



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

COUNTYWIDE SUMMARY PLAN

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SOLID WASTE DIVISION**

FINAL DRAFT
Revised February 23, 1996

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
COUNTYWIDE SUMMARY PLAN

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Revised February 23, 1996

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FINAL DRAFT

San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Task Force

The San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Local Task Force) is formed pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 40950 to assure overall areawide solid waste planning and coordination for the San Diego region. The CAC and TAC, listed on the next page, are advisory committees to the Local Task Force. Voting members include the County of San Diego and the incorporated Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista.

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COUNTYWIDE SUMMARY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 GOALS, POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES	3
CHAPTER 3 COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION	7
CHAPTER 4 CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	19
CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY OF SRREs, HHWEs & NDFEs	35
CHAPTER 6 COUNTYWIDE PROGRAM FINANCING	53

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES:

Table	2-1	Implementation Schedule
Table	3-1	Population Growth Trend
Table	3-2	Population Profile
Table	3-3	Regional Employment by Industry
Table	3-4	Regional Employment by Sub-region
Table	4-1	Refuse Collection by Service Area
Table	4-2	Quantity of Solid Waste Generated by Jurisdiction
Table	4-3	Destination of Total Solid Waste Generated
Table	4-4	Material Handling and Transport
Table	4-5	Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit Summary
Table	4-6	RMDZ Summary
Table	5-1	Summary of SRRE Programs
Table	5-2	Summary of HHWE Programs
Table	5-3	Summary of NDFE Facilities
Table	5-4	Program Coordination Schedule
Table	6-1	Source of Funding and Revenue Allocation for Existing Countywide/Regional Programs
Table	6-2	Cost and Revenue Sources for Countywide/Regional Programs

FIGURES:

Figure 3-1	Incorporated and Unincorporated County Areas
Figure 3-2	Existing Freeway (Major Highway) System
Figure 3-3	Existing Rail Lines
Figure 3-4	Map of Major Statistical Areas and Subregional Areas
Figure 4-1	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in San Diego County
Figure 4-2	Nondisposal Facilities Used or Proposed by San Diego County Jurisdictions
Figure 4-3	San Diego Recycling Market Development Zone
Figure 4-4	North San Diego County Recycling Market Development Zone
Figure 5-1	Composite Waste Composition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

In order to reduce dependence on landfilling of solid waste, and to ensure an effective and coordinated approach to the safe management of all solid waste generated within the state, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (known as AB 939 or the IWM Act) was enacted by the California Legislature. The IWM Act established a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices: (1) Source Reduction (Waste Prevention), to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source; (2) Recycling (or Reuse) and Composting; and (3) environmentally safe disposal by transformation or landfilling. The disposal of waste by the local jurisdictions of the state must be cut by 25% by 1995 and by 50% by 2000. The year 1990 waste disposal levels are used as the base and will be adjusted for population and economic conditions.

The preparation of a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) is one of the requirements of the IWM Act. The CIWMP consists of four (4) elements and this Countywide Summary Plan. Each jurisdiction (Cities and the County) prepared the first three (3) elements for their respective jurisdictions: (1) a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) which analyzes the local waste stream to determine where to focus diversion efforts, and provides a framework of programs to meet the waste reduction mandates; (2) a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) which provides a framework for reducing, recycling, and safe disposal practices for excess or discarded toxic household products; and (3) a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) which lists existing and planned transfer stations, material recovery facilities and composting facilities available to jurisdictions that recover or divert material from the waste stream.

The County of San Diego (County) and the City of San Diego jointly prepared the fourth element, the Countywide Siting Element, which demonstrates that there is at least 15 years remaining disposal capacity, if combined with proposed landfill expansions and increased diversion efforts, to serve all the jurisdictions within the county.

The Countywide Summary Plan, the final component in the CIWMP, contains goals and policies as well as a summary of integrated waste management issues faced by the County. It summarizes waste management programs designated by the County's jurisdictions to meet their 25% and 50% waste reduction mandates. It also suggests steps needed to cooperatively implement and administer specific programs regionally or countywide. The Summary Plan is to be updated every five years along with any of the affected elements of the CIWMP.

II. CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Each city (and the County for the unincorporated area) is responsible for its own integrated solid waste management planning, implementation and monitoring, public information, budgeting and enforcement. In some cases, these responsibilities may be delegated to a franchised hauler. A majority of the cities have franchised collection systems. The County is moving toward franchising

so that residents of unincorporated areas, particularly in city spheres, can have recycling services compatible with those of nearby city residents. A recently formed San Diego Solid Waste Authority (SWA) has assumed management and operating responsibility for County solid waste facilities and is scheduled to assume ownership in the near future. The SWA is comprised of the County and seven of the 18 cities in San Diego County.

The County, through the Department of Environmental Health Services (DEHS), is the lead jurisdiction in administering the countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management (HHWM) Program for all jurisdictions except the City of San Diego which has its own parallel but independent citywide HHWM Program. The DEHS coordinates the countywide household hazardous waste collection events and administers recycling, marketing and disposal contracts for the collected materials. The DEHS is also the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for all facilities within this region that require a state Solid Waste Facility Permit. The LEA, with concurrence of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), issues operating permits to facilities including landfills, transfer stations, material recovery and composting facilities.

The San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) provides advice and assistance for integrated waste management planning. It is comprised of elected officials; city solid waste and recycling officials; representatives of the solid waste and recycling industries; representatives of environmental groups; and representatives from the general public. The Task Force has two standing committees: the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

III. SYSTEM NEEDS

The countywide system of landfills includes five County landfills and one City of San Diego landfill. In addition the United States Marine Corps operates two landfills for its exclusive use.

In 1990, approximately 19.5% of the over 12,000 tons of solid waste generated per day in the county was diverted from disposal. Definitive figures for current diversion rates will not be available until the end of 1995, one year after the disposal reporting system has been implemented. However, current disposal tonnage reports from the landfills indicate that diversion rates have increased and disposal rates have dropped in the past four years. Implementation of the SRRE diversion programs has been a major factor, along with depressed economic conditions.

Some jurisdictions of the county initially anticipated reaching the 50% diversion goal through a combination of curbside recycling, independent city efforts at diversion, and by using one or more large scale mixed waste processing facilities. The drop in tonnage has made these types of facilities uneconomical. However, even with mandatory recycling ordinances, it is doubtful that the current curbside and commercial recycling programs will achieve the 50% mandate. A new focus with emphasis on waste prevention will be necessary to divert more waste from the waste stream. Some recyclables and much of the commercial waste stream are not covered by the ordinances. Therefore, expansion of waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting, including the commercial sector, will be needed by most jurisdictions.

Additionally, in accordance with the regional Household Hazardous Waste Elements, five

permanent collection centers for household hazardous waste are planned.

IV. RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

Adjacent jurisdictions can benefit by consolidating all or portions of their programs with their neighbors. Implementation of all of the programs planned in the individual SRREs will significantly improve the diversion rate and should provide the required 25% diversion rate for 1995. All jurisdictions will need to focus on efforts to effect waste prevention and recycling of additional materials by the commercial and residential sectors in order to meet the 50% diversion mandate. Some of these materials include paper, cardboard, plastics and yard waste. Additional yard/wood waste processors are also needed within the regions to serve the population centers throughout the County. Efforts to attract these type facilities to various locations throughout the county should continue.

A cooperative effort among all jurisdictions of the county to generate local markets for recycled materials is important to sustain and support the recovery of recyclables from the waste stream. The establishment of two Recycling Market Development Zones, encompassing more than 50% of the county jurisdictions, provides an important forum for regionwide development of local markets for recycled and recyclable materials.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Integrated waste management is first, a method of effecting an overall reduction in the generation of waste and secondly, of treating solid waste as a resource, rather than as a substance of no material value. In 1989 the State of California disposed of over two (2) tons of solid waste per person each year; more than any other state and nearly twice the rate of many industrialized countries. The state's annual disposal of approximately 40 million tons of solid waste was rapidly consuming available landfill space when Assembly Bill AB 939 was enacted by the State Legislature as the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

The Integrated Waste Management Act (known as AB 939 or the IWM Act) was enacted in response to concerns from the solid waste industry and others about an impending shortage of landfill capacity, "a landfill crisis". The IWM Act set forth policies and mandated requirements for state and local governments. Among them is a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices. The highest priority is to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source (source reduction). Second in the hierarchy is reuse, extending the life of existing products, recycling of those wastes which can be reused as components or feed stock for the manufacture of new products and by composting of organic materials. Source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting are jointly referred to as waste diversion methods because they divert waste from disposal. Third is disposal by environmentally safe transformation or landfilling, which ranks lowest in the hierarchy. Using 1990 as the base year, the amount of waste disposed must be reduced by 25% by 1995 and by 50% by 2000.

The intent of the IWM Act is to reduce, reuse and recycle as much of the state's solid waste as is feasible; to improve regulatory oversight and permitting of solid waste management facilities; and to outline the responsibilities of local government regarding waste management practices and programs.

The preparation of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) is one of the requirements of the IWM Act. The Plan consists of four elements and a Summary Plan. Each jurisdiction was required to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) which analyzed the local waste stream to determine where to focus diversion efforts, and developed diversion programs and funding. A Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) was also prepared by each jurisdiction which includes programs to encourage safe practices for managing toxic household wastes. It also provides a framework for recycling, treatment and proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW). Like the SRRE, the HHWE addresses funding. Each jurisdiction was also required to prepare a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) which lists existing and planned facilities such as transfer stations, material recovery facilities and composting facilities available to use for diverting the jurisdiction's waste from the disposal facilities (i.e. landfills).

To complete the CIWMP, the County is required to prepare a Countywide Siting Element that demonstrates a remaining disposal capacity of at least 15 years to serve all the jurisdictions within the County. If there is not adequate capacity, a discussion of alternative disposal sites and strategies

such as exporting waste must be included in the Siting Element. The County must also prepare a Countywide Summary Plan, the final component of the CIWMP, which contains goals and policies as well as a summary of integrated waste management issues faced by the County. It summarizes waste management programs planned and implemented by the County's jurisdictions to meet the 25% and 50% waste reduction mandates. The Summary Plan is updated every five years along with any other affected elements of the CIWMP.

The Summary Plan must also contain an evaluation of programs identified in the SRREs of the various jurisdictions which feasibly could be more economically administered on a countywide or regional basis. Cooperatively administered diversion programs will help jurisdictions conserve financial resources in difficult economic times.

The County and Cities now must consider solid waste as a resource. New technologies are continually under development to provide ways to recover and reuse municipal solid waste. Along with new technology, changes in lifestyle are also needed in order for consumers to buy items with minimal packaging, items that can be reused, or items that are made from recycled materials. The IWM Act's waste reduction mandates will be met only through the efforts of all cognizant agencies and public education.

CHAPTER 2

GOALS, POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

1. Summary

This chapter of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan describes the goals, policies and objectives of the county for coordinating efforts to divert, market, and dispose of solid waste during the planning period through the year 2000.

2. Countywide Goals

To ensure an effective and economical integrated waste management system throughout the county, all of the Cities and the County of San Diego agree on the following goals:

- a. To help ensure the sustainability of our communities for present and future generations, and to conserve natural resources and landfill capacity, the Cities and the County shall implement an integrated waste management system that gives highest priority to the prevention of waste, and secondary priority to the recycling and composting of waste materials. Those waste materials which cannot be feasibly or economically recycled or composted shall be disposed of in an environmentally safe disposal facility.
- b. The implementation of integrated waste management shall be a coordinated effort of the Cities and the County as required by statute. New source reduction, recycling, and composting programs should be coordinated or implemented on a multi-jurisdictional basis to the greatest extent possible to ensure the least cost to ratepayers and the most effective programs, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of programs, efforts and administration. Private industry should be considered when equal services can be provided at less cost to ratepayers.
- c. The Cities and the County shall strive to strengthen markets for recycled and composted materials by instituting policies and programs to "buy recycled" content products. In order to maintain effective diversion programs, all jurisdictions shall develop their own market development programs by adopting "buy recycled" policies, and shall support the efforts of those jurisdictions included in both of the County's Recycling Market Development Zones.
- d. All residents of the county shall have convenient access to a program that safely and effectively handles and disposes of household hazardous wastes. To the greatest extent possible, the Cities and the County shall facilitate a decrease in the production, consumption, use, and disposal of hazardous household products. For those materials that are used and disposed, the goal shall be to reuse or recycle as much of the material as possible, and to dispose of the remainder in an environmentally safe manner.
- e. To ensure long-term availability of landfill capacity, and to comply with the goal of reducing our impact on the natural environment, the Cities and the County will, at each revision of

this plan, consider increasing the diversion objective. Such a revision will depend upon changing market conditions, and the development of new initiatives and technologies that may allow for higher diversion levels than are presently feasible.

3. Countywide Policies

The Cities and the County have established the following countywide policies for reducing waste and for implementing the programs identified in the individual SRREs and HHWEs, and in this countywide plan. All of these policies are intended to reduce costs, streamline administration of programs, and encourage a coordinated and carefully planned approach to implementing integrated waste management.

- a. Similar programs selected by neighboring jurisdictions should be combined when and if this will result in the achievement of economies of scale in capitalizing and operating programs, and as long as such consolidation does not conflict with the individual interests of the jurisdictions.
- b. The cities and the county will work together to ensure that new diversion and disposal facilities are appropriately sized, designed, and sited, in order to avoid duplication of effort, unnecessary expenditure of funds, and environmental degradation, and so that the specific integrated waste management needs of each jurisdiction are met.
- c. In order to avoid duplication of effort and confusion, all of the jurisdictions in the county will continue to participate in the San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Task Force to coordinate mandated planning; to oversee implementation of new or countywide integrated waste management programs; to carry out an active legislative program including regulatory reform, potential changes to diversion requirements and reduction of the costs of AB 939 compliance; and to address other solid waste issues of regional or countywide concerns as these arise.
- d. All jurisdictions in the county will adopt a policy of purchasing products with a post consumer (recycled) material content and encourage contractors in their jurisdictions to use recycled material.
- e. All jurisdictions will continue recycling policies/ordinances to divert recyclable materials from disposal at the solid waste disposal facilities.
- f. All jurisdictions will continue educational programs, either directly or through private sector efforts, for the general public, schools and businesses with emphasis on waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting.

4. Countywide Plan Objectives

The overall objectives of this plan are as follow:

- a. The Cities and the County will implement an integrated waste management system in which a majority of the waste stream is diverted from landfill disposal. Specifically, the combined jurisdictions of the county will divert at least 25% of 1990 adjusted base year materials by 1995, and 50% by the year 2000.
- b. Source reduction programs will be designed to achieve up to 3% reduction by 1995, and 5% countywide by the year 2000.
- c. Recycling programs (including reuse and materials exchange programs) will be designed to achieve up to 20% diversion by 1995 and 33% countywide by the year 2000.
- d. Yard waste diversion programs will be designed to achieve up to 7% diversion by 1995 and 14% countywide by the year 2000.

Implementation Schedule

Table 2-1 identifies the tasks necessary to achieve the objectives, and indicates the milestones that each task will achieve, and projected date of implementation.

Table 2-1

Overall Objective: Achieve 25% and 50% Diversion Goals	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation/goal	Responsible Agency
SHORT TERM (TO 1995) TASKS	25% Overall Diversion	1995	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement short term source reduction programs	Diversion of up to 3% of base year waste disposed	1992-1995	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement short term recycling programs	Additional diversion, up to 20% of base year disposal	1992-1995	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement short term yard waste diversion and composting programs	Additional diversion, up to 7% of base year disposal	1992-1995	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement short term education and public information programs	Increase participation in all diversion programs	1992-1995	Individual Jurisdictions
Utilize material recovery facilities (MRF) and composting facilities as much as feasible	Ability to divert additional recyclables and yard and green wastes and other materials	1992-1995	Individual Jurisdictions
MEDIUM TERM (TO 2000) TASKS	50% Overall Diversion	2000	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement medium term source reduction programs	Additional diversion up to 5% of base year disposal	1996-1999	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement medium term recycling programs	Additional diversion up to 33 % of base year disposal	1996-1999	Individual Jurisdictions
Expand yard waste diversion and composting programs	Additional diversion up to 14 % of base year disposal	1996-1999	Individual Jurisdictions
Implement medium term education and public information programs	Increase participation in all diversion programs	1996-1999	Individual Jurisdictions, regional coalitions and JPAs
Expand usage of MRFs and public/private composting facilities	Maximize the diversion of recyclable materials and yard and green waste	1995-2000	Individual Jurisdictions

CHAPTER 3 COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter of the Summary Plan provides a general, descriptive summary of the geography and demography of the county; a description of how integrated waste management is administered in the county; and identification of the entities responsible for administering and implementing the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This chapter is required by CCR Section 18757.

COUNTY PROFILE

LOCATION

San Diego County is the southwesternmost county in California. It is bordered on the South by Mexico's State of Baja California, on the north and east by the counties of Orange, Riverside and Imperial, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

TOPOGRAPHY

San Diego County, the fourth largest county in the United States, is rectangular in shape and measured at its approximate center runs roughly 67 miles from east to west and 58 miles north to south. In land area the County covers 4,255 square miles, approximately the size of the State of Connecticut (5009 square miles). Elevation in the county ranges from sea level along the coast, to 6,500 feet at Coyote Peak in the Cuyamaca Mountains.

CLIMATE

The National Weather Bureau reports that it is sunny in San Diego County seventy percent of the time. There are several distinct microclimates in the county. The ocean keeps the weather moderate on the coast, while inland the summers are warmer and winters colder. There is occasional snow in the mountainous areas of the East County during the winter months, while the warm deserts often have summer temperatures exceeding 100 degrees. The variety of environments is largely the effect of the Peninsular Ranges, those mountains known as Palomar, Volcan, Cuyamaca, and Laguna, which straddle the center of the county in a northwest to southeast direction. They divide the county into a number of natural climatic zones. In spite of the variation in the climate, the county generally has mild winters, warm summers and little rainfall. Rainfall over a ten year period averages 10 inches annually.

AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE -- SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Month	Mean
January	55.4 ^{EF}
March	59.1
June	65.8
September	69.9
Annual	63.2

POLITICAL UNITS

San Diego County consists of eighteen incorporated cities and the unincorporated areas. The cities are governed by Council-Manager forms of government. The County of San Diego is governed by a board of five elected Supervisors and a Chief Administrative Officer appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The eighteen incorporated cities comprise less than 15 percent of the county land area. Much of the remaining 85 percent is administered by agencies other than county government. For example, the Cleveland National Forest encompasses approximately 10 percent of the county and the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park covers approximately 18 percent of the county. The Department of Defense, the Bureau of Land Management and the various Indian reservations each consist of from 4 to 7 percent of the county's area. This diversity of governing agencies increases the complexity of integrated planning for the unincorporated areas of the county. See Figure 3-1.

TRANSPORTATION

The coastal-metropolitan region of San Diego County is a major destination for business and vacation travelers. Three interstate freeways converge on this area. There are two major ports of entry into Mexico from San Diego County, Tecate and Tijuana. San Diego seaports are home ports and ports-of-call to numerous Navy and commercial ships.

The chief automobile and truck routes are on Interstate Freeways 5, 8, 15, 805 and Highways 52, 67, 76, 78, 94 and 163. In addition there are numerous other state highways, county roads and other secondary arterials which traverse the County. See Figure 3-2.

Railroad service in the County of San Diego is provided by the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Rail Lines along the Pacific Coast. The San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad in the southeast owns a rail line that runs between San Diego and Imperial Valley. A Metro-light rail system, known as the San Diego Trolley and operated by the Metropolitan Transit System, currently links cities in the central, southern and eastern part of the metropolitan areas. See Figure 3-3. In late 1994 a rail service known as the Coaster was initiated by North County Transit District (NCTD) linking cities along the coast from Oceanside to San Diego. This line also connects with the Orange County Metro Service.

Figure 3-1: Incorporated and Unincorporated County Areas

Figure 3-2: Existing Freeway (Major Highway) System

Figure 3-3: Existing Rail Lines of the Region

The San Diego International Airport located in the City of San Diego provides the major facility for air transport services. Several Navy and commercial port facilities operate within the San Diego Bay. The San Diego Port Authority and the Navy manage these facilities.

DEMOGRAPHIC, HOUSING AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

San Diego County's population grew rapidly during the 1980s. This was primarily due to the influx from other states for the favorable climate and job market. With the economic downturn of the last three years the pace of population growth has decreased. As of January 1, 1994 the estimated population of San Diego County was at 2,687,987. These people owned and occupied 986,846 housing units of which, 574,496 (58%) were single family residences. The balance were multiple family and mobile units.

Table 3-1 demonstrates the population growth trends through the decade of the 80s to 1994 by subregions of the County. The 1990 Population and Housing Profile from the 1990 Census data developed by the San Diego Associations of Governments (SANDAG) shows housing and social characteristics of the population. See Table 3-2.

EMPLOYMENT AND MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Between 1990 and 1994 the San Diego region experienced a significant net loss in number of jobs. Employment trends in the county indicate a growth in the service industries and government while other industries have experienced declines in the number of jobs. The region has lost more than 45,000 jobs since 1990. The 1992 employment statistics indicate that the largest number of jobs now exist in the Service industries (332,942), Retail trade (194,156), government (179,200), Manufacturing (131,587) and Military (105,259). See Tables 3-3 and 3-4

Table 3-1: Population Trends

Figure 3-4: Map of Major Statistical Areas and Subregional Areas

Table 3-2: Housing and Social Characteristics

Table 3-3: Employment Trends By Industry

Table 3-4: Jobs by Major Areas

GOVERNMENTAL INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section describes the administrative structure for integrated waste management in the County as of January 1995. This structure is evolving rapidly and can be expected to be in flux for some time. Paragraphs 1 through 10 describe the current regional solid waste infrastructure.

1. Each City (and the County for the unincorporated area) remains responsible for SRRE planning, implementation, and monitoring, as well as public information and budgeting. In some cases, this responsibility may be delegated to a franchised service provider, or in the case of a program that becomes a countywide or regional program, transferred to the implementing agency.

2. Local land use authority is reserved to each City, and the County for the unincorporated area, for facilities located within individual jurisdictional boundaries.

3. To provide advice and assistance for integrated solid waste management planning, the San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) was established in May 1990. It is comprised of elected officials representing each City and the County Board of Supervisors (SANDAG Board of Directors). Two advisory committees serve the Task Force; the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), comprised of City Manager and County Chief Administrative Officer appointees and the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), comprised of representatives from civic organizations, environmental organizations, the solid waste industry, educational institutions and the general public.

4. The City of San Diego operates its own solid waste management system which includes solid waste collection, operation of the Miramar Class III (non-hazardous) sanitary landfill and a household hazardous waste management program for City residents.

5. The Cities of Del Mar, Encinitas, Lemon Grove, National City, Poway, Solana Beach and Vista, along with the County of San Diego have formed the San Diego Solid Waste Management Authority (SWA). The SWA has an agreement with the County calling for a transition in ownership and management of the regional solid waste system and its facilities from the County to the Authority. The SWA is slated to own the system depending on the settlement of outstanding legal issues. These facilities include five (5) active County-owned Class III sanitary landfills --San Marcos, Sycamore, Otay, Ramona and Borrego-- , ten (10) rural bin sites (transfer stations) and the North County Waste Reduction and Recycling (NCRRA) facility¹ in San Marcos. Currently the County Solid Waste Division carries out the day-to-day operations under the direction of the SWA and the County of San Diego.

6. Most of the cities use the regional system landfills for their solid waste disposal. Beginning in 1994, some of the cities began exporting some, or substantially all of their solid waste to out-of-county disposal facilities.

7. The County Department of Environmental Health Services (DEHS) was selected by the

¹ Operations at this facility were temporarily suspended July 1, 1995 due to the high cost of operation.

jurisdictions in the county to serve as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for all facilities within their jurisdictions which require a state Solid Waste Facility Permit. These include landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities and composting facilities. DEHS, in conjunction with the Solid Waste Division, also administers the countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program which provides for the safe collection and disposition of toxic household wastes for all jurisdictions except the City of San Diego.

8. The City of San Diego administers its own citywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program for city residents.

9. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) is the state's agency for managing solid waste in California. The CIWMB has policy-making and regulatory authority regarding solid waste facility operation and integrated waste management planning, and has the final authority on solid waste permitting issues. The CIWMB also provides technical support to the cities, counties and regional agencies in complying with the mandates of the IWM Act.

10. The CIWMB has designated two Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs) in the County, one to serve the cities and county in the North County area, including portions of the City of San Diego, and one to serve the South County area, including the City of San Diego.

PLAN ADMINISTRATION

The County Solid Waste Division is responsible for the preparation of the Countywide Summary Plan and Siting Element and for processing amendments to the documents. Proposals for new or expanded disposal facilities must be contained in the Siting Element or an amendment is required to include the proposed site in the Element. Amendments to either the Summary Plan or the Siting Element must be approved by a majority of the Cities with a majority of the incorporated population and the County.

The jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining their own SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs. New programs and proposals for new nondisposal facilities require amendments to the appropriate Elements. AB 3001 eliminated the regional approval process for siting MRFs and transfer stations. Cities and counties may now approve locations for these facilities within their boundaries without approval of adjoining jurisdictions and without the need for region-wide coordination of the placement and joint use of these facilities. Amendments to the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs are approved by a resolution from the jurisdiction's governing body.

The CIWMB has overall approval authority for the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan with all the Elements.

CHAPTER 4

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter includes a description of current integrated waste management practices in the county, including refuse collection, transfer and disposal practices; solid waste facilities located within the county; diversion programs already in place; and a summary of countywide market development efforts. This chapter is required by CCR Section 18757.5.

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The collection, removal and disposal of solid waste in the jurisdictions of San Diego County has changed significantly in recent years. These changes are a result of State legislation and the need for the cities to take a more active role in managing the solid waste generated within their jurisdictions. The method of handling solid waste has evolved from the direct haul of waste to a County or City owned landfill, to a system that integrates waste management alternatives. The current methods include separate collection of mixed refuse for disposal and of recyclables. Permitted and franchised haulers provide these services, by agreement, for ratepayers in most cities and in the communities of the unincorporated area.

The City of San Diego operates its own refuse and recyclables collection system using City crews, and private service providers under contract to the City, or licensed by the City. It also administers its own recycling programs and maintains a landfill for disposal of City generated solid waste, including wastes generated at Naval bases and facilities under an agreement with the United States of America through the Department of the Navy.

In the latter part of 1994 El Cajon, Oceanside and Carlsbad, and in early 1995 Escondido franchise haulers began hauling some or all solid waste for disposal to out-of-county facilities.

Table 4-1: Refuse Collection by Service Area, provides a countywide overview of the present integrated solid waste collection practices.

TABLE 4-1 REFUSE COLLECTION BY SERVICE AREA

SERVICE AREA REGION/JURISDICTION	RESIDENTIAL COLLECTION	COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION
Carlsbad	Franchise*	Franchise
Chula Vista	Franchise	Franchise/open
Coronado	Franchise	Franchise
Del Mar	Franchise	Franchise
El Cajon	Franchise	Franchise
Encinitas	Franchise	Franchise
Escondido	Franchise	Franchise
Imperial Beach	Franchise	Franchise
La Mesa	Franchise	Franchise
Lemon Grove	Franchise	Franchise
National City	Franchise	Franchise
Oceanside	Franchise	Franchise
Poway	Franchise ²	Franchise ¹
San Diego	City/permit ³	Permit (open)
San Marcos	Franchise	Franchise
Santee	Franchises ⁴	Permit
Solana Beach	Franchise	Franchise
Vista	Franchise	Franchise
County Unincorporated	Permit (open)	Permit (open)

² Effective January 1, 1995

³ Multi-family and single family residences on private streets are serviced by private haulers licensed by the City.

⁴ In the 5 year notice period for exclusive franchising

* Unless otherwise designated, "Franchise" means exclusive.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

Various factors affect the current solid waste management system, such as collection service areas and administration of collection services. The amount of solid waste collected and its final destination(s) are an integral factor in the administration of the systems throughout the County.

Service Areas: These are the areas, defined by jurisdictional or other boundaries, in which a particular government entity has jurisdiction or responsibility for waste management. The service areas as defined in San Diego County reflect the boundaries of the individual jurisdictions.

Organization of Services: Within each of the jurisdictions, waste management services may be exclusively or non-exclusively franchised, provided as a government service, or permitted as indicated in Table 4-1. The City of San Diego provides single family residential collection services with open permits for commercial-industrial collection, while other cities administer franchises. Collection services in the unincorporated areas are administered through a permit system administered by the County Department of Public Works' Solid Waste Division.

Collection Service: Commercial and residential collection has already been addressed and is handled separately, by jurisdiction. Individual businesses have collection areas that cross jurisdictional boundaries, and these service areas are dynamic and are subject to market pressures and to franchise agreements.

Disposal Service: Disposal service is provided by: 1) the County, 2) the City of San Diego, and 3) private landfills. (No private landfills are currently located within the County, however, private landfills outside the County accept refuse generated inside the County.) County and City landfills accept waste from all of the cities within the County and the unincorporated areas. The City of San Diego takes residential waste to the City's Miramar Landfill, or to the Sycamore or Otay landfills, according to which provides the most economical routing.

Quantity of Solid Waste Generated, and Final Disposition of Materials: In Table 4-2: Quantity of Solid Waste Generated, information from the SRREs is compiled and presents daily and annual tonnage and volume of solid waste generated in the county. Daily tonnages are calculated from annual tonnages, using six collection days per week (310 days per year). The standard conversion factor used to convert tons to cubic yards is based on historical experience and is 1,200 lbs per cubic yard (1.67 cubic yards per ton) for all tonnage except for the City of San Diego which uses 1,282 lbs per cubic yard (1.56 cubic yards per ton). The year 1991 tonnages are used as a consistent year from SRREs of all jurisdictions.

Destination of Solid Waste Generated: Table 4-3 indicates the destination of materials generated in the waste management system, diverted, landfilled or transformed in 1991.

Material Handling & Transport: Table 4-4 Indicates the Storage & Transport and Handling Methods for the materials targeted for diversion from the landfills.

TABLE 4-2
QUANTITY OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED

JURISDICTION	1991 TONS		1991 CUBIC YARDS	
	DAILY	ANNUAL	DAILY	ANNUAL
COUNTY	2,112	654,760	3,527	1,093,449
CARLSBAD	491	152,360	821	254,441
CHULA VISTA	599	185,700	1,000	310,119
CORONADO	250	77,576	418	129,552
DEL MAR	58	17,899	96	29,891
EL CAJON	583	180,907	975	302,115
ENCINITAS	352	109,011	588	182,048
ESCONDIDO	661	204,974	1,104	342,307
IMPERIAL BEACH	92	28,513	154	47,617
LA MESA	296	91,687	494	153,117
LEMON GROVE	74	22,914	123	38,266
NATIONAL CITY	294	91,201	491	152,300
OCEANSIDE	664	205,779	1,109	343,651
POWAY	233	72,136	389	120,467
SAN DIEGO	7,277	2,255,722	11,351*	3,518,926*
SAN MARCOS	395	122,516	660	204,602
SANTEE	240	74,337	400	124,143
SOLANA BEACH	93	28,925	156	48,304
VISTA	383	118,688	639	198,208
TOTAL	15,147	4,695,605	24,495	7,593,523

Formulas: Daily quantities are based on a 310 day operating year.

* Standard conversion factor is 1 ton = 1.67 cubic yards, except San Diego which is 1 ton = 1.56 cubic yards.

Sources: Jurisdictions' SRREs 1991 Generated Weight. (Some SRREs did not have 1990 figures)

TABLE 4-3
DESTINATION OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED 1991

	TOTAL GENERATED	DIVERTED	LANDFILLED	TRANS- FORMED
Annual Cubic Yards	7,593,523	1,489,498	6,100,981	3,044
Annual Tons	4,695,605	938,907	3,754,747	1,951
% of Total	100 %	19.9 %	80.0 %	Less than 1 %

All figures are countywide and based on the 1991 figures from SRREs.

TABLE 4-4
MATERIAL HANDLING & TRANSPORT

MATERIALS	STORAGE & TRANSPORT	HANDLING METHODS
Non-Redemption Value Glass and Aluminum	Individual MRFs, buy back centers and intermediate processors collect, process and ship recycled materials to market via truck, rail and containers for overseas shipment.	MRFs and private buy back centers consolidate materials for shipment to secondary processors, including foreign markets.
Plastics		
Paper and Cardboard		
Other Fibers		
Metals		
Construction/Demolition Inerts	Industry Recyclers receive material from generators and store pending recycling.	Reused, recycled and/or mixed with virgin materials by processors.
Tires & Rubber	Trucked to local and foreign markets	Generators pay for recycling at landfills.

PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

DISPOSAL FACILITIES:

The County of San Diego Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division under the direction of the Solid Waste Authority operates five (5) Class III non-hazardous municipal solid waste landfills. The City of San Diego operates its own Class III landfill. The U. S. Marine Corps operates two Class III landfills on Camp Pendleton. Descriptions of these landfills are contained in the Siting Element. At the present time there are no privately-operated landfills in the County. However, in November 1994 the voters of San Diego County approved an initiative to amend the County General Plan to permit siting of a landfill at Gregory Canyon in the northern part of the county. The initiative was sponsored by a private entity. There are no transformation facilities operating in the County. Table 4-5: Disposal Facility Permit Summary, provides specific location and permit numbers for each currently operating disposal facility in San Diego County. Figure 4-1: Landfill General Locations in San Diego County, is a map of all permitted disposal facilities (landfills) in the County.

Table 4-5: Disposal Facility Permit Summary

FACILITY NAME	DESCRIPTION	FACILITY ADDRESS	PERMIT NUMBER	OPERATOR
Miramar SLF	Large Landfill	5180 Convoy St. San Diego	37-AA-0020	City of San Diego
Otay Annex SLF*	Large Landfill	1700 Maxwell Rd. Chula Vista	37-AA-0010	County of San Diego
Otay SLF* Large Landfill		1700 Maxwell Rd. Chula Vista	37-AA-0009	County of San Diego
San Marcos SLF	Large Landfill	1595 Questhaven RD. San Marcos	37-AA-0008	County of San Diego
Sycamore SLF	Large Landfill	14494 Mast Bl. San Diego	37-AA-0023	County of San Diego
Borrego Springs SLF	Small Landfill	2449 Palm Canyon Dr. Borrego Springs.	37-AA-0006	County of San Diego
Ramona SLF	Small Landfill	20530 Pamo Rd. Ramona	37-AA-0005	County of San Diego
Las Pulgas SLF	Small Landfill	TB 403-B Basilone Rd. Camp Pendleton	37-AA-0903	Camp Pendleton Marines
San Onofre SLF	Small Landfill	TB 403-C Basilone Rd. Camp Pendleton	37-AA-0902	Camp Pendleton Marines

* While permitted as two distinct landfills, these contiguous facilities are operated as one landfill.

NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES:

The NDFEs of San Diego County jurisdictions list one existing large scale mixed waste processing facility at the San Marcos landfill⁵ and one proposed large scale mixed waste processing facility at the Miramar landfill; 11 existing mixed waste and one commercial cardboard transfer stations; three existing source separated recycling facilities; and five existing and one proposed composting/mulching facilities. To divert a greater volume of materials from the waste stream, additional material recovery facility (MRF) and composting facility capacity may be needed within the sub-regions to serve multi-jurisdictional areas.

LOCATION OF FACILITIES:

The location of disposal facilities is shown on Figure 4-1: Landfill General Locations in San Diego County. Nondisposal facilities are shown on Figure 4-2: Nondisposal Facilities General Location in

⁵ Operations at this facility were temporarily suspended July 1, 1995, due to its high cost of operation.

San Diego County.

Figure 4-1: Landfill General Locations in San Diego County

Figure 4-2: Nondisposal Facilities General Locations in San Diego County

COUNTYWIDE MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The development of markets adequate to ensure stability of the Integrated Waste Management system is an important issue facing San Diego County jurisdictions. As the amount of recyclable materials increases from diversion programs and mixed waste processing facilities, identifying markets for the materials becomes critical. Fortunately, the population centers of San Diego County, are directly connected via highway to the major market and port area of Los Angeles and to the Mexican border area market.

There are a number of public and private multi-jurisdictional entities that have addressed strategies for market development in the county. These include the County and City of San Diego, the San Diego County Plastics Task Force, the San Diego County Disposal Association and North County Resource Recovery Associates. They study the issues of diversion facilities, feed stock and secondary markets as these issues apply to their respective interests or enterprise.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TAP) GRANTS

During the years 1990 through 1994 the County of San Diego awarded \$ 2.9 million to 41 businesses and municipalities to promote recycling and development of markets for recycled materials. Grants were awarded to develop markets for diverted materials as follows: concrete and asphalt recycling, wood waste recycling, yard waste composting, plastic recycling, drywall recycling, textile recycling, mixed construction material recycling, concrete and asphalt crushing and a regional material exchange.

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONES (RMDZs)

The State of California has established the Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program to build markets for recyclable material recovered from the waste stream in compliance with the IWM Act. The CIWMB offers low interest loans for 50% of the development costs, up to \$ 1,000,000, to attract businesses that will use recyclable material as feedstock in a secondary manufacturing process. Help with financing strategies, marketing, and technical assistance is also available from the CIWMB.

There are two RMDZ's located within San Diego County. Table 4-6: RMDZ Summary Chart shows the zones at a glance. The first one, the San Diego RMDZ, was formed in 1992 in partnership of the County of San Diego and the City of San Diego⁶. See Figure 4-3. The second, the North San Diego County RMDZ was formed in 1994 in partnership of the County of San Diego and North County cities of Del Mar, Solana Beach, Carlsbad, Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido and the northern part of the City of San Diego. See Figure 4-4.

The staffs of the respective partners and the Zone Administrators have been successful in assisting several recycling related manufacturers and businesses to locate within the zones. These companies use varying amounts of diverted materials as feedstock in their manufacturing processes. These materials include: gypsum, tires, green waste, organic wastes, sawdust, newspaper, mixed office

⁶ The County and the City of San Diego are working with the City of Chula Vista to expand this zone to include the City of Chula Vista.

paper, cardboard, glass, sand, industrial scrap, reusable fixtures and construction demolition debris.

The San Diego RMDZ includes team members from the City and County staffs, the San Diego Economic Development Corporation and the Otay Chamber of Commerce who work together to promote the RMDZ's benefits to businesses interested in locating in San Diego. The North County RMDZ includes staff members from the County and the North County Cities. Both RMDZ's receive support from local business groups, financial organizations and other government agencies. Management of the RMDZ's has focused on providing accurate and useful information to businesses, promoting the availability of low interest loans and coordinating activities between agencies.

TABLE 4-6: RMDZ SUMMARY⁷

⁷ The City of Chula Vista is in the Process of joining the San Diego RMDZ as this document goes to press.

Figure 4-3

Figure 4-3 Continued

Figure 4-4

1 The City of Encinitas is in the process of joining the North San Diego County RMDZ as this document goes to press.

Figure 4-4 Continued

BEYOND THE RMDZ PROGRAM

A continued pro-active stance by the local jurisdictions in the planning, development and siting of MRFs and composting facilities is expected to result in location of additional nondisposal solid waste facilities. The City of San Diego is actively promoting the location of secondary processing and manufacturing facilities which utilize recyclables as feed stock. The County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Division actively assists private entities who wish to locate in the unincorporated county area with site selection and the permitting and approval process. As of January 1995, Oceanside is negotiating the siting and development of additional green waste processing facilities. Each facility sited through local efforts increases the market for diverted materials.

All jurisdictions in the county have established policies to purchase recycled or post-consumer content materials and supplies. This will also help in creating needed local markets for diverted recyclables.

The Citizen Advisory and Technical Advisory Committees of the Local Integrated Waste Management Task Force (LTF) are working together to address ways to expand markets for recyclables.

CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY OF SRREs, HHWEs, AND NDFEs

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter of the Summary Plan provides a descriptive summary of the types of diversion programs selected in each jurisdiction's SRRE and HHWE, and a list of the types and numbers of nondisposal facilities, and the jurisdictions they serve, as described in each jurisdiction's NDFE. The summary is vital to determining programs in the SRREs and HHWEs that could be coordinated on a countywide basis. This chapter is required by CCR Section 18757.7.

COUNTYWIDE WASTE COMPOSITION

Planning of diversion programs requires a knowledge of the materials found in the local waste stream. In 1989 and 1990, waste characterization studies were performed at landfills in the County. As illustrated in Figure 5-1: Composition of Waste Generated in San Diego County, the two waste components delivered in the highest concentrations were yard waste (20.5%) and cardboard (11.8%). Further analysis indicates that organic, or carbon-based, waste types such as paper (including cardboard), food waste, textiles, leather, rubber and plant materials (including yard waste) comprised a total of 68.9 percent of the County's waste. Metals made up 4.2 percent; glass comprised 4.3 percent; plastics represented 8.1 percent; and other wastes including construction debris, inerts and mixed wastes made up the remaining 14.5 percent. Hazardous materials in the disposal waste stream are set aside for proper treatment in accordance with hazardous waste exclusion procedures in effect at the landfills.

Utilizing the waste composition analysis, a countywide mulching program for "clean green" and yard waste with a reduced tip fee was instituted at all landfills in the county, including the City of San Diego's Miramar landfill. The mulch produced is used for erosion control at inactive landfills and provided to Park and Recreation Departments, Caltrans, commercial consumers and the public. Other programs, including mandatory recycling ordinances, with the exception of the City of San Diego, have been developed in all of the Cities and the County, which focus on recyclable materials shown by studies to be in the solid waste stream.

The household hazardous waste collection and public education programs have also been developed to focus on preventing household hazardous waste from landfill disposal. It is estimated 39,705,958 pounds of household hazardous waste are generated each year by households in San Diego County.

FIGURE 5-1
COMPOSITION OF WASTE GENERATED IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
FOR WASTES DELIVERED TO ALL LANDFILLS
(1989-90 Waste Characterization by Recovery Sciences, Inc.)

PROGRAMS SELECTED IN THE SRREs & HHWEs

A brief description of all current and planned diversion programs is required by CCR Section 18757.7(a)(1). Table 5-1: Summary of SRRE Programs, shows the various types of source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, and education programs along with targeted commodities which have been selected by the Cities and the County for implementation.

MARKETS FOR SRRE AND HHWE PROGRAM DIVERTED MATERIALS

Markets for materials diverted by the SRRE recycling programs are secondary product manufacturers and paper mills.

Markets for compost resulting from the SRRE composting programs are local agriculture, commercial landscapers, home gardeners, commercial nurseries, municipal parks and recreation facilities.

Table 5-2: Summary of HHWE Programs lists the various components and targeted commodities of the countywide and City of San Diego Household Hazardous Waste Management Programs.

Markets for household hazardous waste collected through the HHWE programs are public and private graffiti eradication and beautification programs, the commercial recycled oil market, cement kiln fuel, and commercial battery manufacturers. A small residue is treated and landfilled.

Table 5-1

SUMMARY OF SRRE PROGRAMS

SOURCE	REDUCTION	PROGRAMS
Backyard Composting		All Cities & County
Community Outreach Program		City of Coronado & City of San Diego
Four Can Limit		City of Coronado
Investigate Local Consumer Incentives		City of San Diego
Kelp Processing Program		City of San Diego & City of Coronado
Local Procurement Specifications/Policies/Ordinances	On	All Cities & County
Site Processing of Construction and Demolition Debris		City of San Diego
Phase Out Large (300 gal) Containers	Rate	Imperial Beach
Structure/Variable Rate Evaluations		All Cities except San Diego & County (Bin Sites)
Review/Monitor State Packaging Requirements		City of San Diego
State Advance Disposal Fees		All Cities & County
Technical Assistance Grants		County Administered
Tipping Fee Differentials (mixed waste vs. clean green)		All Cities & County
Unwanted Mail Program		County, Coronado, Solana Beach & City of San Diego
Waste Audits		All Cities & County
Waste Exchange/ Material Exchange Programs		Chula Vista, Oceanside & City of San Diego
TARGETED COMMODITIES: White Goods, Salvageable Composite, Construction and Demolition, Yard and Wood Waste, Kelp, Furniture and Textiles.		
RECYCLING		PROGRAMS
Aggregate Recycling Demonstrations		City of San Diego
Block Captain Program		Chula Vista, Escondido, Solana Beach
Christmas Tree Recycling Program		All Cities & County
Commercial/Industrial/School Recycling		All Cities & County
Community Cleanup		Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, Oceanside, Santee, City of San Diego & Solana Beach
		All Cities & County
Drop Off/Buy Back Centers		All Cities & County
Institution/Office Recycling		County & all Cities, except San Diego
Mandatory Recycling Ordinance		All Cities & County
Market Development/Buy Recycled		City of San Diego
Military Recycling Program		All Cities & County
Mobile Recycling		All Cities
Multifamily Program		All Cities & County
Office Recycling		Coronado Oceanside, San Marcos, City of San Diego & County Rural
Public Drop Off Recycling Programs (Parks & Recreation)		Container Stations
		All Cities & County
Recycled Product Procurement Program		City of San Diego
Recycled Product Symposium		County, Cities of Carlsbad, Del Mar, Escondido, Oceanside, Poway,
Recycling Market Development Zone		San Diego, San Marcos, Solana Beach & Vista
		All Cities & County Communities
Residential Curbside Collection of Recyclable Materials		All Cities & County
Residential Curbside Collection of Separated Yard & Clean Green		All Cities & County
Zoning & Code Change		All Cities & County
TARGETED COMMODITIES: Newspaper/Office Paper, Mixed Paper, Cardboard, Plastic, Glass, Metals and Yard Waste and Construction and Demolition Debris		
COMPOSTING AND GREEN WASTE PROCESSING/TRANSFORMATION		
Commercial Composting Facilities Drop Off		All Cities & County
Market Development for Compost		All Cities & County
Master Composter Program		All Cities & County
MRF Which Composts Putrecibles and Yard Waste		City of San Diego
Public Information Workshops		All Cities & County
Residential Yard & Clean Green Waste (Separate Collection)		All Cities & County
Yard and Clean Green Grinding/Mulching		County and City of San Diego Landfills

TARGETED COMMODITIES/MATERIALS: Green/Yard Waste, Manure, Food Waste, Wood Waste

Table 5-1: SUMMARY OF SRRE PROGRAMS (Continued)

SPECIAL	WASTE
Co-composting (sludge)	City of San Diego
Construction/Demolition Debris Diversion Public Information	All Cities & County
Construction/Demolition Recycling	All Cities & County
Medical Waste Program	City of San Diego & County
Private Sector Reporting Requirement on Special Waste Disposal	All Cities & County
Promote Siting of Construction/Demolition Recyclers	City of San Diego & County
Separate Collection of White Goods	Oceanside, San Diego & Solana Beach
Tire Diversion Policy	City of San Diego & County
Vehicle Abatement	All Cities & County

TARGETED COMMODITIES: Sludge, Construction and Demolition Debris and White Goods

EDUCATION & PUBLIC	INFORMATION
Billboards/Bulletin Boards, Signs and Bumper Stickers	San Diego, Coronado & Imperial Beach
Bi-lingual Information (publications and announcements)	Oceanside & San Diego
Commercial/Residential/Industrial Publications	All Cities & County
Community Special Events & Community/Business Presentations	All Cities & County
Direct Mailings & Newsletters with Billings or Separate	All Cities & County
Local Achievement Program	City of San Diego
Media & News Releases	All Cities & County
Poster and Essay Contests & other Awards & Recognition	Oceanside & San Diego
Printed "How To" Material & other Instructional Materials	Chula Vista, Oceanside, San Diego & County
Promotion of State Sponsored Programs	City of San Diego & County
Public Workshops	City of San Diego & County
Recycling Guide	Coronado, San Diego & County
School Curriculum & other School Programs	All Cities & County
Special Waste Publications	Coronado, Imperial Beach, San Diego, San Marcos & County
Technical Assistance	All Cities & County
Telephone Hotline	All Cities & County (I Love A Clean San Diego County)
Volunteer Program	County & Solana Beach (through Solana Recyclers)
Yard Waste Composting	Cities of Coronado, Oceanside, San Diego & County

TARGETED: All Materials Listed in the Previous Program Components and All Types of Media, Informational and Educational Materials in the Public and Private Sectors

Table 5-2 SUMMARY OF HHWE PROGRAMS

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS		
HHW Recycling Events		City of San Diego
HHW Private Sector Recycling		City of San Diego
HHW Market Development		City of San Diego
Load Checking Program at all landfills		All Cities & County
Periodic Collection Events		All Cities & County
Permanent Collection Facilities		Coronado & Chula Vista (available to all Cities & County)
Pick-up Service		All Cities & County
Planned Permanent Collection Facilities	Public	San Diego & Vista
Education & Information		All Cities & County
Private and Public Waste Oil Collection Programs/Facilities		All Cities & County

TARGETED MATERIALS: Paint, Used Motor Oil, Used Antifreeze, Cleaning Products, Dry Cell and Automotive Batteries, Pesticides, Garden Chemicals and Solvents

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED HHW PROGRAMS

The County Departments of Environmental Services and Public Works Solid Waste Division, in cooperation with all the cities in the county, have incorporated multifaceted programs to reduce illegal and environmentally harmful disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW). The City of San Diego operates independently from, although in coordination with, the regional program. Various other cities in the county augment the regional program with their own collection events. This regional effort is designed to provide a means to safely collect, recycle treat and dispose of HHW generated by all households in the county. A major portion of collected HHW is reused or recycled and is thus diverted from landfill or other disposal. Source reduction, a form of diversion, is promoted through public education on alternatives to toxic products.

The targeted constituents of HHW are used motor oil, latex and oil based paints, used antifreeze, cleaning products, aerosol containers, dry cell and automotive batteries, pesticides and garden chemicals and solvents. The California Department of Toxic Substance Control estimates each household in the State generates 7.5 pounds of these commonly used products each year. The regional HHW management program has become increasingly effective in reducing the illegal disposal of HHW since its inception in 1987.

Components of the program include collection, load checking, disposal and treatment, recycling, reuse, source reduction, and education and public information. These components are summarized as follows:

COLLECTION

The collection component of the regional HHW program includes periodic regional collection events (the main out-reach of the Program); two permanent drop-off centers, one in Coronado and a State-licensed Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) in Chula Vista; and limited home pick-up services for the disabled.

The City of San Diego provides one-day community collection events for HHW and auto products, including used oil and oil filters. The City also provides drop-off services for City residents at the TSDF in Chula Vista and home pickup services for the disabled through a private contractor.

LOAD CHECKING

A mandated load check (hazardous waste exclusion) program is in operation at all landfills to identify both household and other hazardous waste before it is buried. Hazardous material identified is set aside in temporary hazardous waste storage areas for later pickup by a licensed hazardous waste management company for treatment and packaging for recycling, reuse, or proper disposal. This program, combined with informational flyers and a standard procedure for refusing loads has resulted in a significant decrease in HHW coming into the landfills via self-haul loads.

The City of San Diego's Hazardous Substances Enforcement Team operates the load check program at the Miramar Landfill. This program participates in the County-wide Task Force on illegal

hazardous waste disposal and assists the other divisions of the City's Environmental Services Department, including the Refuse Collection and Code Enforcement divisions, in addressing illegal disposal of HHW.

DISPOSAL AND HANDLING

A permanent collection facility located in Chula Vista serves as the central processing facility for the countywide program. It is a State-licensed TSDF. All HHW from community collection events is brought to the facility for consolidation prior to treatment and/or recycling or disposal. Approximately 90% of the HHW collected is recycled or reused. The balance is treated, incinerated or landfilled.

The City of San Diego also contracts with the TSDF in Chula Vista for approximately 90% of its HHW disposal and handling. In addition subcontractors collect and transport used oil for recycling at City HHW and Auto Product community collection events.

When other cities in the county hold their separate HHW collection events they utilize permitted contractors to handle, transport and dispose of the materials collected.

SOURCE REDUCTION/WASTE PREVENTION

Source reduction is encouraged through the countywide community education programs to encourage purchase of alternative non-hazardous products and prudent quantity purchases.

REUSE AND RECYCLING

Recycled or reused HHW includes water based paints, waste oil, anti-freeze and automotive batteries. Oil based paint, thinners, stains and solvents are used for fuel blends at cement kilns. Market development for the recycled products is a significant part of the Program.

Latex paint collected at both regional and City of San Diego community collection events is used for community projects and graffiti eradication (exterior use only). The City operates a Graffiti Hotline and a Paint Exchange Bank to distribute the recycled paint within the community. The County distributes recycled paint through its HHW Management program hotline. Most cities and the county have used oil recycling programs. Numerous used oil recycling centers have been added throughout the region through these programs.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

One of the key elements of the regional program is an ongoing education and public information program directed toward increasing public awareness. Hotlines, school programs, community presentations, brochures, a program logo, news releases and radio-TV announcements are some of the methods utilized to educate and inform the public about regional Program activities. All jurisdictions involved in the regional or sub-regional programs support extensive public education campaigns on those programs. One of the key components of this public education is information on non-hazardous substitutes for commonly used toxic products.

For example the City of San Diego participates in the regional program for community education and public outreach and also provides additional community education and awareness through Used Oil Recycling Block Grant activities, as do the Cities of Chula Vista, National City and Imperial Beach. They provide education and public outreach to multi-cultural communities and is directed toward increasing the public awareness of used oil recycling opportunities. A Used Oil Infoline, multi-cultural presentations, brochures, public service announcements, and event advertisements are used to inform the public.

Note: As this document goes to press the Local Task Force Citizen and Technical Advisory committees are working to identify funding for additional permanent HHW drop off centers and to fund solid waste and HHW public education programs.

CONTINGENCIES FOR SRRE AND HHWE PROGRAMS

The individual jurisdictions in the County are continually monitoring the various components of their SRREs and HHWE to ensure progress toward achievement of the mandated AB 939 goals. As necessary, programs are modified and/or directed to specific waste stream characteristics to successfully meet the targeted goal.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE NDFEs

Each jurisdiction in the County was required to prepare a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE), which lists facilities that are or will be utilized to implement diversion programs in the SRRE. Table 5-3: Summary of NDFE Facilities, lists all of the existing and currently planned nondisposal facilities in the county to be used by the Cities and the County, the location of each, and the jurisdictions within their sphere of influence. Nondisposal facilities include permitted composting, material recovery and transfer facilities. Since the enactment of AB 3001, regional approval of the siting of Nondisposal facilities is no longer required eliminating an opportunity for region-wide coordination. A brief summary of each facility, grouped by categories follows.

COMPOSTING AND MULCHING

Organic Recycling West, Inc., a composting facility permitted to process up to 240 tons/day of green and wood waste (grinding, mulching and composting), is located at Brown Field in the City of San Diego and serves South and East San Diego County, including the commercial and mandatory green waste collection programs for the cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, La Mesa and Lemon Grove and National City.

Flynn Rainbow Nurseries, a permitted large scale grinding, mulching and composting facility in Rainbow, an unincorporated community near Fallbrook, serves North San Diego County.

A-1 Soils Company, a proposed site has been approved and permitting is in process for this composting facility adjacent to Carroll Canyon in the Mira Mesa community in the City of San Diego. It will serve the Cities of San Diego, Poway and Del Mar.

Earth Products Recycling, a facility which processes clean wood, green wastes and construction wastes into various grades of mulch used in landscaping, serves the North County inland cities. No Solid Waste Facility Permit is required for this facility.

Inland Pacific Resource Recovery, a wood and yard waste grinding mulch operation located in Lakeside serves East County areas. No Solid Waste Facility Permit is required for this facility.

Disney Enterprises Green Waste Facility, located on the campus of California State University San Marcos, processes green waste from several North County cities and the unincorporated County into mulch used exclusively on campus grounds. No Solid Waste Facility Permit is required for this facility.

AGRI SERVICE, a proposed site has been approved by the City of Oceanside and permitting is in process. This composting facility will initially serve the City of Oceanside.

MATERIAL RECOVERY/INTERMEDIATE PROCESSING/CENTRAL PROCESSING

North County Resource Recovery Associates (NCRRA), permitted to operate at the San Marcos Landfill as a large scale mixed waste Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to serve all of North San Diego County, had operations temporarily suspended on July 1, 1995 in accordance with a decision by the SWA and the County. The facility remains available for possible use by the region, if needed in the future.

The City of San Diego MRF, a proposed, not yet permitted, large scale mixed waste facility is to be located at Miramar Landfill to process mixed municipal waste and to compost the putrescible materials. It will serve the City of San Diego and other jurisdictions in the region which haul waste to the Miramar Landfill. However, as this document goes to press that project is on hold pending further study.

Coast Waste Management's Waste Recovery and Transfer Facility to be located in San Marcos, a proposed, transfer station and an expanded MRF to separate recyclables from municipal solid waste, will serve the North County Coastal region.

The Escondido Disposal, Inc. MRF and Transfer Station will be located in the City of Escondido. It is currently in the permitting process and will separate recyclables from municipal solid waste originating in the City of Escondido.

Mashburn Waste and Recycling proposes an expansion of its existing MRF in San Marcos, incorporating transfer station capabilities to serve North County communities.

RECYCLING

EDCO Recycling, a recycling facility located in Lemon Grove, processes only source separated recyclables originating in cities in the South and Southeast County areas. No Solid Waste Facility

Permit is required for this facility.

Liberty Recycling, a MRF located in San Marcos, processes principally source separated recyclables originating in the North County area. No Solid Waste Facility Permit is required for this facility.

Mashburn Waste and Recycling, a MRF located in San Marcos, processes principally source separated recyclables originating in the North County area. No Solid Waste Facility Permit is required for this facility.

TRANSFER STATIONS

Palomar Transfer Station, leased from the County and operated by Coast Waste Management, permitted and located in Carlsbad, currently serves the City of Carlsbad and the City of Escondido (for part of Escondido's trash).

San Diego Resource Recovery Transfer Station, operated by EDCO Disposal Corporation, is permitted and located in the City of San Diego where recyclables are separated from dry solid waste. The permit allows the facility to accept up to 200 tons of non-putrescible waste per day.

The ten (10) rural transfer stations serve the unincorporated areas of the County. They are permitted and located in various outlying locations where source separated recyclables, as well as residential solid waste, are dropped off.

Note 1: The City of Chula Vista and John Sexton Sand and Gravel Corp have proposed a MRF and Transfer Station on Maxwell Road in Chula Vista. Sky Trucking has also proposed a transfer station on Mace Street in Chula Vista.

Note 2: Universal Refuse Removal is currently in the process of relocating their facility from Pioneer Way in El Cajon to West Bradley in El Cajon. On the new site Universal proposes to build

a MRF and Transfer Station.

Table 5-3: SUMMARY OF NDFE FACILITIES (Used or proposed by San Diego County Jurisdictions)

	LOCATION	JURISDICTIONS
<u>COMPOSTING & MULCHING FACILITIES</u>		
Flynn Rainbow Nurseries Organic Recycling West	Rainbow/Fallbrook San Diego (Brown Field)	Oceanside, Vista & Unincorporated County Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, San Diego & South County Del Mar, Poway & San Diego
A-1 Soils Company Earth Products Recycling	Carroll Canyon, San Diego Escondido	Escondido & North Inland County
Inland Pacific Resource Recovery Disney Enterprises Green Waste Facility AGRI SERVICE	Lakeside CSU San Marcos Oceanside	El Cajon, Santee & East County San Marcos, Encinitas, Vista & North County Oceanside
<u>MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/INTERMEDIATE PROCESSING FACILITIES/CENTRAL PROCESSING FACILITIES</u>		
City of San Diego MRF*	Miramar Landfill	City of San Diego and other jurisdictions hauling waste to the Miramar Landfill
Coast Waste MRF & Transfer Station*	San Marcos	Carlsbad, Del Mar & Solana Beach
Escondido Disposal, Inc. MRF & Transfer Station*	Escondido	City of Escondido
Mashburn Waste, Recycling & (Transfer Station*)	San Marcos	Encinitas, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista & North County
<u>RECYCLING FACILITIES</u>		
EDCO Recycling	Lemon Grove	Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, & South County
Liberty Recycling Mashburn Waste and Recycling	San Marcos San Marcos	San Marcos, Vista & North County Encinitas, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista & North County
<u>TRANSFER STATIONS</u>		
Palomar Transfer Station Beach, (leased from the County by Coast Waste)	Carlsbad	Carlsbad, Encinitas, San Marcos, Solana Vista & North County
San Diego Resource Recovery Transfer Station	San Diego	Coronado, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, San Diego and unincorporated County**
<u>TRANSFER STATIONS/RURAL CONTAINER STATIONS</u>		
Boulevard Small Volume	Boulevard (unincorporated)	County
Barrett Large Volume	Dulzura (unincorporated)	County
Campo Large Volume	Campo (unincorporated)	County
Julian Large Volume	Julian (unincorporated)	County
Ocotillo Wells Small Volume	Ocotillo Wells (unincorporated)	County
Palomar Mountain Small Volume	Palomar Mountain (unincorporated)	County
Ranchita Small Volume	Ranchita (unincorporated)	County
Sunshine Summit Small Volume	Sunshine Summit (unincorporated)	County
Vallecito Small Volume	Vallecito (unincorporated)	County
Viejas Large Volume	Alpine (unincorporated)	County

* Proposed Facilities

** Dry, non-putrescible portions of the waste stream only, to a maximum of 200 tons per day.

Note: Also the City of Chula Vista and John Sexton Sand and Gravel Corp. is proposing a MRF and Transfer Station on Maxwell Road. Also in the City of Chula Vista, Sky Trucking is proposing a transfer station on Mace Street.

CONSIDERATION OF PROGRAMS FOR COUNTYWIDE COORDINATION

This section requires consideration of solid waste management programs for possible countywide coordination pursuant to CCR Section 18757.7(d). Coordination may involve the combining of similar programs selected by adjacent jurisdictions into a single program administered by a regional joint powers authority (JPA) or memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the participating jurisdictions; or cooperative and coordinated implementation of essentially identical programs throughout the County.

The following programs could be considered candidates for countywide or regional implementation because they were most often selected for implementation in the SRREs and HHWEs of the individual jurisdictions in the county. Regional or countywide administration of selected programs will be at the option of the concerned jurisdictions.

Source Reduction Programs

1. Commercial/Industrial Waste Evaluations and Waste Audits: Technical assistance is appropriate on a regional scale. Each jurisdiction now administers this program at the level it can afford. Costs of implementing new programs, however, are an inhibiting factor.
2. Rate Structure: Quantity based fees, known as variable can rates, must be administered via the jurisdictions' franchise collection programs, and therefore, not suitable for a consolidated program.
3. Promotion of Material Exchanges, Reuse and Recycling Facilities: Regionalization of this effort would be appropriate.

Recycling Programs

1. Commercial/Industrial and School Recycling: These programs may be administered through the franchise programs, by city staff, or by separate agreement with school districts by the individual jurisdictions of the county. Some jurisdictions have more than one school district within their boundaries.
2. Residential Curbside Collection of Separated Recyclables: These programs are administered throughout the county by the jurisdictions' franchise programs or by city crews, or crews under contract to the city, as is the case in the City of San Diego. It is not appropriate to consolidate these programs among jurisdictions, however, consolidated facilities can be used for processing and marketing the separated recyclable materials.
3. Mechanized Material Recovery Facility (MRF): To reach the 50% diversion mandated by the Integrated Waste Management Act, some jurisdictions may wish to send portions of their commercial/industrial and residential waste stream to a MRF. Mandatory recycling ordinances are in effect in all jurisdictions with the exception of the City of San Diego. Curbside programs are dependent on voluntary compliance and participation rates vary.

Consequently, substantial recyclable material remains in the solid waste stream. Capital costs of development and the scale of operations required to make such facilities feasible make multi-jurisdiction MRFs appropriate candidates for coordinated regional or countywide efforts. However, the cost of such facilities may not be affordable to local communities. Therefore, full compliance with the year 2000 50% waste reduction mandate will require even more aggressive commercial and residential waste prevention, reuse, recycling, composting and market development efforts.

4. Curbside Collection of Green/yard Waste: This program is administered through the franchise programs of the various jurisdictions, or in the case of the City of San Diego by City crews. It is, therefore, not feasible for region-wide or countywide consolidation. However, several jurisdictions can use the same processing facility.
5. Drop-off/Buy-back Centers: These centers are available throughout the region and are coordinated by both private entities and public agencies.
6. Market Development/RMDZs/Buy-recycled: Attracting business into the region which utilize recyclable materials as feed stock is more effectively accomplished through a concerted effort. The RMDZs function as magnets and promoters. Regionwide implementation of buy-recycled policies also has a positive impact on market development.

Composting Programs

1. Yard/Green Waste Grinding/Mulching: This program lends itself to regional coordination. On a regional basis, all the landfills and several private sector facilities provide grinding and mulching of yard and green waste.
2. Commercial Composting Facilities for Drop Off: There are several facilities located throughout the county that handle green and yard waste delivered by individuals or businesses, some of which were not in existence when the SRREs were prepared. Two facilities have been permitted and others are proposed. All county regions will have access to one or more of these facilities. The use of common facilities is feasible as a method of regionalizing this program.
3. Public Information Workshops on Composting: Publications to foster volunteer presentations to the public have been prepared for each jurisdiction and made available for community groups. The Cities and the County make presentations and also coordinate regional workshops. Additional coordination could be beneficial.
4. Back Yard and Master Composting Program: Countywide or regionwide workshops and public information-education efforts can be effectively coordinated. Low cost composters can be made available regionwide. Under the auspices of the County, all jurisdictions have participated in these programs.

Special Waste Programs

1. **Public Information for Demolition Debris Diversion:** The County of San Diego has developed flyers and handouts for distribution to promote diversion of demolition debris and inerts from landfill disposal. All jurisdictions have participated in the distribution of these materials through their building departments and at the landfills. Further coordination could be beneficial.

Education & Public Information Programs

1. **Media and News Releases:** Media commercials and news releases have been provided to each jurisdiction by the CIWMB. In addition, "how to" and other media items are made available to all jurisdictions by the County Solid Waste Division. The City of San Diego has its own media development and release program. Other jurisdictions also develop their own city specific flyers and mailings. Each jurisdiction can select from the material available and the timing of its release (airing). Little would be gained from further consolidation.
2. **School Curriculum:** A K-12 program was developed by the County and made available to all jurisdictions. A similar program is also available from the CIWMB. Use of these curriculum can be most effectively encouraged by the individual jurisdictions since some jurisdictions have more than one school district within their boundaries.
3. **Solid Waste Telephone Hotline:** This program is provided to all jurisdictions through a contract with I Love A Clean San Diego County, a non-profit environmental organization. It provides information on solid waste prevention and recycling. It is already regionally coordinated and centrally administered.
4. **Technical Assistance:** The jurisdictions in the county provide technical assistance to their local community and volunteer groups promoting pre-cycling and source reduction, recycling and back yard composting activities. Adjacent jurisdictions, through a joint arrangement, could use the same experts and by so doing potentially lower their individual costs. This program could be regionally coordinated.
5. **Special/Seasonal Programs:** All jurisdictions can benefit from this type of recycling program. ILACSDC, under contract, coordinates regionwide seasonal recycle programs such as Christmas trees and telephone directories.
6. **Recycling Guide:** A recycling guide has been developed with the cooperation of all jurisdictions to provide regional information and direction on all recycling facilities in the region.

Household Hazardous Waste Programs

1. **Periodic Collection Events:** This is an existing program which is already administered countywide through the County Department of Environmental Services (DEHS) for all jurisdictions except the City of San Diego which has its own separate HHW program for

City residents. All jurisdictions participate in planning and advertising the times and locations of the events. These events are regionally coordinated. In addition some jurisdictions conduct their own ABOP or paint/oil collection events on a regular basis.

2. **HHW Telephone Hotline:** This is a regional program providing control numbers for individual drop-off of HHW at the TSDF, and referrals to regional collection events. The region may consider economies of scale benefits from combining this hotline with the Solid Waste hotline (Number 3 above).
3. **Public Information Program:** The County DEHS provides public information bulletins, flyers and news releases to all jurisdictions for distribution. Currently, jurisdictions are concentrating efforts on providing information on used oil recycling collection facilities and drop off locations. The City of San Diego administers a separate used oil grant and public education/information program. Further coordination or consolidation of oil grant programs is being considered.
4. **Load Checks at Landfills:** A mandated Hazardous Substance Enforcement Program has been implemented at all operating landfills in the county including the City of San Diego's Miramar Landfill.
5. **Sub-regional Used Oil and Watershed Protection Programs:** The City of Chula Vista administers a regional used oil collection and watershed protection program for the Cities of Chula Vista, Imperial Beach and National City.

EXISTING COUNTYWIDE/REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Considerable progress has been made by the jurisdictions of San Diego County in implementing diversion programs since the SRREs and HHWEs were prepared. Both programs and facilities have been established as a result of the passage of the IWM Act in 1989. The County already has many regional and countywide programs attributable to the progressive actions of the cities; Technical Assistance Program grants; regional coalitions; and the coordinated efforts of civic groups, environmental organizations and government agencies. As a result, the following programs are already implemented/administered on a regionwide or countywide basis.

Drop off/Buy back centers at all landfills (The City of San Diego has its own separate independent program.)

Mandatory recycling ordinances includes all jurisdictions except the City of San Diego.

Market Development Zones for recyclable materials (RMDZs)

Construction/demolition diversion public information program

Green/yard waste grinding and mulching at landfills (The City of San Diego has its own independent program.)

Establishment of private sector regional and sub-regional composting facilities

School curriculum for K-12

A comprehensive environmental information hotline and Recycling Guide serving all jurisdictions (ILACSDC)

Household Hazardous Waste Hotline serving all jurisdictions

Household Hazardous Waste Management programs (The City of San Diego has its own independent program.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF A COUNTYWIDE PROGRAM

The requirement for standardized disposal reporting is being developed by the CIWMB for inclusion in the CCRs and implementation in 1995. In the County of San Diego this program will be administered as a countywide disposal reporting program known as the Countywide Disposal Reporting System⁸.

Table 5-4 outlines a prospective schedule for implementing and coordinating the Countywide Disposal Reporting System.

⁸1 The Countywide Disposal Reporting System is in operation as this document goes to press.

Table 5-4 Program Coordination Schedule

Countywide Disposal Reporting System		
Program or Task	Responsible Agency	Time Frame
Design reporting format	County Solid Waste Division	First Quarter 1995
Coordinate with sources of tonnage information	County Solid Waste Division	First Quarter 1995
Design system to incorporate data from all facilities/operators	County Solid Waste Division	January - March 1995
Prepare test reports and review and correct results	County Solid Waste Division	January - March 1995
Prepare first quarterly report	County Solid Waste Division	January - June 1995
Review results of first report - make necessary corrections	County Solid Waste Division, all cities and CIWMB	April - June 1995

CRITERIA WHICH COULD BE USED TO EVALUATE OTHER POTENTIAL COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS

The following criteria could be used to evaluate the possible consolidation of the various diversion programs. When most of the criteria can be met, coordination or consolidation efforts will likely be advantageous to the participating jurisdictions for meeting the IWM mandates.

1. Participating jurisdictions are adjacent.
2. Participating jurisdictions utilize the same hauler/franchisee.
3. The jurisdictions have similar waste streams.
4. The jurisdictions have targeted the same or similar materials for diversion.
5. There is a waste diversion facility (MRF or composting) nearby.
6. There is a potential to increase the jurisdictions' diversion rates.
7. There are markets for the recyclables within transport distance.
8. Consolidation of programs will attract additional marketing opportunities for the diverted materials.
9. Combining/coordinating programs will attract additional diversion facilities.
10. Combining/coordinating programs will improve efficiencies and lower expense for the individual jurisdictions.
11. Combining/coordinating programs will improve public information and education.
12. Combining/coordinating programs will not impact local diversion related businesses in a negative manner.

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CHAPTER 6 COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL PROGRAM FINANCING

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter provides cost estimates for new countywide program(s) and facilities to be implemented and identifies the probable funding sources for those and existing countywide programs. Requirements for this chapter are contained in CCR Section 18758.

Table 6-1 lists the sources of funding and revenue allocation for the existing countywide or regional programs listed in Chapter 5.

Table 6-1: Source of Funding and Revenue Allocation for Existing Countywide/Regional Programs

Program	Source(s) of Funding	Allocation of Revenues
Drop off/Buy back centers at Solid Waste Facilities	Private Contractor or Landfill Tip Fees (SWEF)	Private Contractor or SWEF
Mandatory Recycling Ordinances (Except for the City of San Diego)	Individual Jurisdictions Franchise/Surcharges/ AB 939 Fees/Waste Collection Fees	Individual Jurisdictions
Special Seasonal Programs (Christmas Tree/Telephone Directories/Annual Cleanup)	Individual Jurisdictions Franchise/Surcharges/ AB 939 Fees/Waste Collection Fees	Individual Jurisdictions
Public Information Workshops	Individual Jurisdiction Staff Time	Not Applicable
Market Development, Buy Recycled and RMDZs	CIWMB Grants, Loans, SWEF and Member Jurisdictions	Not Applicable
Construction/Demolition Information Program	SWEF	Not Applicable
Green/yard Waste Grinding & Mulching at Landfills	SWEF	SWEF
Regional Composting Facilities	Private Sector	Private Sector
School Curriculum K-8 & Junior-Senior Curriculum	SWEF/Jurisdictional School Districts & Grants	Not Applicable
Environmental Hotline and Recycling Guide	SWEF,	Not Applicable
Household Hazardous Waste Hotline	SWEF, State Agency Grants	Not Applicable
Household Hazardous Waste Management Program	SWEF, State Agency Grants	USED TO OFFSET PROGRAM COSTS

As shown in Table 6-1, the main sources of revenue for countywide or regional programs are:

- . Revenue from tipping fees at County/City owned landfills
- . Revenue from franchise fees, AB 939 fees, surcharges and waste collection fees
- . Grants and loans from state agencies and private institutions

Programs funded with grants, loans, and participating jurisdictions' contributions will necessarily involve establishing written agreements between all participating jurisdictions, spelling out administrative and financial responsibilities.

Costs and revenue sources for the countywide disposal tonnage reporting program to be implemented at this time are summarized in Table 6-2: Cost & Revenue Source(s) for the Countywide Disposal Reporting System.

Table 6-2: Cost & Revenue Source(s) for the Countywide Disposal Reporting System

Program	Start Date	Program Cost (\$) Start-up/Annual	Revenue Sources and Annual Contributions
Countywide Disposal Reporting System	1995	\$ 12,000 Start-up	Landfill Usage (Tipping) Fees
		\$ 25,500 Annually	Landfill Usage (Tipping) Fees/ General Fund