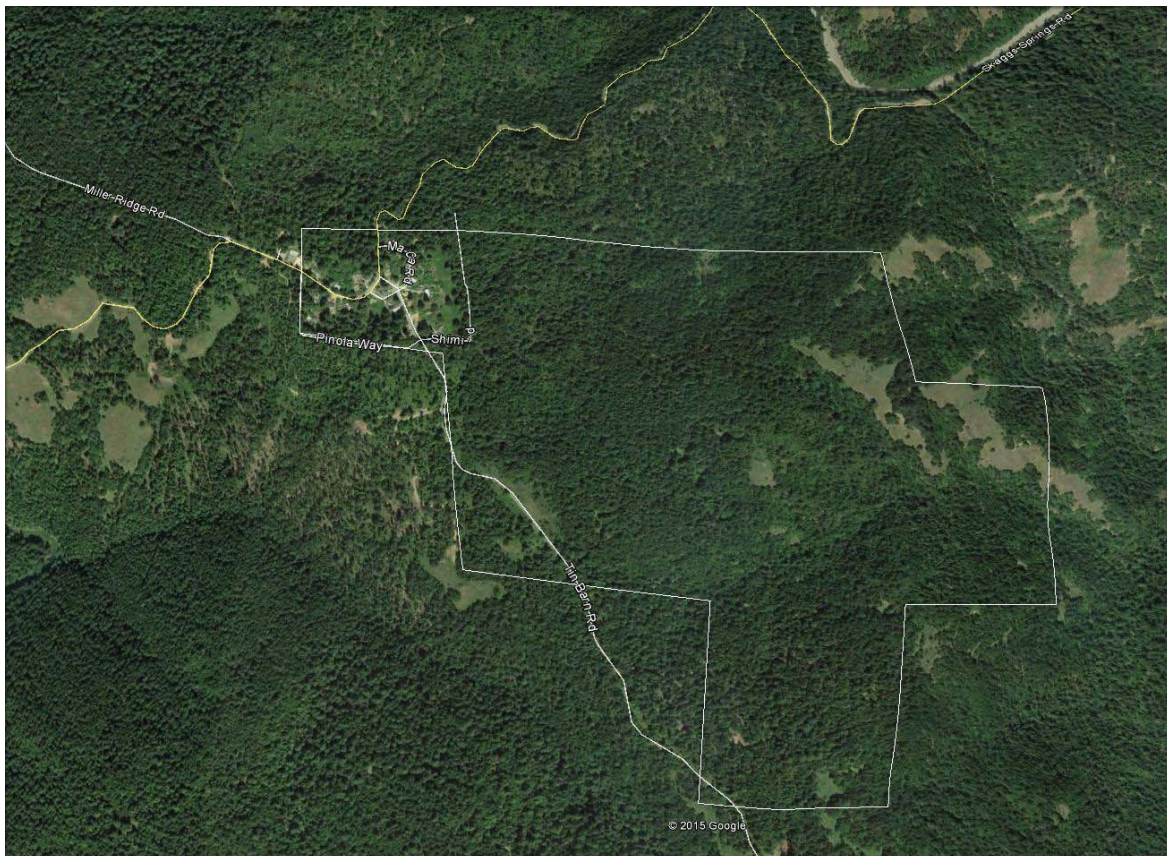


# **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **KASHIA BAND OF POMO INDIANS STEWARTS POINT RANCHERIA**



**Kashia Department of Environmental Planning  
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1  
Santa Rosa CA 95403**

**May 2015**

**Approved by Tribal Council: October 8, 2015**

### **Executive Summary**

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Until 2003, disposal of solid waste for residents living on the Stewarts Point Rancheria was traditionally left to the discretion of each individual. The closest transfer station is located in Annapolis, California approximately 15 miles north, northwest of the Stewarts Point Rancheria and accessible by a very narrow and winding mountain road. This transfer station is operated by Sonoma County and provides facilities for dropping off recyclable materials.

The Kashia Band of Pomo Indians General Council passed a Solid Waste Disposal Ordinance on April 9, 2000 limiting the indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes on the Rancheria. This action was a positive step towards addressing solid waste problems. In addition to the ordinance, the Tribe needs to reach an agreement with Sonoma County and local residents in an effort to implement an effective solid waste management program. Tribal resolutions should be enacted to provide additional legal instruments for solid waste initiatives on the Stewarts Point Rancheria.

The Tribe should explore various options available to address the solid waste needs of Rancheria residents. Options to establish an acceptable solid waste collection and disposal system include contracting with a commercial firm, establishing a system owned and operated by the Tribe, promotion of the use of existing Sonoma County facilities or a combination of options.

The Tribe currently uses Redwood Disposal Company for collection of waste and recyclable materials in two locations on the Rancheria. Many of the old dumps have been cleaned up and closed, but there are a few scatter sites remaining on the Stewarts Point Rancheria. There is no evidence of new dumping but the current collection system does not optimize source reduction by the residents. Developing a scope of work for an efficient collection system is important to maintain the current no dumping situation.

The plan contained within this document should serve as the foundation on which to base decisions regarding waste management on the Stewarts Point Rancheria and to support future funding requests to address solid waste matters. This is a living document and will require periodic updates as situations within the Rancheria boundaries grow and change.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

At the development of the first plan in April 2000, several solid waste problems existed on the Stewarts Point Rancheria. An assessment of these problem sites was performed by Indian Health Service's (IHS) Operation and Maintenance Coordinator and the Kashia Environmental Planning Director. At that time, open dumping sites located within and outside Rancheria boundaries were visually identified and classified. In addition, the history of solid waste problems, dumping patterns and previous attempts at mitigation were explained.



Currently Redwood Disposal Company provides trash and mixed recycling pickup at two locations on the Rancheria.

Until 2003, the disposal of solid waste on the Stewarts Point Rancheria was traditionally at the discretion of individual homeowners. The closest transfer station is located in Annapolis, California, approximately 7.2 miles north, northwest of the Rancheria. The only route available for residents to reach the transfer station is Annapolis Road which is a narrow, windy, mountain road. The transfer station is operated by Sonoma County and provides facilities for dropping off recyclable materials, mattresses, appliances, e-waste, oil, tires, batteries, etc. There is a fee associated with some

items.

## II. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF PLAN

### Purpose:

The purpose of this document is to assist the Tribe and the residents of the Stewarts Point Rancheria with the management of solid waste from generation to final disposal. This plan should serve as the foundation on which to base decisions regarding solid waste management on the Stewarts Point Rancheria and to support future funding requests to address solid waste matters.

This plan should be reviewed to verify its contents and its relevance to actual tribal needs. Once the

document has been reviewed and revised, as necessary, the Tribal Council will pass a resolution to officially approve it for adoption as the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Solid Waste Management Plan:

If adopted, this plan should be reviewed at least annually to address both current and future management issues and concerns. The first plan addressed alternatives to address indiscriminate dumping of refuse and clean-up actions to remove dumps. The installation of the two trash bins on the Rancheria has eliminated the indiscriminate dumping and several clean up events from 2003 to 2014 have removed nearly all of the dump sites.

#### Summary:

Based on an assessment of current solid waste management practices and conditions, the solid waste management plan was designed according to the following phases:

#### Phase I: Solid Waste Management Infrastructure Development

*Objective: Develop alternatives to address the current solid waste collection mechanisms for the households on the Rancheria.*

- Evaluate Options and Levels of Service
- Cost Analysis
- Development of a Tribal Solid Waste Plan in concert with other Interested Parties

#### Phase II: Implementation of Collection Mechanisms

*Objective: Focus on actions required for clean-up of the areas on and off the Rancheria with solid waste problems. Develop methods to control indiscriminate discard of refuse on and off reservation and at the disposal sites. Enforcement of the Tribal Solid Waste Ordinance.*

- Identify Funding Source(s)
- Assessment of Soil Contamination at Problem Sites
- Obtain Bids/Cost Estimates from Contractors
- Formulate a Plan for Cleanup of Problem Sites
- Clean Up of Existing Solid Waste Problem Sites

#### Phase III: Recycling & Special Waste Handling

*Objective: Provide recommendations and methods to facilitate recycling; for an*

*abandoned vehicle abatement program; and for the disposal of waste requiring special handling and disposal.*

- Identify/Develop Recycling Opportunities
- Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program – refer to Vehicle Abatement Plan May 6, 2011.
- Special Waste Handling & Disposal

### III. GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS



Old trash dump covered by forest debris.

#### Tribal Solid Waste Code/Ordinance

The Tribe passed a Solid Waste Disposal Ordinance on April 9, 2000. In May 2012, the Kashia Department of Environmental Planning completed an update to this ordinance. It is still pending review and approval by the General Council at the time of this plan update. It has detailed enforcement and accountability sections that the prior ordinance lacked. Refer to Appendix A for a copy of the ordinance that is currently in effect.

### IV. RESERVATION DESCRIPTION

#### General Information

The Stewarts Point Rancheria is located at the intersection of Stewarts Point-Skaggs Springs and Tin Barn Roads, in northwest Sonoma County just south of the Mendocino County border. It lies five miles west of the Pacific Ocean and the village of Stewarts Point and 38.3 miles west of Geyserville, California. According to the deed of record, the Rancheria contains 41.853 acres. In January 2013 the Tribe purchased 510 acres adjacent to the current Rancheria.

The Rancheria sits atop Miller Ridge which runs northwest/southeast and is parallel to the San Andreas Fault, one mile to the west. The Rancheria straddles this ridge top and its average elevation is 1000 feet above sea level. The ridge lies between the South and Wheatfield forks of the Gualala River and the land slopes steeply (up to 40%) down to the rivers on both sides. The Rancheria obtains its' drinking water from a well drilled immediately adjacent to the Wheatfield Fork. Two seasonal drainages form deep ravines immediately outside Rancheria boundaries and feed into the Wheatfield Branch of the Gualala River, one upstream from the

community's water source and one downstream. These ravines in the past were the most heavily used areas by tribal members for the disposal of their solid wastes.

### Political Structure

The Tribe operates under a Constitution pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The governing body is the Community Council composed of all qualified voters 18 years of age or older. The Community Council annually elects a 7 member Tribal Council who conducts and transacts daily business for the Tribe. Community Council meetings are normally held quarterly, with Tribal Council meetings held twice per month.

### Health Services

Routine medical and dental care for Kashia Band members is provided by the Sonoma County Indian Health Project (SCIHP) located in Santa Rosa. Emergency services are provided by the Annapolis Volunteer Fire Department.

### Economy and Natural Resources

Employment opportunities on the Rancheria are minimal. This is evidenced by the fact that of the 873 enrolled members, only about 90 live full time on the Rancheria. The majority of members have elected to relocate to more economically stable areas such as Santa Rosa and Windsor. Limited opportunities for employment on or near the Rancheria include logging, construction, food service jobs, housekeeping and tribal funded department projects.

### Housing

The Tribe estimates that 90 people reside on the reservation occupying 17 homes for an average occupancy level of 5.6 persons per home.

### Tribal Contacts

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians

Tribal Administration:

(707) 591-0580

Environmental Planning:

(707) 591-0580 x 107

### Commercial Waste Disposal/Collection Services

Pacific Coast Disposal/Redwood Empire Disposal:

(707) 585-0291

### Existing Tribal Facilities

In 2003 the Tribal Environmental Department installed two bin enclosures on the Rancheria. One is located on Tin Barn Road and the other on Stewarts Point/Skaggs Springs Road. Each enclosure has at least one bin for trash and one for mixed recycling. The bins are picked up once a week; trash on Friday and recycling on Tuesday.

## **V. CURRENT TRIBAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Household refuse is currently disposed of at the bin enclosures by the individual households. There is no organized community collection/disposal system. The bin enclosures offer a set location to discard of household waste but some waste is still stored behind some homes. Staff does not find much new household waste inside berry thickets and randomly in wooded areas but does occasionally find mattresses and other household furniture.

## **VI. RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATE**

Using information gathered from the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, the annual tonnage of solid waste produced in Sonoma County in 2007, as reported by the Waste Management Agency, 375,000 pounds was disposed of in Sonoma County; approximately 70% consisted of materials that were potentially recoverable. The estimated population in Sonoma County in 2007 was 464,435 persons, according to the 2008 US Census. This translates to an average daily waste generation rate of 5 lbs/person/day. This amount of waste production is well above the normally accepted average of 4.3 lbs/person/day. This unusually high generation rate is probably the result of high population densities in Sonoma County, especially around the bay area, and the inclusion of commercial and industrial waste volumes in the county wide total. For that reason it is probably not reasonable to apply this high generation rate county wide, particularly in rural areas where the use of composting and the burning of waste vegetation is actively practiced. In the absence of reliable figures, a waste generation rate of 4.3 lbs/person/day for residents of the Stewarts Point Rancheria will be used. We strongly recommend that a generation survey be undertaken to determine the volume of wastes actually produced so that a more accurate estimate of solid waste disposal costs can be determined.

90 persons x 4.3 lbs/day/capita	= 387 lbs/day
387 lbs/day x 7 days/week	= 2,709 lbs/week
2,709 lbs/wk/divided by 17 homes	= 159 lbs/home/week
2,709 lbs/wk x 52 weeks	= 140,868 lbs/year



Weight to Volume Conversion:

General Household waste typically will weigh 150 to 200 lbs per cubic yard. Using this conversion factor the following volumes for waste generation are estimated:

Household Waste Generation Estimate for Stewarts Point/Kashia Reservation Residents			
Unit	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
Pounds	2,709	10,836	140,868
Cubic Yards	14	54	704

Based on this estimate a total of approximately 70 tons (140,868/2000) of solid waste is produced each year by the residents of the Stewarts Point Rancheria.

## VII. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Phase 1: Identify Options/Alternative Levels of Service

To establish an acceptable solid waste collection and disposal system, options include:

- 1) Contract with a commercial firm; or,
- 2) Establish a system owned and operated by the Tribe; or,
- 3) Promote the use of Sonoma County facilities.

#### ***Option 1: Contract with a Commercial Firm***

Only one commercial firm, The Ratto Group/Redwood Empire Disposal, based in Santa Rosa, serves the area of Sonoma County in which the Rancheria is located. Two levels of service are available from the disposal company. The first level of service is through centrally located two, three or four cubic yard bins (dumpsters). The truck that services the Stewarts Point area, however, is only equipped to lift the two cubic yard bins. The second service provided by the company is to provide individual curbside pickup. From the calculations performed above, the amount of wastes produced on a weekly basis is approximately 14 cubic yards. Therefore, providing a capacity of 12 cubic yards with six strategically located two cubic yard bins should provide adequate service for the reservation residents. Individual curbside pick-up would

require each home to have one-32 gallon disposal can which the individual home owner or tribe would provide. With the curbside pickup option, Redwood Empire Disposal also provides recycle bins and mixed waste recycle pick up at no additional charge.

The following summary is a listing of services that could be offered by Redwood Empire Disposal including associated costs. We currently pay \$853.00 a month for pick up of 2-6 yard bins every two weeks. This service is under a commercial account. To have individual collection, the account would need to be changed to residential where each individual would be responsible for covering their own collection costs. The community buildings, Firehouse, Utility and Community Center, would remain as a commercial account.

Redwood Empire Disposal Inc. Disposal Bin Fees – Pacific Coast Area 600			
Size of Bin	Collection Frequency	Monthly Cost	Annual Costs
2 Cubic Yard	Weekly	\$284.56	\$3,414.72/bin
3 Cubic Yard	Weekly	\$474.00	\$5,688.00/bin
4 Cubic Yard	Weekly	\$569.11	\$6,829.32/bin
6 Cubic Yard	Weekly	\$853.68	\$10,244.16/bin
32 Gallon Can	Weekly	\$38.07	\$456.84/home

### ***Option 2: Establish a Tribal Operation***

For this option, the Tribe could either establish a solid waste collection/disposal system without a recycling component, or expand the solid waste disposal system to include the collection of recyclables as well.

#### **A. Transfer Station/Recycling Collection System**

Due to the small number of Rancheria residents and the proximity of existing transfer stations, the construction of a conventional transfer station on the reservation presently does not appear to be economically prudent. The cost for a transfer station may run from \$70,000 to \$100,000. Some revenue could be derived from user fees, but with few residents in the area it seems impossible to support the ongoing costs associated with a transfer facility on user fees alone. Additional costs include capital for a haul vehicle, insurance, labor, administration, waste transportation and final disposal and for costs associated with operation and maintenance. The cost for the Annapolis Transfer Station to transport (\$30.00/ton) and dispose (\$45.20/ton) of

waste at the Central Landfill in Petaluma is \$75.20 per ton, per Henry Mikus, Executive Director at Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, (707) 565-3788.

Based upon the estimated population, a tribally owned and operated community recycling collection system may not be economically practical. The cost for a seven cubic yard trailer, designed with compartments, is approximately \$7,000. The use of a towing vehicle such as a heavy duty truck would be required to take the trailer to a materials recovery facility.

Total Start-up Costs Estimate: \$8,000

Total start-up costs for both a tribal solid waste transfer station and a recycling collection system would be \$80,000 to \$110,000.

#### B. Tribal Curbside Pickup

The tribe could obtain a vehicle and employ a person to provide residents with once a week solid waste pick up at each of the resident's home. However, it would be difficult for the tribe to enforce mandatory involvement in this option and to collect for the service. Estimates for this service are based on a ten hour route per week including the time it takes to deliver the waste to the County transfer station. A large panel truck would be required. To recover these costs solely from user fees the monthly fee per home would be approximately \$143.35 as can be seen by reviewing the following cost analysis.

Estimated Costs to Establish Curbside Solid Waste Pick Up	
Item	Annual Cost
Labor + Fringe (52 weeks, \$16 per hour, 10 hours per week)	\$16,640
Vehicle (\$20,000 depreciated over 7 years or GSA lease)	4,560
Fuel and Maintenance (\$.57/mile, 30 miles, 52 weeks)	955
Insurance (Estimate for \$1,000,000 policy)	2,000
Administration (28%)	7,150
Waste Disposal Fees (\$115/ton per month)	1,380
Total	\$32,685

#### **Option 3: Promote the Use of Sonoma County Facilities**

The closest transfer station is currently located at Annapolis. The Annapolis Transfer Station is located approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Rancheria. The only route available to residents to reach the facility is along Annapolis Road which is a narrow, windy, mountain road.

The road is paved and marked. The transfer station is operated by Sonoma County. The transfer station provides facilities for recycling materials. This particular station does not accept demolition wastes. The hours of operation are Wednesday to Saturday, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. The following tables list the disposal fee schedule for items accepted at the facility based on type of vehicle used as transport.

Sonoma County Disposal Fees Based on Vehicle Type	
Standard Passenger Car	\$17.25/load
Van	\$47.25/load
Pick Up Truck	\$47.25/load
Pick Up Truck w/ Yard Wastes Only	\$15.50/load
Pick Up Truck w/ Wood Only	\$29.70/ton or \$5.75/cubic yard (when scale not available)

Sonoma County Fees for Special Types of Waste	
Major Appliances w/ Freon	\$20.00 each
Major Appliances w/o Freon	\$10.00 each
Passenger Car Tires: Regular autos, hybrid vehicles, passenger vans, cargo vans, SUV's and pickup trucks.	\$5.00/tire
Semi Truck Tires 17-24" Wheel size	Not Accepted
Truck Tires over 24"	Not Accepted
Electronics	Free, over 25 lbs is \$20.00 each
Mattresses	\$20.00 each

**Option 4: Combine Option 1 and 2**

Since the Tribe already utilizes Redwood Disposal Company for trash pickup, tribal worker(s)



could be employed to collect refuse from the homes and haul to the bins enclosures on Skaggs Springs and Tin Barn Roads. This option would require an initial startup cost of approximately \$18,730 (\$2,090 for collection cans and \$16,640 for labor). The tribal worker(s) would collect the cans from homes on designated days, weigh and record data before hauling it to the bins already in place. The bins would be locked except when trash is collected from homes and by Redwood Disposal Company. This would enable to Tribe to collect data specific to the Rancheria Residents and control the outside dumping into the bins from off-reservation sources. The average monthly cost is \$81.58 per household.

#### Cost Comparison:

Using the waste generation estimates (11 yd<sup>3</sup>/wk) for the reservation population a cost comparison is listed in the following table for the five options previously discussed in this plan. The cost comparison is done from a societal perspective in which costs to the reservation residents, the tribe, and funding agencies are combined.

Cost Comparison for Stewarts Point Reservation Solid Waste Options					
Option	Description	Type of Service	Collection Frequency	Initial Capital Cost	Annual Cost
1A	Contract with a Commercial Firm	Three bins located on the reservation	Bins are Emptied Weekly (cleaned weekly by staff ~\$3000 over a year)	0	\$13,236
1B	Contract with a Commercial Firm	Pick up at resident's homes w/recyclables	Weekly Home Pickup	0	\$8,680
2A	Establish a Tribal Operation	A small transfer station and recycling trailer located on the reservation	Residents bring refuse to central location on the reservation	\$80,000 to \$100,000	\$1250*
2B	Curbside Pickup	Pick up at resident's homes	Weekly Home Pickup	\$24,000	\$32,685
3	Promote the Use of Sonoma County Facilities	Residents utilize the County transfer stations	Residents transport refuse to County transfer stations	0	\$897**

\* Estimate only includes final disposal costs for Stewarts Point Rancheria resident's refuse. Without a specific facility design and business plan it is not possible to estimate insurance, labor, administrative, and other costs.

\*\* Based on an estimate of one passenger car load per resident per week.

Discussion Summary for the Options Identified in this Plan

Based on the estimates from this plan, the least desirable option is for the tribe to own and operate a solid waste system for the few people that would be served on the reservation. With infrastructure already in place in the nearby community of Annapolis the expenditure of capital to develop more facilities on the reservation is not economically desirable.

Redwood Empire Disposal, Inc. currently provides centralized disposal bins with weekly pickup. The Housing Department currently covers this cost from its department budget. We currently see vandalism, wind scatter, fly breeding and other problems associated with centralized dumpsters including liability concerns and dumping from outside the Rancheria. The pickup and disposal cost is approximately \$853 per month for six-two cubic yard bins plus the cost of staff providing weekly clean up averaging \$250/month. This translates to a cost of approximately \$65 per household per month.

Another option is for the Tribe to provide their own curbside pickup, trailer and disposal. This option would require the initial purchase of a haul truck, insurance, the hiring and administration of collection and disposal personnel and the paying of tipping fees at the Annapolis transfer station. The approximate cost to individual households if this option is selected is \$143.35 per month based on the estimated operation costs.

The Tribe could also choose to actively encourage members to drive the 7.2 miles (14.4 roundtrip) to the transfer station at Annapolis and pay their own tipping fees. This option is not substantially different from what was in place before 2003, and has contributed to the indiscriminate disposal of waste by those who lack the means to apply this option. Depending on the amount of waste generated per household and on type of vehicle, the average monthly cost for this option is \$24 per family.

Combining options 1 and 2 would require an initial expenditure of approximately \$18,730 (\$2,090 for collection cans and \$16,640 for labor). The Tribe could utilize the collection service already in place and augment it with utilizing two tribal workers to pick up trash from homes on designated days and haul to the bins already in place. The bins would be locked except when trash is collected from homes and by Redwood Disposal Company. This could would averages out to \$81.58 per household. This is not the least expensive cost of the options presented. Residents could be asked to pay \$38.07 (for one 32-gallon can) and the remainder subsidized by the Tribe.

The least expensive option is for the Tribe to contract with Redwood Empire Disposal, Inc. for individual curbside pickup and disposal. This option would require an initial tribal expenditure of approximately \$2,090 per household for the purchase of 34 standard-32 gallon trash cans and recycle bins. Cost for weekly pick up services with mixed recyclables is \$38.07 per can, per

month. This cost could be borne by either the Tribe or by the individual homeowner.

For a listing of sources that can provide additional technical assistance and potential funding for solid waste management concerns/projects refer to the resources guide in Appendix B.

## **Phase II: Clean-Up/Permanent Closure of Illegal Dump Sites**

The tribal government needs to come to an agreement with Sonoma County and local residents to adopt an effective solid waste management program. In addition, the tribal resolution outlawing the illegal dumping of solid wastes must be enforced and violators made subject to penalties through County, State, Federal, and/or Tribal Ordinances.

Once this has been accomplished, closure and clean-up of the dump sites may proceed. Some recommended steps include:

1. *Restrict Points of Access to Dumping Sites:*
  - a. Install barriers such as fencing and/or gates if necessary.
  - b. Post signs at points of access to dump sites to inform the public that dumping on reservation land is illegal and immoral. Reference should be made to the enforcement ordinance regarding illegal dumping.
2. *Develop a scope of work and environmental considerations for cleanup activities:*
  - a. Test underlying soils for contamination levels.
  - b. Obtain bids from prospective contractors.
  - c. Select a contractor.
  - d. Prepare a project summary report to include remedial plans for the work to be completed.
3. *Prepare a Closure Plan/Final Report*

	<u>Progress To Date</u>
Establish a tribally-recognized collection/disposal plan	Not Complete
Preliminary site assessments	Complete
Restrict Access/Post Signs	Not Complete
Test Soils for Contamination Levels	Not Complete
Evaluation of Remediation Alternatives	Not Complete
Clean Up Project	Complete
Final Report	Not Complete



### **Phase III: Recycling and Special Waste Handling**

A variety of agencies including the State can provide funding for recycling initiatives. The State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Recycling can be contacted for funding to initiate recycling programs. Recycling efforts can include the provision of containers to each household for the separation of recyclables, i.e., aluminum cans, tin cans, and glass and plastic beverage containers. Household separation recycling bins are commercially available from a variety of sources. There are several commercial recycling drop off center located in Sonoma County. The nearest facility to Stewarts Point Rancheria, that offers a buyback program is located in Santa Rosa, for Sonoma County. Gualala, in Mendocino County, approximately 26.8 miles on-way. If, however, the contracted curbside pickup option is chosen, recycling bins

and pickup of non-sorted recyclables is provided free of charge by Redwood Empire Disposal, Inc.

### ***Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Program***

Clean-up/closure of the dump sites is an excellent opportunity to coordinate a reservation-wide abandoned vehicle abatement program, especially during the removal of salvageable metals from the dump sites. Revenue generated from the value of the metals salvaged from the dump site and the abandoned vehicle abatement program could possibly be contributed towards reducing overall costs of the cleanup/closure project. In 2010, the Kashia Department of Environmental Planning worked with a towing company in Ukiah, California, to remove vehicles from the Rancheria. The only cost was staff time during the organization and removal process. The company removed enough vehicles to cover their costs and make money.

To remove an abandoned vehicle, most scrap vehicle collectors require paperwork for each vehicle that will meet State of California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) regulations. However, some dismantlers have been successful in salvaging vehicles from Indian lands with no DMV paperwork. There are many questions concerning which California DMV laws can be enforced for vehicles on Indian reservation. During the 2010 vehicle removal, the Tribe worked with Sonoma County Sheriff to identify if there were liens on vehicles to be removed. Many of those slated for removal were no longer in the DMV system.

One method to comply with California law is to obtain a "Mechanics Lien" for each car/truck to



be removed. To obtain the lien, a listing of each homeowner, requesting the removal of car/truck bodies off their premises, would need to be prepared including the vehicle Identification Number (VID), make, year, and model of each vehicle. Another method is to execute a storage lien following Civil Codes 3071 & 3072. After the sale is held, the lien sale documents can be used in place of a title to transfer the vehicle to a licensed dismantler. Metal salvagers that might operate in the area include: Acme Auto Wreckers Inc. (Santa Rosa, 707-545-9075), and Creams Dismantling and Scrap (Santa Rosa, 707-595-9555). Refer to Appendix C for State of California DMV information and forms.

#### *Other Waste Requiring Special Handling/Disposal*

Waste items such as rubber tires, refrigerators, appliances, large items, used oil, and household hazardous waste require special handling and disposal. Each case deserves individual evaluation and many of these options have been discussed with the Kashia Department of Environmental Planning. Items identified before the last cleanup in 2013 have been removed but we do continue to see items appear at the trash bins. Annapolis Transfer station does take many of these items for a cost. The Department has discussed having a quarterly collection event for some of these items.

Sonoma County accepts oil and car batteries, at no charge, at the Annapolis Transfer Station. The Joint Powers Authority conducts a “hazardous materials” clean up campaign two times a year in Gualala, California (Mendocino County) to collect household hazardous wastes. Annapolis Transfer Station does accept white goods such as refrigerators and other large appliances. The cost is \$20 per item for appliances containing Freon and \$10 per item without Freon. For further assistance, the tribe can contact the Sonoma County Integrated Waste Management Director, Henry Mikus at 707-565-3788.

## **Appendix A**

### **Stewarts Point/Kashia Solid Waste Ordinance**

## **Appendix B**

### **Resources**

#### **CALMAX**

California Materials Exchange

1001 I Street P.O. Box 4025

Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

916-322-4025

Web Site: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/AboutUs/Location/>

#### **California Department of Conservation**

801 K Street, MS 24-01

Sacramento, CA 95814

916-322-1080

#### **California Indian Legal Services**

117 J Street, Suite 300

Sacramento, CA 95814

916-978-0960

#### **Indian Health Service**

Ukiah Field Office

1252 Airport Park Blvd

Suite B5

Ukiah, CA 95482-5979

707-462-5314

#### **Sonoma County**

Department of Transportation and Public Works

La Plaza B

2300 County Center Drive

Suite B 100

Santa Rosa, CA 95403

707-565-2231

## PUBLICATIONS

### Free -

*"Decision Maker's Guide to Solid Waste Management"*

General information on SWD alternatives and program implementation - Call EPA Solid Waste hotline for copy.

*"Catalogue of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Publications"*

The catalogue lists a large volume of EPA reports on many aspects of solid waste management, including landfill design, setting up recycling programs, etc. Many of these reports are free. Ordering over the phone is user-friendly.

*"Environmental Protection of Native American Lands"*

The Center for Indian Community Development  
Humboldt State University  
Arcata, CA 95521  
(707) 826-3711

*"A Solid Waste Resource Guide for Native Americans: Where to Find Funding and Technical Assistance"* EPA/530-K-92-002, Spring 1992.

### Cost-

*"Solid and Hazardous Waste on California Indian Lands: A Review of Technologies, Law, Enforcement, and Resources"* Mary E. Madison, Charles Edward Burbee, and David M. Crohn, University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Cooperative Extension Special Grants Program, 1994

*Copies of this reference were sent to each tribe in the California Area (note this reference is very useful for legal questions associated with SWD enforcement and jurisdictional disputes, but some of the other material is outdated. The book should not be used as a reference for SWD technologies or RCA compliance deadlines.)*

*"Introduction to Environmental Management for Tribal Lands"* Northern New Mexico Community College, 1992, 65 pp. (available through Northern Pueblos Institute, Northern New Mexico Community College, 1002 N. Onate St., Espanola, New Mexico 87532. (505-747-2194)

*"Integrated Solid Waste Management: Engineering Principles and Management Issues"*

G. Tchobanoglous, H. Theisen, S. Vigil, McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1993, 978 pp.  
*Comprehensive treatment of SWD and SWM*

## NON-PROFITS, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, AND UNIVERSITIES

**ITEP - Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals** Northern Arizona State University

The center has established a training program in air quality, and is developing a Solid Waste training program that will be available in 1997 or 1998.

Contact:

P.O. Box 15004

Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5004

Phone: 928-523-9555

Fax: 928-523-1266



**Rural Community Assistance Corporation**

3120 Freeboard Dr.  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-447-2854

*Assists rural communities and Indian tribes in managing a variety of programs, including solid wastes. Emphasis is on developing community capacity to carry out their own programs in future*

**Solid Waste Association of North America**

1100 Wayne Avenue Suite 650  
Silver spring, MD 20910  
Phone: 1-800-467-9262  
Fax: 301-589-7068

*(Access to a large number of Indian organizations and related groups that are on the Net, plus calendar of Native American and DO college related events)*

**U.S EPA Region 9**

75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901  
Phone: 415-947-8000

**DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION (SPECIFIC)**

In general, contact *industry representatives*, such as manufacturers, sales reps, and consulting firms (for design quotes). Basic cost and design information tailored to your general situation should be provided free-of-charge

**Recycling Marketing (Cooperative Marketing)**

Northeast Resource Recovery Assoc (NRRA), Concord, New Hampshire *Provides a Peer Match Directory and information on starting a cooperative marketing association (cooperative marketing can enable rural communities to receive competitive prices for their recyclables)*  
Website: <http://www.nrta.net/>

**HOTLINES**

*(General Phone help on a wide range of information by trained people, report ordering)*

**Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse**

Phone: 202-566-0799  
Fax: 202-564-8901

**Contra Costa Hazardous Waste Materials Program**

4585 Pacheco Blvd. Suite 100  
Martinez, CA 94553  
Phone: 925-335-3200

**Solid and Hazardous Waste, Superfund, and Underground Storage Tanks (800) 424-9346**

Website: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter/>

**Appendix C**  
**State of California DMV Information**

Phone: 1-800-777-0133