-making agency finds, pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, that a project related to the proposed regulation is within the scope of the EIR, no new or substantially more severe significant impacts would occur, and no new mitigation measures would be required, no additional CEQA documentation would be needed (Ascent Environmental, Inc. 2019).

CalRecycle's Program EIR evaluated and described, on a statewide, program-level basis, the potential environmental impacts associated with regulation implementation, including the expected construction and operation of organic waste recovery facilities such as the MRF operations at the proposed Project amendment site. Although the Waste Action Plan Final EIR did not tier off of CalRecycle's Program EIR, the proposed Project amendment represents a later proposed activity, as described in CalRecycle's Program EIR, that is consistent with the SB 1383 SLCP Regulations. In addition, based on the analysis included in Chapter 3 of this Addendum, the proposed Project amendment will not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts and no new mitigation measures would be required. Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, no additional CEQA documentation is necessary.

1.3 Intended Uses of this Addendum

An addendum to an EIR is an informational document used in the planning and decision-making process. The purpose of the addendum is not to recommend either approval or denial of a project; its purpose is to disclose objective information so that informed decisions can be made. The intent of this addendum to the Final EIR is to provide the WPWMA with additional information regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project amendment that may not have been available when the Final EIR was certified.

2. Project Description

This section identifies the proposed Project amendment location, describes the Waste Action Plan evaluated in the Final EIR, discusses WPWMA's current waste acceptance policy, and defines the proposed Project amendment.

2.1 Project Location

The WPWMA's site is located on the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley in Placer County between the cities of Roseville and Lincoln, generally at the intersection of Athens Avenue and Fiddymont Road, in parts of Sections 5, 6, and 31 of Township 11 North, Range 6 East, Roseville, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. The site's latitude and longitude, as determined at the Athens Avenue and Fiddymont Road intersection, are 38°50'19.97"N and 121°20'57.76"W, respectively. The site's immediate surroundings include rural agricultural lands with the exception of industrial uses generally located to the east of the WPWMA's site.

The site includes three contiguous properties totaling 928 acres. These properties are described as follows:

- Approximately 155-acre eastern property, which is currently leased by the WPWMA to a private entity for cattle grazing.
- Approximately 314-acre center property, which includes the existing MRF building, organics management operation, construction and demolition (C&D) materials processing area, public waste drop-off area, household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities, WRSL, stormwater ponds, scale house facilities, landfill gas-to-energy plant, site entrance infrastructure, and a Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) transmission line easement.
- Approximately 459-acre western property, part of which is currently leased to the Lincoln Sewer Maintenance District 1 Wastewater Authority for discharge of reclaimed water and a part of which is leased for model airplane operations. The same PG&E transmission line easement that extends along the southwestern corner of the center property extends through the south-central part of this property.

2.2 Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final EIR

2.2.1 Overview

The Final EIR prepared in 2022 by WPWMA for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan evaluated operational changes at both the WRSL and the MRF to enhance the site's waste receipt, processing and recovery, and disposal capacities. The Waste Action Plan includes solid waste elements, complementary and programmatic elements, and supporting elements that are incorporated into two plan concepts that were evaluated at an equal level of detail. The two plan concepts contain similar elements, but the locations and characteristics of the elements varied between the two.

The solid waste project elements included both waste recovery and waste disposal components. The waste recovery components included expanded materials recovery building operations, expanded and redesigned organics management operations, expanded and redesigned construction and demolition materials processing operations, and expanded and redesigned public waste drop-off area operations. The

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waste disposal elements included expanded landfill disposal capacity and the excavation and relocation of existing solid waste.

The complementary and programmatic elements are those that are not specifically required to provide continued solid waste management services to the Participating Agencies but are important in achieving other project objectives (e.g., create opportunities for innovation and economic growth, enhance opportunities to increase recycling and landfill waste diversion, and enhance ability to comply with regulations). These project elements include reserving space at the site for compatible technologies, a pilot study area, a university research area, and a landfill gas-to-compressed natural gas area.

The supporting elements are required to support the solid waste management and complementary and programmatic elements. These include recovered materials storage areas, stormwater ponds, road crossings, maintenance areas, administrative buildings, facility parking, entrance facilities, wastewater and water supply infrastructure, landfill gas-to-energy plant, and site perimeter infrastructure.

2.2.2 Current Waste Acceptance Policy

Waste and recyclable materials are currently received at the WPWMA site from two of the four waste collection franchise areas (Districts 1 and 4) in unincorporated Placer County, the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, Lincoln, Colfax, Auburn, and the Town of Loomis. The WPWMA's service area, which encompasses the majority of the geographical area and population of Placer County, is depicted on Figure 1-1 in the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final EIR.

In 2003, the WPWMA Board approved the Capacity Enhancement Project 2002-2003, which included acceptance at the MRF of source-separated green waste, wood waste, source-separated and/or commingled recyclables, and inert materials generated outside of the WPWMA's service area. The impacts associated with this operational change were evaluated in the Capacity Enhancement Project 2002-2003 Final EIR and were considered by the WPWMA Board in their project approval.

2.2.3 Relationship of Proposed Project Amendment to Sunset Area Plan EIR

The WPWMA facility is located within a community plan identified as the Sunset Area Plan (SAP) (Placer County 2020a). The SAP was developed by Placer County's Community Development Resource Agency in 2019 and is intended to be used to guide development of the southwestern Placer County area located directly west of State Route (SR) 65 between the Lincoln Crossing and Blue Oaks subdivisions.

The SAP area encompasses 8,497 acres in unincorporated west Placer County among the cities of Rocklin to the east, Roseville to the south, Lincoln to the north, and unincorporated Placer County to the west. The SAP includes and recognizes different land uses that reflect the current market demand in the region, which is a mix of industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential uses. A portion of the SAP area is proposed as a specific plan entitled the Placer Ranch Specific Plan (PRSP) area. The 2,213-acre PRSP area is located in the southwestern portion of the SAP area.

The SAP is a policy document intended to guide growth in the SAP area over a 20-year planning horizon; buildout of the SAP area is expected to occur over 80 years or more. An EIR to evaluate the physical environmental effects of the proposed SAP and PRSP was prepared pursuant to CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000, et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 1500, et seq.).

The SAP EIR evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with implementing the SAP and PRSP (Placer County 2020b). In accordance with Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines, a program EIR

may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and, among other things, are related geographically or in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, or plans to govern the conduct of a continuing program. Because of the broad geography, long timeframe anticipated for buildout, and policy-oriented nature of the SAP, the impact analysis of the SAP was prepared at a programmatic level—that is, a more general analysis with a level of detail and degree of specificity commensurate with that of the plan itself, focusing on the effects that can be expected to follow from adoption of the plan.

The SAP is divided into seven thematic districts that reflect discrete development opportunities that make up the vision for the SAP area. One of the seven thematic districts is the Eco-Industrial/Manufacturing/WPWMA District. This district includes the entirety of the existing WPWMA facility on the center property and all of the WPWMA's western and eastern properties. The SAP Implementing Zone Regulations include a Zoning Map that identifies the zoning for the proposed project site as Eco-Industrial (ECO). The intent of the ECO Zone is to provide areas for industrial uses that emphasize ecology, waste reuse and sustainable salvaging, and remanufacturing. Remanufacturing uses are defined as operations that produce consumer products with recycled content that can include, for example, facilities that manufacture cardboard boxes made from recycled paper or facilities that produce picnic tables made of recycled plastic pellets. This zone directly serves and is compatible with the ongoing operations of the WPWMA's facilities. The SAP EIR estimated that a total of 7,916,600 square feet of industrial development would occur on the proposed project site at full buildout.

As a primary component of one of the seven thematic districts in the SAP, the SAP EIR programmatically evaluated the environmental impacts that would be anticipated with the expansion of solid waste elements and development of industrial uses on the WPWMA's properties consistent with the site's land use and zoning designations. The Waste Action Plan includes development of the WPWMA's properties consistent with the land use and zoning designations identified in the SAP. Therefore, the impact analysis included in the SAP EIR is directly applicable to the Waste Action Plan and the proposed Project amendment.

Agencies are encouraged by CEQA Guidelines Section 15152 to tier the environmental analysis that they prepare for separate but related projects including general plans, zoning changes, and development projects. Tiering includes using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR, such as the SAP EIR, when preparing a later EIR on a narrower project (such as the Waste Action Plan). The use of this tiering approach in EIRs can eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and focus the later EIR on the actual issues for decision.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15152(d) states that where an EIR has been prepared and certified for a plan consistent with the requirements of Section 15152, the lead agency for the later project pursuant to or consistent with the plan should limit the EIR to effects that:

- Were not examined as significant effects on the environment in the prior EIR.
- Are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or other means.

The Waste Action Plan EIR used the tiering concept and incorporated by reference the information included in the SAP EIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15150. An EIR may incorporate by reference all or portions of another document that is a matter of public record or is generally available to the public (CEQA Guidelines Section 15150). As appropriate, portions of the SAP EIR relevant to the Waste

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Action Plan's environmental analysis were summarized and addressed in the environmental and regulatory setting sections of the Waste Action Plan EIR.

As a component of the Waste Action Plan EIR, this Addendum also incorporates by reference the information included in the SAP EIR, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15150.

2.3 Proposed Project Amendment

WPWMA proposes to amend its waste acceptance policy to authorize receipt and processing of solid wastes generated and delivered to the WPWMA's site from Non-Placer County Entities (proposed Project amendment). Non-Placer County Entities are defined as municipalities and/or commercial entities that generate solid waste outside of the WPWMA's primary service area including outside the geographical boundaries of Placer County.

As discussed above, in 2003 the WPWMA Board approved the acceptance at the MRF of source-separated green waste, wood waste, source-separated and/or commingled recyclables, and inert materials generated outside of WPWMA's service area. This approval did not include the acceptance at the MRF of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris generated outside of WPWMA's service area. With the proposed Project amendment, WPWMA is proposing to accept materials to include municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris generated and delivered by Non-Placer County Entities for processing at the MRF.

The proposed Project amendment is intended to facilitate waste material processing for Non-Placer County Entities thereby enabling such entities to utilize the WPWMA's unique material processing methodology to achieve and/or maintain compliance with AB 939, SB 1383, and the California Green Building Code among others. Waste material processing includes the reduction, separation, recovery, conversion or recycling of solid waste. Any residual wastes generated from the processing of Non-Placer County Entity wastes may be disposed of at the WRSL or backhauled by the delivering entity for disposal at another landfill. The proposed Project amendment does not include the acceptance of municipal solid waste or construction and demolition debris generated by Non-Placer County Entities for direct disposal at the WRSL.

Prior to Waste Action Plan approval, waste recovery operations at the site were limited to 1,750 tons per day (tpd) and waste disposal operations were limited to 1,900 tpd. With full Waste Action Plan implementation, the Final EIR assumed the sitewide solid waste management activities would increase to 4,000 tpd (over a 7-day rolling average). In 2018, 240,068 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) were processed in the MRF building. The Final EIR assumed this tonnage would increase to 416,600 tons per year with full Waste Action Plan implementation. In addition, in 2018, a total of 483,968 tons of material were received at the site and the Final EIR assumed this total would increase to 912,200 tons per year with full Waste Action Plan implementation (Table 3-1 on page 3-4 and Table 3-4 on page 3-11 of the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Draft EIR [Draft EIR][WPWMA 2021]).

The addition of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris to the materials currently accepted from Non-Placer County Entities would increase the daily tonnage of waste processed at the facility when compared to WPWMA's current practices. However, the proposed Project amendment does not include any changes to the MRF facilities or the site's waste acceptance permit limit of 4,000 tpd that was evaluated in the Final EIR. Because the daily permit limit would remain in place with implementation of the proposed Project amendment, the acceptance of such materials from Non-Placer County Entities would not result in more waste accepted than was assumed in the Final EIR. The acceptance of these materials would simply reduce the period of time it would otherwise take for the WPWMA to reach the

total tonnage buildout estimates evaluated in the Final EIR. As identified in Table 3-23 on page 3-64 of the Draft EIR (WPWMA 2021), the landfill was estimated to reach full buildout in the year 2110. Operations at the WPWMA's facilities were estimated to reach their peak levels by 2050 to reflect anticipated regional growth, evolving waste regulations, and infrastructure capacity needs over a 30-year planning horizon (Draft EIR Appendix D [WPWMA 2021]).

Chapter 3 of this Addendum evaluates whether the proposed Project amendment would result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR.

3. Evaluation Results

The Final EIR identified the environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan and described mitigation measures for any significant environmental impacts. This section evaluates whether the proposed Project amendment will result in any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects for each of the resource sections evaluated in the Final EIR.

Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that EIRs contain a statement indicating the reasons that possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in the EIR. Based on the analysis included in the Final EIR, impacts on agricultural resources and recreation associated with Waste Action Plan implementation were found to be not significant. Although the site includes areas of grazing land on the eastern property, it does not include any designated prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. Also, the land use and zoning designations for these lands support solid waste and industrial uses. No lands on the site are designated for agricultural uses, and the Final EIR concluded that the Waste Action Plan would not conflict with existing zoning for agriculture use or with a Williamson Act contract. Also, the Final EIR concluded that the Waste Action Plan would not include uses that would disturb or disrupt recreational uses and would not be expected to substantially increase the demand on recreational resources (Draft EIR page 20-3 [WPWMA 2021]). Although implementation of the Waste Action Plan would increase employment within the region, this increase in employment would not be expected to result in the substantial physical deterioration of recreational facilities. Therefore, detailed analysis of these topics was not included in the Final EIR and they are not discussed in this Addendum to the Final EIR.

3.1 Analysis Assumptions

The Final EIR assumed that material tonnages arriving at the site would increase over time as populations within the WPWMA service area grew. To assess the full scale of impacts that could occur with Waste Action Plan implementation, the Final EIR evaluated the environmental effects associated with full buildout of the Waste Action Plan, which was projected to occur by 2050.

With implementation of the proposed Project amendment, delivery of municipal solid waste and/or construction and demolition debris generated by Non-Placer County Entities for processing at the MRF would be expected to accelerate the timing for the WPWMA to reach peak traffic and tonnage levels when compared to the Final EIR's assumptions. Based on current municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnages delivered to and processed at the MRF, the WPWMA believes there is initial available processing capacity to accept up to 500 tons of municipal solid waste per day in compactor trucks with average loads of 10 tons and up to 300 tons per day of construction and demolition debris that would be delivered by trucks hauling 40-cubic-yard debris boxes averaging 10 tons per load from Non-Placer County Entities. If these waste delivery levels are achieved, they would result in approximately 80 additional trucks per day delivering material to the site.

These materials will be processed at the MRF as described and evaluated in the Final EIR. Their acceptance will not require any new or additional equipment or facilities that were not identified in the Final EIR's project description. Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will not result in any physical infrastructure, equipment or facility changes on the Project site. At least 60 percent of municipal solid waste and at least 65 percent of construction and demolition materials processed at the MRF are expected to be recovered and therefore diverted from landfill disposal.

In addition, the proposed Project amendment does not include any changes to the facility's permitted tonnage limit of 4,000 tons per day (calculated as a sitewide 7-day rolling average) as evaluated in the Final EIR. The maximum amount of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris received from Non-Placer County Entities would represent approximately 20 percent of the site's daily tonnage permit capacity. The proposed Project amendment assumes that if material tonnages begin to approach the site's permit limits, waste materials originating from within Placer County will be prioritized and Non-Placer County Entity tonnage acceptance will be reduced accordingly. In effect, the acceptance of Non-Placer County Entity materials will decrease as growth of in-County sources approach permit limits and/or available MRF capacities. As a result, the proposed Project amendment is expected to accelerate material deliveries to the site in the short term by utilizing available processing capacity, without altering the infrastructure buildout assumptions or expanding long-term capacity beyond what was assumed in the Final EIR.

The evaluations provided below consider whether the near-term acceleration in the delivery of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris by Non-Placer County Entities for processing at the MRF would result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR. Because the proposed Project amendment would not alter the buildout site conditions or permit limits identified in the Final EIR, no changes in the full buildout impact conclusions would occur. For a discussion of the impacts associated with full Waste Action Plan buildout, see Table 2-4 – Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures included in Chapter 2 – Executive Summary of the Final EIR. For a discussion of the impacts associated with full SAP buildout, see Table ES-1 – Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures included in Chapter 2 – Executive Summary of the SAP EIR (Placer County 2020b).

3.2 Aesthetics

The Final EIR concluded that significant aesthetic impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. These included reducing the visual quality of the site and its surroundings by expanding waste recovery and disposal activities onto vacant portions of the project site and by expanding the landfill's footprint and elevation. The Final EIR also concluded that increased offsite litter generated during the extended life of the WRS� would degrade visual resources. These aesthetic impacts were identified as significant and unavoidable.

Upon Waste Action Plan approval, the WPWMA Board adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that includes implementing an offsite litter control program and a vehicle tarping program, both of which would minimize the Waste Action Plan's aesthetic impacts but would not reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate the delivery of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris by Non-Placer County Entities for processing at the MRF. These additional out-of-County materials will be processed using the equipment and facilities identified in the Final EIR's Waste Action Plan description. No new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials. In addition, the proposed Project amendment does not include any changes in the WRS�'s permitted peak elevations or footprint. Because the proposed Project amendment does not include any equipment or facility changes, it will not alter the onsite visual impacts associated with Waste Action Plan implementation identified in the Final EIR.

The acceptance of specific out-of-County materials associated with the proposed Project amendment could result in additional residual materials being delivered to the WRS� for disposal following MRF processing. Should the WPWMA choose to accept these additional materials at the WRS� this would

accelerate landfill capacity consumption when compared to the projections included in the Final EIR. However, an acceleration in landfill capacity consumption would not represent a noticeable visual impact because the elevation of the WRSI was estimated in the Final EIR to increase over a relatively long period of time. An acceleration in this elevation change over multiple years associated with the proposed Project amendment would not be perceivable to the public. In addition, the site's Solid Waste Facility Permit limits the WRSI's peak elevation to the level evaluated in the Final EIR and the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the WRSI's permitted peak elevation.

A near-term increase in truck trips arriving at the site would be anticipated with adoption of the proposed Project amendment, which could contribute to the offsite litter generated from waste hauling vehicles. However, because the additional vehicles are assumed to be limited to commercial trucks which are either fully enclosed or required to be tarped, additional offsite litter generation will be negligible. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will have negligible effects on aesthetic resources and will not alter the aesthetic impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.3 Air Quality

The Final EIR identified a significant air quality impact of potentially conflicting with applicable air quality plans. The Final EIR also identified three significant and unavoidable air quality impacts including generated net increases of criteria pollutants (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) during construction within a non-attainment area, generated net increases of criteria pollutants (NO_x as an ozone precursor, PM_{10} , and $PM_{2.5}$) during operations within a non-attainment area, and potentially creating objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

The MMRP includes the implementation of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District's recommended construction mitigation measures, funding operational emission reductions through offsite mitigation fee programs, and implementing odor reduction measures in addition to best management practices and project design measures to minimize odors. The potential conflict with applicable air quality plans will be reduced with implementation of the identified mitigation measures. However, the Final EIR concluded that the Waste Action Plan's significant and unavoidable air quality impacts would not be reduced to less-than-significant levels following mitigation implementation.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the material tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the site would be expected to reach peak GHG emission levels sooner than anticipated in the Final EIR. However, because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits, its adoption will not result in an increase in the peak annual GHG emissions estimated to be generated at full buildout. Also, the additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR. No new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials. Because the proposed Project amendment does not include any new construction or capacity expansion, emissions generated from the proposed Project's construction activities or from the site's

equipment and facilities during operations will not exceed the peak daily emission estimates included in the Final EIR. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment is not expected to adversely affect the site's air quality or to contribute substantially to the impacts identified in the Final EIR. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.4 Biological Resources

The Final EIR concluded that significant biological resource impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. These included impacts on special-status plant species, vernal pool branchiopods, western spadefoot, Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle, special-status bird species, and wetlands or other sensitive natural communities. The Final EIR also concluded that the Waste Action Plan could conflict with the Placer County Tree Ordinance, which would be considered a significant impact.

The adopted MMRP identifies measures to be implemented to offset impacts to biological resources including implementing the Waste Action Plan as a Covered Activity under the Placer County Conservation Plan (PCCP) to compensate for any loss of special-status species, implementing the PCCP Conservation Strategy, compensating for habitat losses, and implementing feasible avoidance and minimization measures. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant biological resource impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the material tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. The additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR. No new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials.

In evaluating potential biological resource impacts, the Final EIR assumed that the entirety of the three contiguous properties that constitute the project site would be disturbed with Waste Action Plan implementation. Because the proposed Project amendment implementation will not require the use of any new facilities or equipment other than what was previously evaluated, it will have no effect on the development footprint evaluated in the Final EIR. Because the area of land disturbance assumed in the Final EIR would be unchanged regardless of whether or not the proposed Project amendment is implemented, its adoption will have no effect on biological resources and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.5 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

The Final EIR concluded that significant cultural and tribal cultural resource impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. These included potential disturbance of yet undiscovered tribal cultural resources, archaeological resources, and/or human remains during Waste Action Plan construction activities.

The adopted MMRP identifies procedures to be implemented if tribal cultural resources or archaeological resources are discovered during Waste Action Plan construction including ceasing operations and notifying tribal representatives and/or contacting a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. If human remains are encountered during construction, the MMRP requires the implementation of measures consistent with California's Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, PRC Section 5097.98, and the California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5 (CEQA). The Final EIR concluded that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant cultural and tribal cultural resource impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Similar to the evaluation of biological resources, for cultural and tribal cultural resources the Final EIR assumed that the entirety of the three contiguous properties that constitute the project site would be disturbed with Waste Action Plan implementation. Because the proposed Project amendment implementation will not require the use of any new facilities or equipment other than what was previously evaluated, it will have no effect on the development footprint evaluated in the Final EIR. Because the area of land disturbance assumed in the Final EIR would be unchanged regardless of whether or not the proposed Project amendment is implemented, its adoption will have no effect on cultural or tribal cultural resources and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. Also, the required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.6 Geology, Soils and Paleontological Resources

The Final EIR concluded that significant geology, soils and paleontological impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. These included building foundations potentially being damaged due to the presence of expansive soils on the site, which can create risks to life and property, as well as the potential disturbance of paleontological resources during soil excavation activities.

The adopted MMRP identifies measures to be implemented to offset impacts to geology, soils and paleontological resources including conducting geotechnical investigations prior to constructing any buildings or other structures designed for human occupancy and halting ground-disturbing activities and retain a qualified paleontologist if evidence of any paleontological features or deposits are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant geology, soils and paleontological resource impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Similar to the evaluation of biological resources, for geology, soils and paleontological resources the Final EIR assumed that the entirety of the three contiguous properties that constitute the project site would be

disturbed with Waste Action Plan implementation. Because the proposed Project amendment implementation will not require the use of any new facilities or equipment other than what was previously evaluated, it will have no effect on the development footprint evaluated in the Final EIR. Because the area of land disturbance assumed in the Final EIR would be unchanged regardless of whether or not the proposed Project amendment is implemented, its adoption will have no effect on geology, soils or paleontological resources and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. Also, the required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

The Final EIR concluded that the Waste Action Plan would generate annual operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that would exceed Placer County Air Pollution Control District's (PCAPCD) recommended GHG significance thresholds, including the bright-line threshold of 10,000 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. The GHG emissions generated from Waste Action Plan operations were identified as a significant and unavoidable impact.

The adopted MMRP identifies measures to offset the GHG emission impacts including implementing offsite mitigation programs that may include establishing and funding an offsite mitigation project and/or participating in PCAPCD's Offsite Mitigation Fee Program. These measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's GHG emissions but would not reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the WPWMA's site would be expected to reach peak GHG emission levels sooner than anticipated in the Final EIR. However, because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits, its adoption would not result in an increase in the peak annual GHG emissions estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout or over the life of the Waste Action Plan. Table 10-3 on page 10-19 of the Draft EIR (WPWMA 2021) identifies the maximum annual operational greenhouse gas emissions associated with full buildout of the solid waste elements of the Waste Action Plan. Additional details regarding the GHG modeling assumptions and outputs are included in Appendix D of the Final EIR. The additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR. No new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials.

The acceptance of specific materials associated with the proposed Project amendment may result in additional residual materials being delivered to the WRSI for disposal following processing. Residual materials may also be backhauled to the region of origin for disposal at another landfill facility. The acceptance of these additional materials would slightly accelerate landfill capacity consumption when compared to the projections included in the Final EIR. However, a slight acceleration in landfill capacity consumption would not represent a noticeable GHG impact because the proposed Project amendment does not include an increase in total landfill capacity. Therefore, the total GHG emissions estimated to be

generated from waste decomposition in the WRSL would not differ from the estimates included in the Final EIR. In addition, although not specifically evaluated in the Final EIR, it is reasonable to assume that any emissions generated at the site by the diverted residual waste materials would be avoided at other facilities that currently accept these materials, resulting in a negligible net change. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment would have negligible effects on GHG emissions and will not alter the GHG emission impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.8 Hazards, Hazardous Materials and Wildfire

The Final EIR concluded that significant hazards, hazardous materials and wildfire impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. These included the potential for construction activities to expose the public or the environment to hazardous materials, the potential for landfill gas to accumulate in occupied structures, the potential for waste relocation activities to release hazardous materials, the potential for a conflict with an adopted emergency response plan, and the potential to attract vectors.

The adopted MMRP identifies measures to be implemented to offset impacts to hazards, hazardous materials and wildfire including preparing an Environmental Site Assessment, preparing a construction hazardous materials management plan, implementing measures specified in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27 Section 21190(g) for any structure sited within 1,000 feet of the WRSL, developing and implementing a contingency plan in case hazardous wastes are encountered during waste relocation, preparing a Construction Traffic Management Plan to minimize traffic impacts on all roadways at and near the work site affected by construction activities, and preventing the occurrence of standing water or other areas suitable for breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors during construction activities. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant hazards, hazardous materials and wildfire impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the potential for hazards, hazardous materials and wildfire impacts would also be slightly accelerated. With increased activity, there is an increased chance for impacts associated with hazards, hazardous materials and wildfires to occur. However, because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits, its adoption would not result in an increase in the impacts estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout. The additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR and no new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment would have negligible hazards, hazardous materials and wildfire effects and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of

significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

The Final EIR concluded that a significant hydrology and water quality impact would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation associated with the exposure of excavated waste to water and wind erosion during waste excavation and relocation activities, which could degrade surface water quality. In addition, the percolation of water through the exposed waste could degrade groundwater quality.

The adopted MMRP requires the amendment of the existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the waste excavation and relocation component of the Waste Action Plan to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant hydrology and water quality impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Similar to the evaluation of biological resources, for hydrology and water quality the Final EIR assumed that the entirety of the three contiguous properties that constitute the project site would be disturbed with Waste Action Plan implementation. Because the proposed Project amendment will not require the use of any new facilities or equipment other than what was previously evaluated, it will have no effect on the development footprint evaluated in the Final EIR. Because the area of land disturbance assumed in the Final EIR would be unchanged regardless of whether the proposed Project amendment is implemented, its adoption will have no effect on hydrology and water quality and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.10 Land Use and Planning

The Final EIR concluded that no adverse land use or planning impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. The proposed Project amendment will have no effect on land uses or planning within the local area as it does not include any alterations in the infrastructure or facilities described in the Final EIR. Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will not alter the Final EIR's land use impact conclusions.

The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposal represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.11 Noise

The Final EIR concluded that a significant noise impact would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation if potential manufacturing or industrial uses exceed the established noise threshold.

The adopted MMRP includes conducting an acoustical evaluation of any facility proposed as part of the complementary and programmatic elements prior to issuance of building permits. The acoustical evaluation shall document that either the proposed uses will not generate noise levels greater than 5 dB above the existing ambient noise level generated from industrial facilities at the site or will be redesigned such that this threshold is not exceeded at existing receiving property boundaries. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the Waste Action Plan's significant noise impact to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the potential for noise impacts from vehicle trips and site operations would also be slightly accelerated. However, the Final EIR concluded that operational noise impacts associated with full buildout of the waste processing and disposal facilities including offsite vehicle noise impacts would be less than significant. Because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits or in the equipment or facilities to be constructed at the site, its adoption would not result in an increase in the noise impacts estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout. The required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment would have negligible noise effects and will not alter the impact conclusions in the Final EIR. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.12 Public Services

The Final EIR concluded that no adverse public service impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the demand on public services would increase. However, because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits, its adoption would not result in an increase in the impacts estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout. The additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR and no new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will not alter the Final EIR's public service impact conclusions. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none

of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.13 Transportation

The Final EIR concluded that the Waste Action Plan would result in a net increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). This increase in VMT was projected to exceed the identified significance threshold and result in a significant and unavoidable impact.

The adopted MMRP identifies measures to offset the VMT impacts including preparing a Transportation Demand Management Plan with specific measures intended to reduce employee vehicle trips, such as carpool and ride-share incentive strategies. These measures would reduce the Waste Action Plan's VMT but would not reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. If the estimated waste delivery levels associated with the proposed Project amendment are realized, they would result in approximately 80 trucks per day delivering material to the site. The Final EIR estimated a peak of 1,400 truck trips per day would occur at full Waste Action Plan buildout (2050). This estimate includes truck trips for municipal solid waste, recyclables, organics (e.g., food and green waste), construction and demolition debris, and residuals and outbound processed materials.

The increase in vehicle trips associated with the proposed Project amendment arriving at the site could increase VMT. However, the actual VMT generated would depend upon where these materials are currently being delivered and if delivering the materials to the WPWMA's site would result in a net increase or decrease in overall VMT. Because existing municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris processing facilities are limited in the project region, the materials that could potentially be diverted to the WPWMA's site under the proposed Project amendment may currently be traveling further distances to their processing and disposal site. The sources of these waste materials are assumed to derive from locations in relatively close proximity to the WPWMA's site based on economic constraints associated with transportation costs. Therefore, any difference in VMT generation between current delivery routes and the proposed diversion to the WPWMA's site would be expected to be negligible. In addition, the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits; thus, its adoption would have negligible effects on the site's total VMT estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout. Finally, the required implementation of all applicable mitigation measures included in the MMRP will continue with adoption of the proposed Project amendment.

Regarding projected VMT increases within the SAP, the SAP EIR programmatically evaluated the increase in VMT that would be anticipated with the expansion of solid waste elements and development of industrial uses on the WPWMA's properties as well as the increase in VMT associated with full buildout of the SAP. The SAP EIR estimated that full buildout of the SAP would increase regional VMT by approximately 3.6 million daily.

The Final EIR estimated that waste management activities alone at the WPWMA site would increase daily VMT by 50,719 in 2050. This estimate was based on an average waste haul truck trip distance of 40 miles and includes municipal solid waste, recyclables, and organics transported from service areas across western Placer County. This increase in VMT represents 0.51 percent of the 9,935,503 VMT generated in the region in 2018.

The proposed Project amendment is estimated to result in approximately 80 trucks per day delivering material to the site from non-Placer County entities. If the average trip length for these trucks was also 40 miles, no increase in the facility's total VMT, as estimated in the Final EIR, would occur because no change is proposed in the facility's permit limits. In effect, the volume of material accepted at the site is limited by the facility's permits regardless of the origin of the materials. Conservatively assuming an increase in the trip length to 60 miles for these non-Placer County entities would result in an increase in daily VMT of 3,200 (i.e., 20 miles per one-way trip [40 miles total] multiplied by 80 trips). This increase would represent a 0.03-percent increase in 2018 regional VMT, which would be considered a negligible change.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will not alter the Final EIR's transportation/circulation impact conclusions. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

3.14 Utilities and Service Systems and Energy

The Final EIR concluded that no adverse utilities, service system or energy impacts would occur with Waste Action Plan implementation. The proposed Project amendment is anticipated to accelerate near-term growth in the municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris tonnage and associated vehicle trips arriving at the site. With this acceleration in material acceptance, the demands on utilities, service systems and energy would increase. However, because the proposed Project amendment does not include any change in the site's permitted tonnage limits, its adoption would not result in an increase in the impacts estimated in the Final EIR to be generated at full Waste Action Plan buildout. The additional materials received will be processed using the equipment and facilities associated with the Waste Action Plan described in the Final EIR and no new equipment or facilities, other than those previously evaluated in the Final EIR, will be necessary to process these materials.

Therefore, the proposed Project amendment will not alter the Final EIR's utilities, service system or energy impact conclusions. The proposed Project amendment will not result in any new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the Final EIR or the SAP EIR. Based on the above, the proposed Project amendment represents a minor technical change and none of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

4. Conclusion

The Final EIR and the SAP EIR evaluated the potential environmental impacts anticipated with implementation of the Renewable Placer Waste Action Plan. The proposed Project amendment was not included in the Final EIR. However, based on the analysis provided above, no new significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects will occur with implementation of the proposed Project amendment. In addition, the proposed Project amendment represents one of the later activities contemplated in CalRecycle's Program EIR for the SB 1383 SLCP Regulations (Ascent Environmental, Inc. 2019). As such, it is within the scope of the Program EIR.

None of the conditions described in §15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration are present, and therefore, no subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required pursuant to CEQA. This addendum to the Final EIR is the appropriate level of environmental review, as identified in §15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, for the proposed Project amendment at the WPWMA site.

5. References

Ascent Environmental, Inc. 2019. *SB 1383 Regulations Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emission Reduction Draft Environmental Impact Report*. Prepared for CalRecycle. July 30.

Placer County. 2020a. *Sunset Area Plan*. Adopted by the Placer County Board of Supervisors on August 25, 2020.

Placer County. 2020b. *Sunset Area Plan/Placer Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report*. State Clearinghouse No. 2016112012. Prepared by Ascent Environmental. Certified by the Placer County Board of Supervisors on August 25, 2020.

Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA). 2022. *Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report*. October 20.

WPWMA. 2021. *Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report*. October 29.

WPWMA. 2003. *Final Environmental Impact Report for the Capacity Enhancement Project 2002-2003*. April 21.

WPWMA. 2011. *Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Western Placer Waste Management Authority Compost Facility Expansion Project*. January 28.

Before the Board of Directors

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

In the matter of:

Resolution No. 26-03

APPROVAL OF POLICY NO. 26-01 REGARDING OUT OF COUNTY MATERIAL PROCESSING

The following resolution was duly passed by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority at a regular meeting held October 8, 2026, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, the WPWMA owns and operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), with operations that include waste recovery operations within the MRF building, a public waste dropoff area, a construction and demolition material processing operation, permanent household hazardous waste collection facility, recycling buyback center, and organics management operations; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 1988, the WPWMA (previously known as the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority) adopted Ordinance No. 89-01, which restricts the acceptance of any and all waste at the WRSL to only that waste originating within the area of Placer County and its incorporated cities, and declares that the WPWMA would not accept waste not originating within the County and incorporated cities; and

WHEREAS, as the new MRF was expressly designed to meet SB 1383 organics diversion mandates from a mixed waste stream, agencies surrounding Placer County have expressed interest in utilizing the WPWMA's facilities primarily to process commercial and multifamily waste sectors, for which material diversion mandates have historically been difficult and/or costly to meet using traditional source separated collection programs; and

WHEREAS, concurrent with consideration of this Resolution, the Board of Directors rescinded Ordinance No. 89-01, to provide for the flexibility to accept materials originating from outside of Placer County; and

WHEREAS, the WPWMA desires to adopt a clear, formal policy that authorizes the execution of agreements with Non-Placer County Entities for the receipt and processing of solid waste at the WRSL and the MRF, consistent with certain parameters set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2022, the WPWMA, as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), certified the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report and Errata (SCH 2019039087) (the "EIR") and approved the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan ("Waste Action Plan"), which among other things, analyzes the impacts of the acceptance of materials at the WRSL and the MRF; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, the WPWMA prepared the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan (the "Addendum") to determine whether the acceptance of materials from outside of the County consistent with the proposed policy (the "Project") would have environmental effects that were not examined in the EIR as part of the analysis of the Waste Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, the Addendum finds that the Project would not have effects that were not examined in the EIR, and that no additional environmental review is required; and

WHEREAS, the Addendum and the EIR are on file with the Clerk of the Board and are incorporated herein by reference;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority as follows:

1. The Board hereby finds that the facts set forth in the recitals to this Resolution are true and correct and establish the factual basis for the Board's adoption of this Resolution.
2. The Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Addendum, comments received, and other documents contained in the administrative record for the Project, including the EIR. Based on the Board's independent review and analysis it finds that the Addendum and administrative record contain a complete and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project, and that the Addendum has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.
3. The Board hereby finds that all environmental impacts of the Project are either less than significant or can be mitigated to a level of less than significant under the mitigation measures outlined in the EIR. The Board hereby approves and adopts the Addendum and directs the Clerk of the Board to prepare, execute and file a Notice of Determination with the County Clerk's office and the Office of Planning and Research within five (5) working dates of the adoption of this Resolution.
4. The Board hereby approves Policy No. 26-01 regarding Out of County Material Processing, in the form attached to this Resolution.

BEFORE THE WESTERN REGIONAL SANITARY LANDFILL AUTHORITY

IN THE MATTER OF: THE PROHIBITION
OF DISPOSAL OF RESIDENTIAL AND
COMMERCIAL WASTE THAT WAS NOT
GENERATED WITHIN THE COUNTY OF PLACER.

Resol. No: _____

Ord. No: 89-01

First Reading: 12/8/88

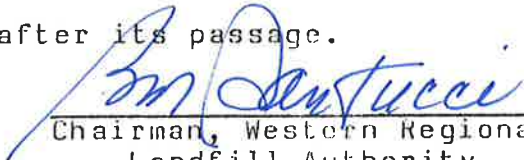
The following Ordinance was duly passed by the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority, at a special meeting held December 8, 1988 by the following vote on roll call:

Ayes: Ferreira, Huson, Mahan, Short, Santucci

Noes: None

Absent: None

Signed and approved by me after its passage.



Chairman, Western Regional Sanitary
Landfill Authority

Attest:
Clerk to the Authority



WHEREAS the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority initiated by Placer County Board of Supervisors, per Resolution 78-500, to operate the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill for use by Placer County and the Cities of Rocklin, Roseville and Lincoln, and

WHEREAS the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority agreement stipulates that the landfill will serve the benefits of the residents of the Cities and the County, and

WHEREAS the landfill is currently accepting waste that is not originating from within the County of Placer and its Incorporated Cities, and

WHEREAS Government Code Section 25823 allows the Authority to restrict the disposal of waste at Western Regional Sanitary Landfill to only that waste originating within the County of Placer and its Incorporated Cities.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority does hereby restrict the acceptance of any and all waste at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill to only that waste originating within the area of Placer County and its Incorporated Cities and the operator is directed not to accept waste not originating within the County and Incorporated Cities.

Before the Board of Directors

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

In the matter of:

Ordinance No. 26-01

RECISSION OF ORDINANCE NO. 89-01 REGARDING OUT OF COUNTY MATERIAL PROCESSING

The following ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority at a regular meeting held October 8, 2026, and was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority at a regular meeting held _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, the WPWMA owns and operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), with operations that include waste recovery operations within the MRF building, a public waste dropoff area, a construction and demolition material processing operation, permanent household hazardous waste collection facility, recycling buyback center, and organics management operations; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 1988, the WPWMA (previously known as the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill Authority) adopted Ordinance No. 89-01, which restricts the acceptance of any and all waste at the WRSL to only that waste originating within the area of Placer County and its incorporated cities, and declares that the WPWMA would not accept waste not originating within the County and incorporated cities; and

WHEREAS, as the new MRF was expressly designed to meet SB 1383 organics diversion mandates from a mixed waste stream, agencies surrounding Placer County have expressed interest in utilizing the WPWMA's facilities primarily to process commercial and multifamily waste sectors, for which material diversion mandates have historically been difficult and/or costly to meet using traditional source separated collection programs; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to rescind Ordinance No. 89-01, to provide for the flexibility to accept materials originating from outside of Placer County; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2022, the WPWMA, as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”), certified the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse Number 2019039087) (the “EIR”) and approved the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan (“Waste Action Plan”), which among other things, analyzes the impacts of the acceptance of materials at the WRSL and the MRF; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, the WPWMA prepared the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan (the “Addendum”) to determine whether the acceptance of materials from outside of the County consistent with the proposed policy (the “Project”), which will be facilitated in part by the rescission of Ordinance No. 89-01, would have environmental effects that were not examined in the EIR as part of the analysis of the Waste Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, the Addendum finds that the Project would not have effects that were not examined in the EIR, and that no additional environmental review is required; and

WHEREAS, the Addendum and the EIR are on file with the Clerk of the Board and are incorporated herein by reference;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority as follows:

1. The Board hereby finds that the facts set forth in the recitals to this Ordinance are true and correct and establish the factual basis for the Board’s adoption of this Ordinance.
2. The Board has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Addendum, comments received, and other documents contained in the administrative record for the Project, including the EIR. Based on the Board’s independent review and analysis, it finds that the Addendum and administrative record contain complete and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project, and that the Addendum has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.
3. The Board hereby finds that all environmental impacts of the Project are either less than significant or can be mitigated to a level of less than significant under the mitigation measures outlined in the EIR.
4. Ordinance No. 89-01 is hereby rescinded and is of no further force or effect.