



# Information Handbook

January 2010

## Mission Statement

To manage Salinas Valley solid waste as a resource,  
promoting sustainable, environmentally sound and cost effective practices through  
an integrated system of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, innovating technology,  
customer service, and education.

## Vision Statement

To reduce the amount of waste by promoting individual and corporate responsibility.  
To recover waste for its highest and best use while balancing rates and services.  
To transform our business from burying waste to utilizing waste as a resource.  
To eliminate the need for landfills.

## Values

Innovation | Integrity | Public Education | Efficiency | Fiscally Prudent  
Resourcefulness | Customer Service | Community Partnerships

**MAILING**  
P.O. Box 2159  
Salinas, CA 93902-2159

**BUSINESS**  
128 Sun St., Ste. 101  
Salinas, CA 93901

Tel (831) 775-3000  
Fax (831) 755-1322  
[www.svswa.org](http://www.svswa.org)





## INTRODUCTION



Today we find our world in a state of great change. Natural resources are being depleted to support our growing demand for products and technology. The need to preserve the resources we have left and recover those we have thrown away have become a major focus of the world's environmental agenda. Garbage is no longer something we can take for granted and just throw in a can with the expectation that it will just go away. This is the reason the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Authority) exists: to responsibly manage the waste from our community, to educate our citizens in responsible waste management practices, and to find new and more sustainable ways to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover the resources we throw away each day and in the process create new, green local jobs.

Landfills have historically been the center of managing society's waste, but the idea of building new landfills has fallen in great disfavor with the public. This is a difficult reality that all communities across the country are facing. It is with great pride that we can say that the Authority has recognized this dilemma and proactively committed to moving towards a "future without landfills".

The compilation of information contained within this binder is a reference tool, to educate the reader on the basics of the Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Industry, the Authority, and its affiliates. We hope this handbook provides the reader with a solid overview of our industry, the history of the Authority and a map of where we are heading. Constructive comments and suggestions are always welcome and encouraged so this educational document can be improved and updated.

I want to personally thank the Authority Board and our Community for the support and commitments we have all made to improve our environment.

R. Patrick Mathews  
General Manager/CAO



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 - THE INDUSTRY .....	1-1
The Origins of the Solid Waste Industry.....	1-1
US Environmental Protection Agency, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D .....	1-1
Consolidation of Waste Companies.....	1-1
California Assembly Bill (AB) 939.....	1-1
Developing Changes in the Industry.....	1-1
 CHAPTER 2 - AUTHORITY ORGANIZATION .....	2-1
Formation of the Authority.....	2-1
What is a JPA?.....	2-1
Board of Directors .....	2-1
Authority Board of Directors.....	2-1
Election of Officers .....	2-1
Public Meetings.....	2-1
Meetings Procedures.....	2-1
Meeting Agendas.....	2-1
Annual Report .....	2-1
Authority News Sources .....	2-1
Significant Future Items .....	2-1
Contact Information.....	2-1
 CHAPTER 3 - DISPOSAL FACILITIES & OPERATIONS .....	3-1
Landfill and Transfer Station Operating Agreements .....	3-1
Sun Street Transfer Station and Household Hazardous Waste Facility.....	3-1
Johnson Canyon Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.....	3-1
Cities' Hauling Franchise Agreements.....	3-1
Landfill Operations.....	3-1
Health and Safety at the Landfills .....	3-1
Disposal Facilities Information .....	3-1
 CHAPTER 4 - RESOURCE RECOVERY .....	4-1
AB 939.....	4-1
Public Education.....	4-1
Materials Sorting Facilities.....	4-1
Marketing .....	4-1
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities.....	4-1
Grant Funding .....	4-1
Electronics Recycling .....	4-1

Mattress and Box Spring Recycling Program .....	4-1
Recycling Outreach Calendar .....	4-1
<b>CHAPTER 5 - FINANCIAL SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
Basic Financial Statements .....	5-1
Revenue Sources .....	5-1
How to Read the Financial Reports .....	5-1
Expenditure Programs .....	5-1
Closure and Post-Closure Funding .....	5-1
Operating Budget.....	5-1
<b>CHAPTER 6 - REGIONAL SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PROJECT .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
Regional Solid Waste Facilities Project EIR .....	6-1
Supplemental Capacity Task Force .....	6-1
Supplemental Capacity Summary of Events .....	6-1
<b>CHAPTER 7 - OUTSIDE WASTE.....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
Importation of Waste from South Santa Clara County .....	7-1
<b>CHAPTER 8 - CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP).....	8-1
Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) .....	8-1
Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) .....	8-1
Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) .....	8-1
Countywide Siting Element (CSE) .....	8-1
Summary Plan.....	8-1
Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Local Task Force .....	8-1
<b>CHAPTER 9 - DISPOSAL REGULATIONS.....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
Basis For Regulation .....	9-1
Creation of New Regulatory Programs .....	9-1
Main Landfill Regulatory Agencies .....	9-1
Local Planning Department .....	9-1
Conclusion.....	9-1
<b>CHAPTER 10 - CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT .....</b>	<b>10-1</b>
What is CEQA? .....	10-1
What CEQA Requires .....	10-1
A list of the Authority CEQA actions since 1997.....	10-1
The CEQA Process – In a Nutshell.....	10-1
AB 1497.....	10-1



## Chapter 1 - THE INDUSTRY

---

### **The Origins of the Solid Waste Industry**

The solid waste industry is like any other public utility: it provides an essential and critical service to the public. “Dumping” sites have existed since the beginning of humankind, though it was only since the 1965 passage of the Solid Waste Disposal Act that the growing issue of solid waste disposal was brought into national focus. Since then, the solid waste industry has grown into a strictly managed operation that reflects the growing philosophy ardent among its leaders: protection of the environment.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal regulator of the solid waste industry. The EPA develops regulations that are adopted by the states, which are then mandated locally. Since the adoption of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the EPA has consistently worked toward strict governance of what solid waste is, and where and how it can be disposed.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) is the regulator for the state. They, in turn, appointed the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, as the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority’s (hereinafter “Authority”) Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).

### **United States Environmental Protection Agency, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D**

In 1991, the EPA promulgated new regulations, which affected all solid waste landfills through out the United States. These regulations are outlined in what is known as the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, Subtitle D. The regulations are broken into five subparts: 1) a general overview of proposed regulations and definitions to terms; 2) limits for physical locations of landfills; 3) operating criteria from opening a new landfill to post-closure care; 4) design criteria of new landfills; and 5) ground water monitoring and corrective action requirements (Bolton 405).

### **Consolidation of Waste Companies**

The collection and transporting of waste is accomplished through a waste hauling company. In some cases, the same company might own and operate both the transport company and the landfill site. The 1997 merger of Waste Management and USA Waste Services created the nation’s largest waste collection/disposal company, with 45,000 employees and rivaled by Browning-Ferris Industries Corporation (BFI) which followed in 1999 by the merger of BFI and Allied, and in 2008 Allied merged with Republic forming a 35,000 employee organization. One

drawback to the consolidation of waste companies is the elimination of smaller, independent companies. However, for the Authority, having fewer waste companies allows for more efficient business relations.

### California Assembly Bill (AB) 939



With California's growing population and the strict guidelines regulating landfills, landfill creation and expansion, a plan needed to be implemented that would mandate the reduction of solid waste, which would include a combined effort to encourage the populace of the state to reduce through recycling and reuse measures and implement an aggressive education policy. Thus is the birth of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, also known as AB 939, mandating that the cities and counties in the State of California reduce the amount of waste going to landfills 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000. Failure to meet the mandate could result in a penalty of up to \$10,000 a day to the respective jurisdiction. The law fundamentally restructures the state's approach to solid waste management, while establishing and enforcing a new philosophy for the management of the industry.

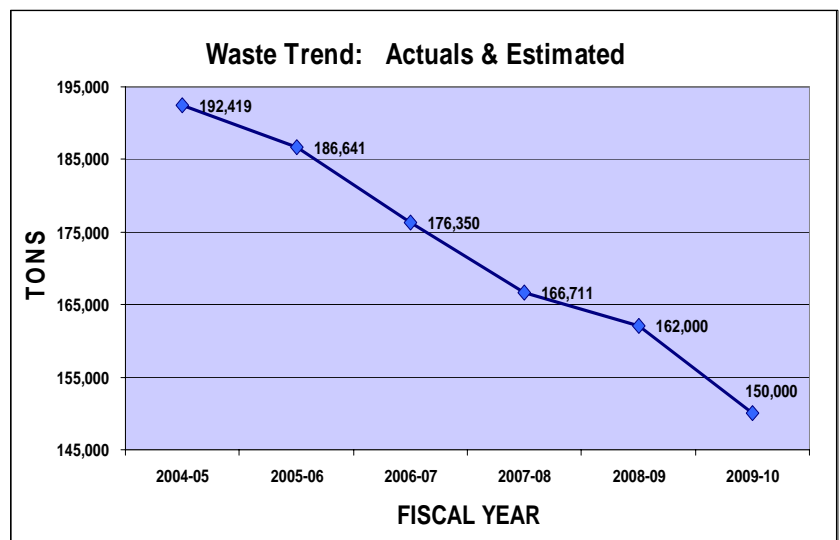
At the heart of a strategic framework of regulation and conservation are the proposed methods to reducing waste. The proposal implements a hierarchical perspective in reducing solid waste

which are source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal of solid wastes. AB 939 also required that each jurisdiction create a solid waste and recycling plan to address how the jurisdiction expects to meet the mandated goals.

However, many jurisdictions, including the Authority, have adopted higher diversion goals exceeding those of AB939. In 2006, the Authority adopted a 75% diversion goal by 2015 along with innovative strategies.

### Developing Changes in the Industry

Solid waste agencies are experiencing a decline in refuse levels due to increased recycling and waste reduction efforts. While being funded solely by tipping fees has worked well in the past, this financing mechanism model will not work well in the future as recycling and diversion efforts reduce its primary revenue source - waste. Landfill operators will need to start looking into changing





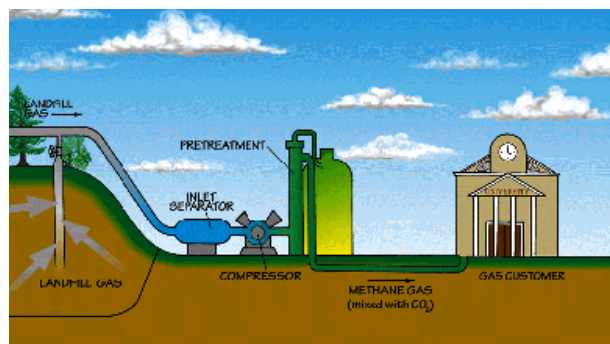
from a traditional solid waste business model that relies on tipping fees to one that is more equitable and sustainable, and covers the cost of diverting waste from landfills.

The industry is constantly developing innovative programs to use solid waste as a resource, such as the use of fuel source through landfill gas and waste to energy projects. Changes affecting solid waste management will strengthen the environment by reducing dependency on natural resources through recycling and offsetting carbon impacts of the industry.



Cellulose material as a possible feedstock for ethanol production

Landfill gas / methane production







## Chapter 2 - AUTHORITY ORGANIZATION

### Formation of the Authority

The Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority was created on January 1, 1997, to assume the responsibility for the solid waste facilities and disposal needs of over 270,000 people residing in the cities of Salinas, Gonzales, King City, Greenfield, Soledad and the unincorporated areas of Monterey County within the Salinas Valley region. The Authority is an autonomous governmental organization, or joint powers authority (JPA), funded by landfill tipping fees and governed by a Board of Directors composed of representatives from each of the five cities and unincorporated areas. In October 1997, the Authority assumed ownership of the Lewis Road Landfill and Johnson Canyon Road Landfill from the County of Monterey and Crazy Horse Landfill from the City of Salinas. The Authority also received the site lease for Jolon Road Landfill from the County and subsequently purchased the property in 2004. With the ownership of each of the sites, the Authority assumed all rights and obligations for the facilities' operation and regulatory compliance.

### What is a JPA?

A joint powers authority is a public entity that is separate from the parties forming the agency. The Government Code

allows local public entities (counties, cities and special districts) to form JPA's to jointly exercise common governmental powers. The Authority was formed for the mutual advantage and benefit of its members to work together and share costs to plan and implement source reduction, recycling, composting, public education, household hazardous waste management, regulatory compliance and other solid waste management programs, facilities and landfills. In essence, a JPA reduces the financial burden of the individual entities when performing the same or similar obligations by allowing them to share costs and oversight.



### Board of Directors

The Authority has a nine member Board of Directors, consisting of three members of the Salinas City Council, two members from the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, and one member each from the City Councils of Gonzales, Greenfield, King City and Soledad. Five members of a Board constitute a quorum and five votes are required for any action of the Board. However, one of the five majority votes must be from a representative of Salinas. A lesser number may vote to adjourn a meeting.

### Authority Board of Directors



Lou Calcagno  
President  
[County of Monterey](#)  
(831) 755-5063  
Director of the Board  
Since 1999



Gloria De La Rosa  
Vice President  
[City of Salinas](#)  
(831) 758-7381  
Director of the Board  
Since 2001



Richard Ortiz  
Alternate Vice President  
[City of Soledad](#)  
(831) 678-3963  
Director of the Board  
Since 2001



Fernando Armenta  
[County of Monterey](#)  
(831) 755-5011  
Director of the Board  
Since 1997



Dennis Donohue  
[City of Salinas](#)  
(831) 758-7381  
Director of the Board  
Since 2007



Janet Barnes  
[City of Salinas](#)  
(831) 758-7381  
Director of the Board  
Since 1998



Matt Gourley  
[City of Gonzales](#)  
(831) 675-5000  
Director of the Board  
Since 2009



Robert Cullen  
[City of King](#)  
(831) 385-3281  
Director of the Board  
Since 2008



Annie Moreno  
[City of Greenfield](#)  
(831) 674-5591  
Director of the Board  
Since 2008

### Election of Officers

The Board chooses from with the Board a President, Vice-President and Alternate Vice President. The officers rotate between representatives from the City of Salinas, a south county city, and the County of Monterey and can serve up to two years.

TERM	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	ALTERNATE VICE PRESIDENT
2009	Lou Calcagno, County of Monterey	Gloria De La Rosa, City of Salinas	Richard Ortiz, City of Soledad
2008	George Worthy, Gonzales	Lou Calcagno, County of Monterey	Gloria De La Rosa, City of Salinas
2007	George Worthy, Gonzales	Lou Calcagno, County of Monterey	Gloria De La Rosa, City of Salinas
2006	Janet Barnes, City of Salinas	George Worthy, City of Gonzales	Lou Calcagno, Monterey County
2005	Janet Barnes, City of Salinas	George Worthy, City of Gonzales	Lou Calcagno, Monterey County
2004	Fernando Armenta, Monterey County	Janet Barnes, City of Salinas	George Worthy, City of Gonzales
2003	Fernando Armenta, Monterey County	Janet Barnes, City of Salinas	N/A
2002	Zeke Bañales, City of Greenfield	Fernando Armenta, Monterey County	N/A
2001	Jan Collins, City of Salinas	Zeke Bañales, City of Greenfield	N/A
2000	Simon Salinas, County of Monterey	Jan Collins, City of Salinas	N/A
1999	Gary Gerbrandt, City of Soledad	Simon Salinas, County of Monterey	N/A
1998	Gary Gerbrandt, City of Soledad	Simon Salinas, County of Monterey	N/A
1997	Juan Olivarez, City of Salinas	Fabian Barrera, City of Soledad	N/A
The office of Alternate Vice President was added on December 11, 2003			

### Public Meetings

The Authority Board of Directors meets on the third Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Gonzales City Council Chambers. The Authority Executive Committee composed of the Board

President, Vice-President, and Alternate Vice-President, meets monthly, two weeks prior to the Board meeting, and serves as an advisory body that provides recommendation on specific items to the Board of Directors.

---

### Meetings Procedures

The Board President chairs the meetings, unless the Vice-President, Alternate Vice-President, or another Board Director is designated at a specific meeting. The role of the Chair is to:

- Preserve order and decorum; order removal of any person whose conduct is deemed objectionable;
- Allocate the length of time for public discussion of any matter in advance of such discussion, with the concurrence of the Board;
- Allocate equal time to opposing sides, insofar as possible, taking into account the number of persons requesting to be heard on any side;
- Limit the amount of time that a person may address the Board during a public discussion period in order to accommodate those persons desiring to speak, and to facilitate the business of the Board;



The proceedings of the Board are governed by the provisions of Roberts Rule of Order, newly revised. However, failure to follow the Rules of Order or these rules does not invalidate any action taken. The Authority General Counsel acts as parliamentarian.

The public has the opportunity to speak on any scheduled agenda item. Each agenda item is handled in the following manner:

1. Board President introduces the agenda item
2. Report is given by Department Manager or staff
3. Questions by Board Directors to staff
4. Public Comment – speakers are normally limited to 3 minutes. The Board may ask questions. No comments or editorials at this time.
5. Board Discussion
6. Board Motion for Action and Vote

---

### Meeting Agendas

The agenda is prepared, and distributed to the Board on the Thursday prior to the Board meeting. The agenda packet is also provided to each of the member agencies, the public libraries of Gonzales, Prunedale, and Soledad, and is posted on the Authority website ([www.svswwa.org](http://www.svswwa.org)).

### A Typical Agenda

Call to Order .....	called by the Chair
Pledge of Allegiance.....	lead by the Chair or designee
Roll Call .....	called by the Clerk of the Board
General Manager Comments .....	presented by the General Manager
Department Manager Comments .....	presented by department managers
Board of Director Comments .....	general comments or announcements; brief reports on pertinent information of other meetings attended (no items for discussion)
Public Comment .....	called by the Chair for audience to speak on items not scheduled on the agenda, normally limited to 3 minutes per speaker. (The Brown Act prohibits discussion and action on any business item not on the posted agenda.)
Consent Agenda.....	enacted by one motion unless a member of the Board, a citizen, or a staff member requests discussion or a separate vote.
Presentations .....	informational items that do not require a vote.
Consideration.....	items that require discussion and action.
Closed Session.....	items dealing with real property, personnel and litigation issues allowed for discussion under jurisdiction of the Brown Act.
Reconvene .....	the Board President or General Counsel reports any action taken by the Board during the Closed Session.
Future Agenda Items .....	the opportunity for staff and the Board to announce or request any agenda item for a future meeting.

### Annual Report

After the closing of each fiscal year, the Chief Administrative Officer presents an annual report to the Board reminiscing accomplishments of the Authority for that year.

### **Authority News Sources**

Meeting Highlights: Shortly after a monthly Board meeting, a brief summary of the meeting's highlights is emailed or faxed to all Board members. This summary is to assist Board members in reporting to their respective jurisdictions.

The Authority issues news releases to the media when major project milestones have been reached, when grants are awarded or for other newsworthy events of which the public should be informed.

### **Authority Website: [www.svswwa.org](http://www.svswwa.org)**

The Authority's website includes a multitude of useful information, such as Authority facility locations, fees and services; Resource Recovery; children's section; press releases and helpful links to other resources.

### **Significant Future Items**

Several items of importance on the Authority horizon include:

- 1) Achievement of the Board approved goal of 75% Diversion by 2015
- 2) Recommendation of the Conversion Technology Commission by 2009 on the technology to reduce the amount of material landfilled
- 3) Closure of the Crazy Horse Landfill in 2009 as a consolidation of landfill operations for the reduction of costs
- 4) Relocation, planning, and development of the new Salinas Area Transfer Station and HHW Facility
- 5) Secure finance mechanisms to finance future projects
- 6) Landfill Gas to Energy Project
- 7) Conversion Technologies
- 8) Alternative Revenue Generating Mechanisms
- 9) Recology (previously Norcal) Operating agreement exp. 2013?
- 10) Franchise Management Services

The Board meets annually to define the Authority's short and long-term goals.



### Contact Information

Our administrative offices are open Monday – Friday, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, and our main telephone number is 775-3000. We are closed for lunch from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.

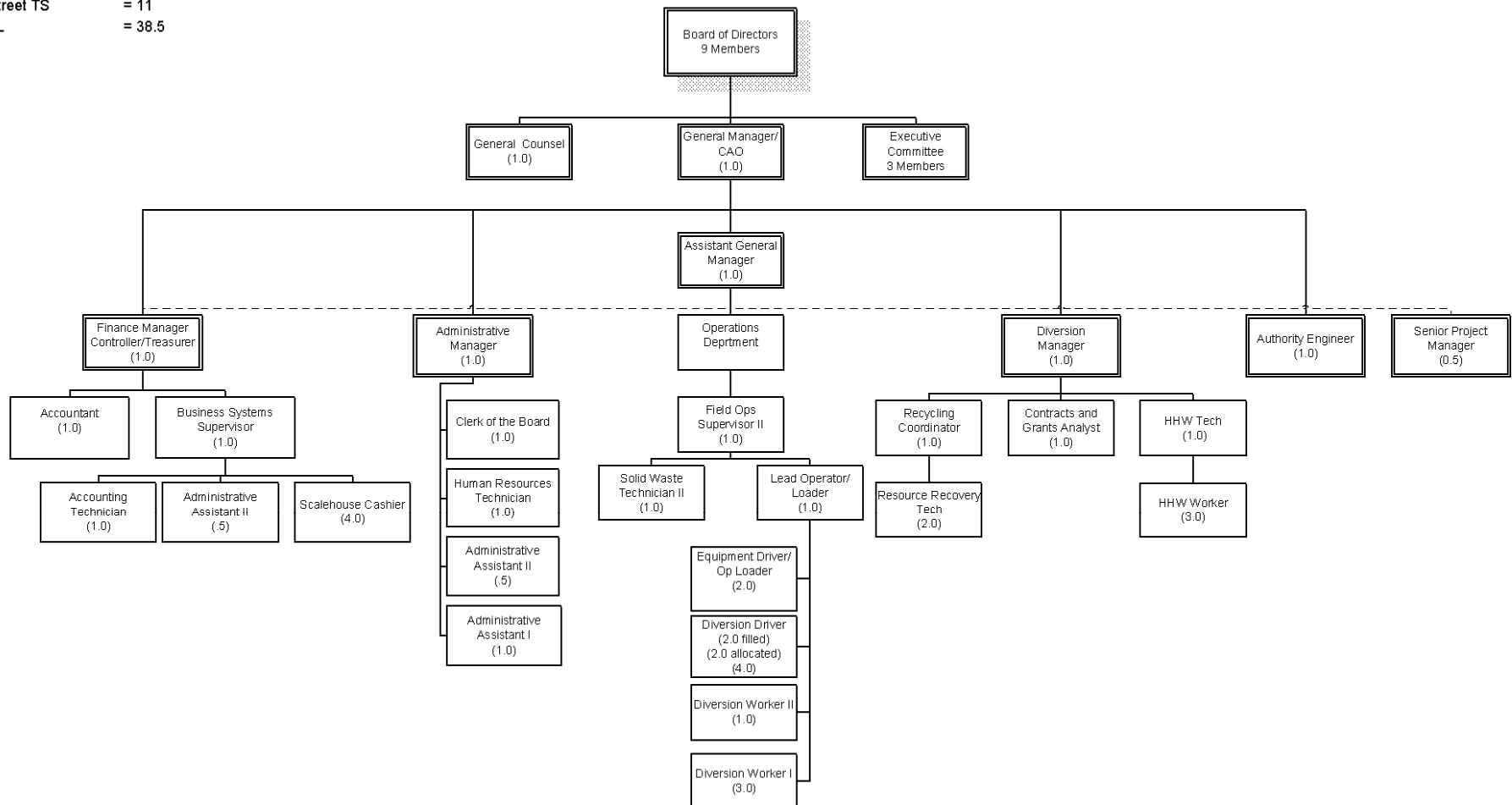
ADMINISTRATION	Position	Phone	E-mail
Mathews, R. Patrick	General Manager/CAO	775-3009	<a href="mailto:patrickm@svswa.org">patrickm@svswa.org</a>
Gill, Rose	Administrative Manager	775-3008	<a href="mailto:roseg@svswa.org">roseg@svswa.org</a>
Zavala, Elia	Clerk of the Board	775-3010	<a href="mailto:eliaz@svswa.org">eliaz@svswa.org</a>
Lagunas, Blanca	Human Resources Technician	775-3011	<a href="mailto:blancal@svswa.org">blancal@svswa.org</a>
Natera, Ernesto	Administrative Assistant II	775-3001	<a href="mailto:erneston@svswa.org">erneston@svswa.org</a>
Ambriz, Monica	Administrative Assistant I	775-3009	<a href="mailto:erneston@svswa.org">erneston@svswa.org</a>
DIVERSION			
Warner, Susan	Diversion Manager	775-3002	<a href="mailto:susanw@svswa.org">susanw@svswa.org</a>
Styles, Alan	Recycling Coordinator	775-3007	<a href="mailto:alanst@svswa.org">alanst@svswa.org</a>
Mandy Brooks	Contract & Grant Analyst	775-3004	<a href="mailto:mandyb@svswa.org">mandyb@svswa.org</a>
Roel, David	HHW HazMat Technician	424-5520	<a href="mailto:davidroel@svswa.org">davidroel@svswa.org</a>
Gutierrez, Estela	Resource Recovery Technician	775-3017	<a href="mailto:estelag@svswa.org">estelag@svswa.org</a>
Mitchell, Jenny	Resource Recovery Technician	775-3018	<a href="mailto:jennym@svswa.org">jennym@svswa.org</a>
Gutierrez, Araceli	HHW Maintenance Worker	424-5520	N/A
Gutierrez, Guillermina	HHW Maintenance Worker	424-5520	N/A
Ocapan, Edwin	HHW Maintenance Worker	424-5520	N/A
FINANCE			
Moreno, Roberto	Finance Manager/Controller-Treasurer	775-3003	<a href="mailto:robertom@svswa.org">robertom@svswa.org</a>
Black, J.D	Accountant	775-3015	<a href="mailto:jdblack@svswa.org">jdblack@svswa.org</a>
Hendricks, Ray	Business Services Supervisor	775-3016	<a href="mailto:rayh@svswa.org">rayh@svswa.org</a>
Casey, Christine	Accounting Technician	775-3014	<a href="mailto:christinec@svswa.org">christinec@svswa.org</a>
Abundis, Jose	Scalehouse Cashier	424-5535 or 675-2165	
Amador, Lorena	Scalehouse Cashier	424-5535 or 675-2165	
Camacho, Candy	Scalehouse Cashier	424-5535 or 675-2165	
Lopez, Mary Ellen	Scalehouse Cashier	424-5535 or 675-2165	
OPERATIONS			
Gamboa, Jose	Assistant General Manager	775-3006	<a href="mailto:joseg@svswa.org">joseg@svswa.org</a>
Zuniga, Cesar	Field Operations Supervisor	775-3020	<a href="mailto:cesarz@svswa.org">cesarz@svswa.org</a>
Caballero, Fernando	Diversion Driver	-	N/A
Silva, Mike	Solid Waste Technician	775-3019	<a href="mailto:michaels@svswa.org">michaels@svswa.org</a>
Trevino, Roddy	Equipment Operator/Driver/Loader	-	N/A
Gonzales, Ruben	Equipment Operator/Driver/Loader	-	N/A
Navarrete, Ines (Andy)	Equipment Operator/Driver/Loader	-	N/A
Serrato, Alfonso	Diversion Worker II	-	N/A
Meza, David	Contract Engineer	775-3013	<a href="mailto:davem@svswa.org">davem@svswa.org</a>



## Chapter 2 - AUTHORITY ORGANIZATION

### SVSWA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART EFFECTIVE DATE: 09/01/2009

**New Structure**  
 Administration = 14.5  
 Resource Recovery = 9  
 Scalehouse = 4  
 Sun Street TS = 11  
**TOTAL = 38.5**







## Chapter 3 - DISPOSAL FACILITIES & OPERATIONS

---

### **Landfill and Transfer Station Operating Agreements**

On July 27, 2000, the Board approved a landfill and transfer station operations agreement with Norcal Waste Systems, Inc, now Recology, after an extensive Request for Proposals (RFP). Recology was selected as being both the lowest cost and highest quality provider. Under the contract, Recology assumed operations of the Lewis Road, Johnson Canyon and Jolon Road Landfills on October 6, 2000, and operations of the Crazy Horse Landfill on July 1, 2001, when the agreement with the former operator (Waste Management) terminated.

Subsequently, Recology assumed scale house operations at the Madison Lane Transfer Station until the Sun Street Transfer Station opened in January 2005. A revised and restated agreement was finalized November 16, 2004, which includes Crazy Horse Landfill and scale house (scheduled to close September 2009), Johnson Canyon Landfill and scale house, and Sun Street Transfer Station (through 2007) and scale house. The contract will continue through June 30, 2013, unless extended at the sole option of the Authority.

In June 2004, the lease agreement between the Authority and Waste Management for the use of Jolon Road

Landfill and Transfer Station expired. In 2006 the Authority assumed ownership of the Jolon Road Landfill, which is now closed and has an operating agreement with USA Waste for the operation of the Jolon Road Transfer Station.

The Authority commenced operations of the Sun Street Transfer station on January 1, 2008, and assumed operations of the facilities' scale house on September 2009.

### **Sun Street Transfer Station and Household Hazardous Waste Facility**

The Authority purchased a former produce distribution facility located at 131 and 139 Sun Street in the City of Salinas. Escrow closed on the property sale on May 21, 2004. After November 2003 when the Board adopted the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the project moved into the property development permitting process. Construction on the first development phase (Phase 1) began in fall 2004. On January 3, 2005, at the end of the current Waste Management, Inc. Salinas area transfer station operation contract, the new Sun Street facility opened for operation. The Sun Street Transfer Station - Phase 1, serves Salinas area residents by accepting waste from residential and self-haul commercial

customers. Initially, franchise haulers were directed to Crazy Horse or Johnson Canyon Landfills for disposal. In 2007, the site received considerable attention by both the Salinas City Council and the Salinas United Business Association (SUBA). The evaluation and permitting process of Phase 2 – the construction of a new full size transfer station and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for the waste of the city of Salinas, has come to a halt due to a developer’s proposal to the city of Salinas to renovate an area of the city in which encompasses Sun Street, in which the transfer station is located.

The Authority has committed to moving out of the Sun Street area and is working with the city of Salinas to relocate to another area.

The Salinas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility relocated from 1104 Madison Lane to 139 Sun Street in late December and has been operational since January 2005.

### **Johnson Canyon Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility**

In December 2004, a new Household Hazardous Waste Facility was opened for operation at the Johnson Canyon Landfill.

### **Cities’ Hauling Franchise Agreements**

Each member jurisdiction negotiates its own contract for waste collection hauling and recycling. The City of King has a contract with King City Disposal, owned

by Waste Management, which expires December 1, 2010. The cities of Greenfield, Soledad and Gonzales joined together in negotiating a contract with Tri-Cities Disposal and Recycling Services, Inc., that expires June 30, 2011. In 2004, the Authority entered into an agreement with the three cities served by Tri-Cities to serve as their contract administrator. BFI Waste Services of Salinas currently has the contract with the City of Salinas, which expires June 30, 2015. The Authority also serves as the contract administrator for the BFI contract. The County has several contracts with Waste Management to provide waste hauling in the unincorporated service areas.

City of King.....King City Disposal  
expires December 31, 2016  
Greenfield, Soledad and  
Gonzales ..... Tri-Cities Disposal  
expires June 30, 2011.  
Salinas .....BFI Waste Services (Republic)  
expires June 30, 2015  
County ..... Waste Management  
(eastern unincorporated) expires June 30, 2015

### **Landfill Operations**

Waste is delivered to the landfill either by a garbage collection truck, transfer truck or by a privately owned vehicle. In all cases, the procedure at the gate is the same. When the vehicle arrives on site, it is required to stop at the scale where the scale house operator inspects the vehicle. He/she then determines if the load contains any hazardous material or liquids and inquires as to the origin of the waste load. All loads must be covered

for litter control. Uncovered loads are fined with a double tipping fee. The transaction is then recorded into the computer system and the customer is charged appropriately.

The driver of the vehicle then follows the signs to the appropriate unloading location: household hazardous waste, metals, appliances, tires, cardboard, and other recyclables to the Materials Recycling drop-off area, or solid waste to the face of the landfill. The customer is observed by staff to ensure that the material is placed at the proper location. There is a spotter at the working face who makes five random load checks daily to determine the content of the load. The customer then returns to the scale house for a weigh back or exits the site.

At the Recycling drop-off area, the recyclable materials are processed separately as accumulated quantities require. For example, wood waste is ground and used for such things as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) (instead of soil to cover the garbage at end of day as required by state and federal law), compost feed stock, or bio-fuel. Metals are transported out; and refrigerators are extracted of freon, and mercury switches are removed from appliances.

At the working face of the landfill, the solid waste is pushed out in thin lifts of two to three feet and then compacted in place with the compactor. At the end of the day, the working face is covered with either ADC, ground green waste, tarps or

soils. At this point, the landfill facility closes.

Hours for the landfills vary, but current hours are always available by checking the website ([www.svswwa.org](http://www.svswwa.org)) or by calling the SVSWA office or the facility scale house.



### Health and Safety at the Landfills

Each landfill follows strictly regulated guidelines for the health and safety of the employees, but also for the environment, which ultimately affects everyone.

Because decomposing garbage creates methane gas and leachate<sup>1</sup>, measures are taken to monitor these occurrences so that their impacts are identified and minimized.

Methane gas occurs naturally as a product of waste decomposition. Because the burial of garbage can cover a large area of the landfill, the methane concentration can migrate offsite, and become explosive if trapped in an above ground airspace, such as a basement. Waste decomposition gas also contains low concentrations of toxic gases, which if allowed to migrate downward, can impact groundwater quality. Gas levels are

monitored to ensure optimum safety in and around the site. In order to prevent potential explosions, inhalation, and groundwater impact hazards, waste gas collection and destruction systems have been installed. The system operates continuously to pull decomposition gases out of the landfill to burn in a flare stack, or convert to electrical energy in a co-generation plant. Lewis Road, Johnson Canyon and Crazy Horse Landfills all utilize landfill gas flare systems. Crazy Horse Landfill operates a cogeneration waste-to-energy system, as well.

All of the Authority's landfills cells (from 1994 on) are constructed on top of an engineered geo-synthetic liner containment and collection system. A landfill liner system is a continuous layer of natural and/or manufactured materials at the landfill bottom restricting downward and lateral migration of landfill leachate and gases (*Principles of Solid Waste Management* 467). At the lowest point of the landfill lies the leachate collection system, which collects liquids which have migrated to the bottom of the waste mass. The landfill's liner is the crucial step in protecting groundwater.

Leachate primarily occurs as rainfall penetrates through the soil cover into the compacted landfill. The best method of combating rainfall intrusion is for the open face to be properly compacted and covered. Additional leachate is generated as the waste decomposes. Any liquid not able to be absorbed in the waste mass migrates down to the geo-synthetic liner

containment and collection system. The collected liquid containing salts and decomposition gases is often re-applied to the landfill surface for dust control or shipped to a wastewater treatment plant.

To document the containment and collection system functions as designed, and to monitor waste deposited prior to the use of engineered cells, a network of groundwater monitoring wells is installed, tested, and evaluated. Each landfill is monitored under a program required by the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR's) for each site, as set forth by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The results of the analysis are reported to the RWQCB twice per year.

<sup>1</sup>*Leachate:* Liquid, including any materials suspended or dissolved in the liquid that has percolated through or drained from solid waste.

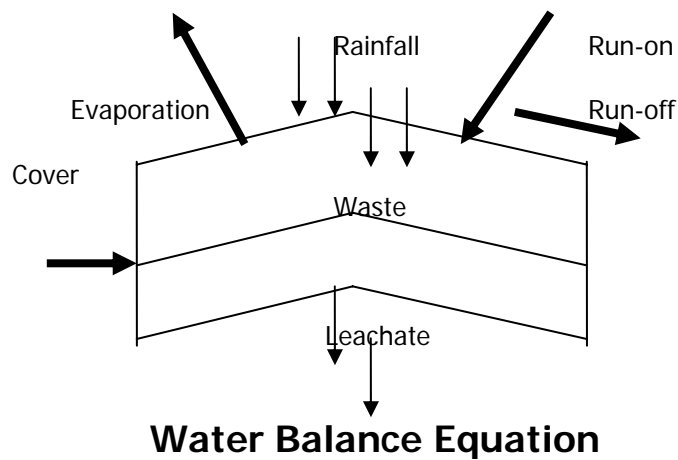
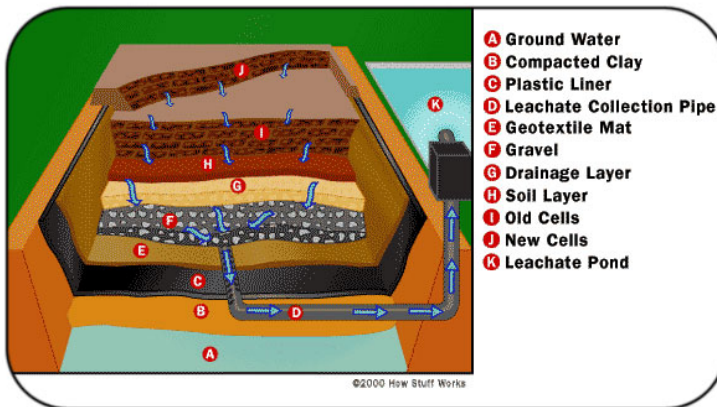
The primary goal of the landfill operator is to minimize the amount of water that enters the waste, and ensure the engineered containment system remains operable as long as waste continues to decompose.

Vectors, or unwanted animal guests, are also threats to the health and safety of the environment. It is a concern that these animals, upon entering the landfill site, may carry away hazardous germs from the biodegrading matter. For this reason, the landfill operator keeps vector levels to a minimum by covering of waste daily.

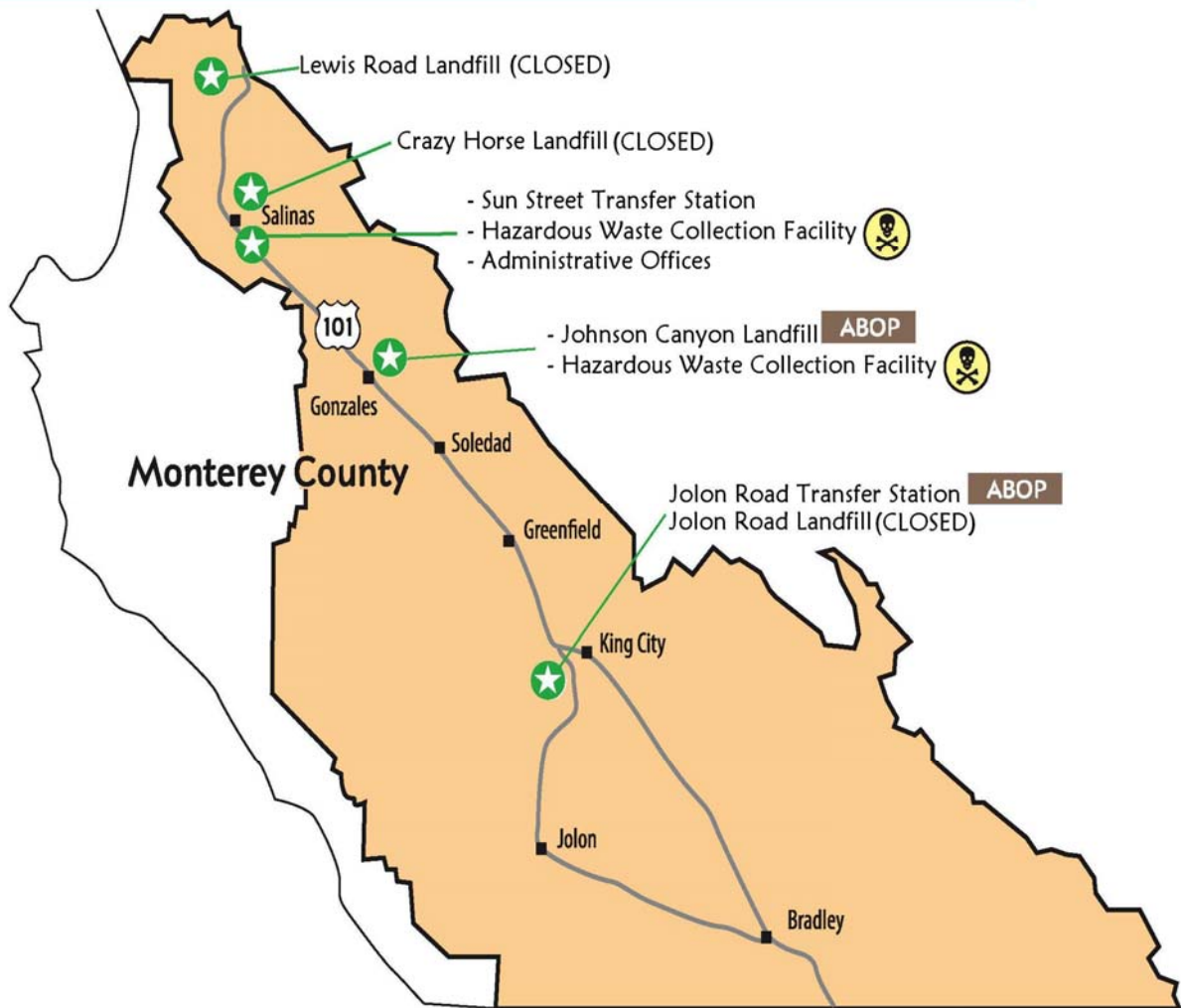
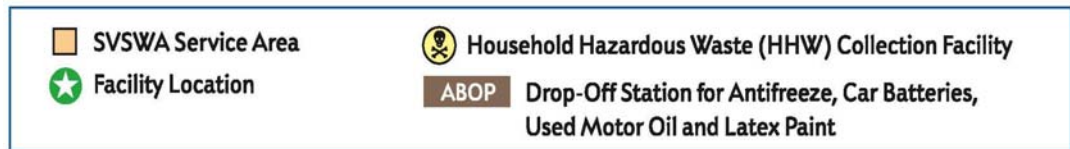
All of these activities: methane gas levels, leachate levels and vector control are

closely monitored by the landfill operator and tracked through the various mandated reporting procedures.

Basic parts of a landfill



## Map of Facilities





### Disposal Facilities Information

<b>Johnson Canyon Road Landfill</b>	Phone:	675-2165
31400 Johnson Canyon Road	Fax:	675-3147
Gonzales, CA 93926	Trailer:	675-3341
<b>Monday – Friday 7:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. , Saturday - Sunday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.</b>		
<b>Holidays - Closed New Years Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day &amp; Christmas Day</b>		

<b>Johnson - HHW Collection Facility</b>	<b>Phone:</b>	<b>675-2143</b>
31400 Johnson Canyon Road	Fax :	675-2391
Gonzales, CA 93926		
<b>First Saturday of Every Month (until further notice)</b>		
<b>Holidays – Closed New Years Day, M.L. King Jr. B-day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day &amp; Christmas Day</b>		

<b>Jolon Road Transfer Station</b>	Phone:	385-6213
52654 Jolon Road	Fax:	385-4983
King City, CA 93930		
<b>Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.</b>		
<b>Holidays - Closed New Years Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day &amp; Christmas Day</b>		

<b>Sun Street Transfer Station</b>	Phone:	424-5535
139 Sun Street	Fax:	424-5537
Salinas, CA 93901	Office:	424-5521
<b>***Monday – Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (November – March)</b>		
<b>***Monday – Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. (April – October)</b>		
<b>Holidays - Closed New Years Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day &amp; Christmas Day</b>		

<b>Sun Street Household Hazardous Waste Facility</b>	Phone:	424-5520
139 Sun Street	Fax:	424-5522
Salinas, CA 93901		
<b>Monday – Saturday 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. (January 15 – June 30, 2007)</b>		
<b>Holidays – Closed New Years Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day &amp; Christmas Day</b>		





## Chapter 4 - RESOURCE RECOVERY

---

### AB 939

Recycling efforts are a large piece of the Assembly Bill (AB) 939 diversion goals passed in 1989. By the year 2000, 50% of California's waste was supposed to have been diverted from the landfills. Unfortunately, data established in 1990 for the Salinas Valley cities was inaccurate due to vague interpretations of the new law, so new studies were undertaken from which a base number, base-year, has been derived. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) will use these new numbers as a base from which the cities will work towards reaching their diversion goals.

The Cities of Gonzales, Greenfield and King were all sent letters of compliance from the CIWMB. The intent of these letters was for the cities to prove that either they were in compliance with AB 939 diversion goals or that the base-years for each city needed to be adjusted. In essence, CIWMB was giving these cities a second chance to develop new base-year statistics based on accurate data collected through more sophisticated means. The Cities of Gonzales, King and Greenfield elected to develop new solid waste generation studies. Salinas and Soledad voluntarily developed new base years.

As a service to the Cities of Salinas, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield and King, the SVSWA contracted with Ecology

Action and Brown Vence & Associates who collected the data from each of the cities to use towards creating the new base-year numbers. County staff conducted the studies for the County. Hearings were held in 2001 with the CIWMB to adopt the new base-year studies for the cities of King, Greenfield and Gonzales. The new base-year is 1999, and the percentages for diversion rates reached were:

- King City - 78%
- Gonzales - 49%
- Greenfield - 49%

Salinas and Soledad have completed waste generation studies. The percentages using 2000 as the new base-year were as follows:

- Salinas - 49%
- Soledad - 73%

In an attempt to assist its member cities in reaching their mandated goals, the Authority Board, developed what is termed "Enhanced AB 939 Services." These services include AB 939 reporting, commercial/industrial recycling programs, public education programs and community outreach, household hazardous waste collection, enhanced diversion programs and franchise collection and recycling agreement compliance. These programs are funded by \$3.00 per ton in the existing tipping fee.

The Authority prepares the annual AB 939 report for each city, which is submitted, to the CIWMB in September of each year. This data is also submitted to the County of Monterey for their records.

The mandated diversion goals are not achievable by the efforts of a few agencies. It takes a collaborative effort to make recycling successful. The Authority has implemented

several measures towards raising the awareness of recycling and its benefits. They include, but are not limited to: education, materials diversion, and marketing.

### Public Education

A major focus of the Authority has been to conduct waste assessments in area schools and initiate, or reinstate, recycling collection at the school sites. Efforts have included coordinating with local haulers, teachers, administrators and janitorial staff in implementing recycling. Further, the Authority is sponsoring teacher training for the State approved curriculum utilizing the "Closing the Loop" series in both English and Spanish. The long-term goal is to develop recycling curriculum as a part of primary and secondary education. (Currently, the state has suspended this program, due to financial considerations.)



Another source for education is the media. Press releases are sent out regularly to area media to keep them informed of breaking news, advances in technology and events in which the Authority is involved.

Currently, the Authority contracts with a marketing firm for public education outreach. A marketing strategy was developed, which includes the Authority's participation at regional events, giveaways with recycling do's and don'ts and other

pertinent Authority information in both English and Spanish, and spreading the word about the Household Hazardous Waste Facilities.

### Materials Sorting Facilities

Materials Sorting Facilities (MSF) are located at each landfill. These are areas separate from the open face where source separated recyclables are placed until they are marketed and removed.

### Marketing

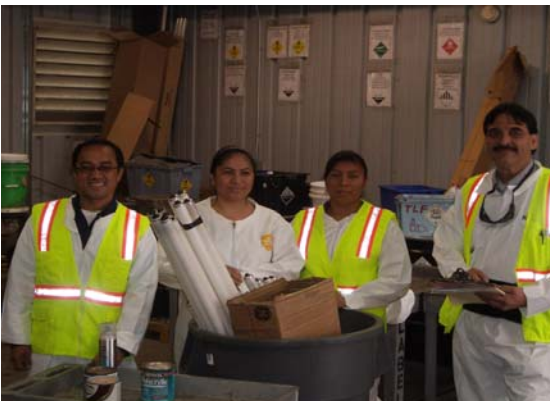
The Authority searches for and markets recyclables, which can be developed and marketed for reuse. Significant progress has been made in establishing markets for formerly unrecyclable products such as plastic toys and film, waxed cardboard and food waste. Staff has been meeting with representatives of various companies that can use these materials in their manufacturing processes.

Pilot projects for testing the efficacy of utilizing food waste in their processes for creating liquid fertilizer for the agricultural industry have been instituted with California Liquid Fertilizer of Gonzales using food waste from facilities in our district. Eventually, local hospitals and schools may participate.

### Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

The Authority is publicizing the existence of household hazardous wastes (HHW) in the home and encouraging residents to recycle or reuse. The HHW Facilities provide free disposal for residents and at moderate cost to businesses. Grants from the California Integrated Waste Management Board have helped raise awareness of the facility, and its use has increased as a result.

There are two Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities in the Valley - one in Salinas and one in Gonzales. Additionally, residents may leave ABOP (antifreeze, batteries, oil and paint) items at the ABOP sites located at each landfill. The ABOP usage increases monthly as awareness grows.



### Grant Funding

The Authority has actively pursued grant funding opportunities since incorporation. The funding received has enabled the organization to offer additional services to the community and dramatically increase diversion efforts.

In the fall of 2000, the Authority applied jointly with the Counties of Santa Cruz and San Benito and the City of Santa Cruz for a grant that would fund oil recycling programs, collection promotion and education efforts specifically targeting agriculture and multi-family residential housing. A grant for \$660,000 was awarded in January 2001.

The County of Monterey administers the Used Oil Block Grant which allows for the continuation of programs for certified used oil collection sites throughout the County, public education, and curbside collection of oil and oil filters.

The Authority has received over \$1.5 million in grant funding which has resulted in many successful recycling and diversion projects. The following is a sample of the benefits these funds have provided:

- The collection and recycling of over 200,000 tires, which in many cases had been dumped throughout county lands;
- The development of two Household Hazardous Waste facilities to meet the needs of the community;
- Implementation of an Integrated Pest Management program, an

environmentally friendly program to help reduce dependency on chemical pesticides in the home landscape;

- The development and production of a play addressing recycling geared toward children and performed in schools throughout the Authority's jurisdictions;



- Assistance to the cities for bottle and can recycling by providing educational materials and recycling bins;
- The purchase of benches and tables for area parks which are constructed completely out of recycled materials; and
- The support to the graffiti abatement program by providing paint supplies when giving out free paint.

The Authority now has a full time position of a Contracts and Grants Administrator for the purpose of actively pursuing grant and funding opportunities.

### Electronics Recycling

Electronics Recycling continues at all Authority landfills and HHW Facilities. The electronics recycling includes recycling of all computer parts and television sets. Successful recycling is a

collaborative effort between government, businesses and community members.

### Mattress and Box Spring Recycling Program

In 2005 a pilot program was established to divert mattresses and box springs from the waste stream. Between 2005 and 2008 the Authority received 25,399 mattresses and box springs, which represents a diversion of 761 tons from the landfills. Based on the success of this project, the Authority has established a permanent program.

### Recycling Outreach Calendar

The Authority has a booth at various community events, including the following:

Event/Location	Date
<b>Salinas Valley Fair</b> King City	<b>May</b>
<b>HSBC Employee Fair</b> Salinas	<b>June</b>
<b>Dia de la Familia</b> Salinas	<b>June</b>
<b>Dia Del Trabajador</b> Greenfield	<b>Aug</b>
<b>El Grito Festival</b> Salinas, East Alisal St	<b>Sept</b>
<b>Salinas Valley Farm Show</b> King City	<b>Sept or Oct</b>
<b>Greenfield Harvest Festival</b> Greenfield	<b>Oct</b>
<b>Gonzales H&amp;S Day</b> Gonzales	<b>Oct</b>
<b>Salinas Health Fair</b> Salinas Community Center	<b>Oct</b>
<b>South County Expo</b> Soledad	<b>Nov</b>
<b>America Recycles Day</b> County-wide	<b>Nov</b>





Aquarium Community Day



El Grito



Soledad Chamber of Commerce Expo



Sherwood Hall Employee Safety Event



King City Farm Day



Field Workers Day



Greenfield Harvest Festival



Community Graffiti Cleanup







## Chapter 5 - FINANCIAL SYSTEM

---

### Basic Financial Statements

The Authority's fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30. The basic financial statements (i.e. Statement of Net Assets, Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, and Statement of Cash Flows) report information on all of the enterprise activities of the Authority. The basic financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and

liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

---

### Revenue Sources

The Authority's revenue is derived primarily from disposal (tipping) fees. A tipping fee is the per ton amount charged for solid waste delivered to the landfill for disposal. (See attached fee schedule.)

The Board periodically approves a fee schedule for uniform charges at all landfills and transfer stations within the Authority's jurisdiction. Operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility and the Authority's recycling programs are partly supported by grants from various agencies, including the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

---

### How to Read the Financial Reports

The Financial Reports consist of the Cash Balances Summary, Revenue Estimates, Expenditures and Checks Issued. The Revenue Estimates and Actual provides the actual revenues of past years and an estimate of the revenues for the complete current year, while

showing the actual revenues for the year to date along with the percent of the revenues collected. Each Expenditure Program is broken out with the separate accounts shown for each.

Each month in the agenda, a Staff Report written by the Finance Manager accompanies the Financial Reports. The

Staff Report highlights the important information in the Financial Reports.

### Expenditure Programs

The seven expenditure programs are seven separate funds where revenues and expenditures are allocated. The funds include Administration, Resource Recovery, Crazy Horse Landfill, Lewis Road Landfill, Johnson Canyon Landfill, Transfer Stations, and Landfill Expansion Fund. Each program, except Administration, earns revenues dependent on the services provided.

### Operating Budget

The Authority has an operating budget of \$15 million. (Percentages from FY2009-10)

#### Revenues

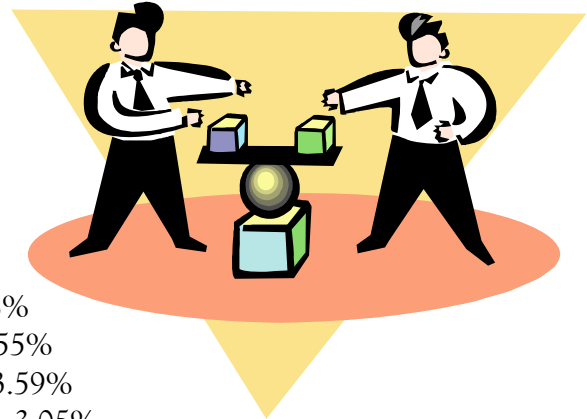
Tipping Fees .....	= 78.50%
South Valley (out-of-area) Waste .....	= 14.23%
Investment Earnings.....	= 5.77%
Grants & Other Revenues .....	= 1.50%

#### Expenditures

Landfill Operations .....	= 24.95%
Debt Service.....	= 21.50%
Transfer Stations Operations .....	= 16.80%
Administration .....	= 14.98%
Resource Recovery.....	= 12.55%
Environmental Control Systems Operations .....	= 3.59%
Closure Costs .....	= 3.05%
Scalehouse Operations .....	= 2.58%

### Closure and Post-Closure Funding

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) mandates that all landfills have funds reserved for landfill closure costs and 30-years post-closure maintenance. The Authority is currently fully funded for closure costs and has committed a pledge for future revenues to cover post-closure maintenance.



About 12% is set aside for reserves for future projects including conversion technologies, supplemental capacity, etc.



## Chapter 6 - REGIONAL SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PROJECT

---

### Regional Solid Waste Facilities

#### Project EIR

The purpose of the “Regional Solid Waste Facilities Environmental Impact Report (EIR)” was to assess the potential environmental impacts of various regional solid waste facility options, including the possible future expansion of the Authority’s existing landfills at Crazy Horse Canyon, Johnson Canyon and Jolon Road and the siting of new transfer stations in the Salinas and King City areas, that would be required to attain the Board’s stated goal of providing approximately 70 years of disposal capacity for its member jurisdictions. The EIR identified four

different facility scenarios using different combinations of existing, expanded and new SVSWA facilities to achieve that goal. The environmental impacts (e.g., water quality, air quality, traffic, noise, biological resources, aesthetics, etc.) were assessed for each of those four scenarios. The EIR also considered potential alternatives to meeting the Board’s goal such as new landfill development, use of other existing Monterey County facilities, and export of wastes out-of-county.

The Regional Facilities EIR process began in mid-1999. A summary of the major milestones are listed below:

- **January 2001:** Administrative draft EIR prepared for staff review.
- **March 2002:** The public draft EIR was available for review and comment.
- **June 2002:** The public comment period on the draft EIR ended.
- **October 2002:** The Board held a public hearing and certified the Final EIR.
- **November 2002:** The Board approved a project, which included in its elements the expansion of the Crazy Horse, Johnson Canyon and Jolon Rd landfills and new transfer stations in Salinas (Madison Lane) and King City (Industrial Way site)—see below for more detail.
- **November 2002:** The Notice of Determination was filed on 11/22/02, and closed on 12/22/02. The filing period expired on 12/22/02 with no challenges received.
- **December 2002:** A Tolling Agreement was signed by representatives of San Bernabe Vineyards and the SVSWA, which extended the right to litigate only on the Jolon Road portion of the project description until 1/31/03. The filing period expired on 1/31/03 with no challenges received.
- **January 2003:** The Board at the 1/16/03 meeting approved a revised Jolon Road project.

The elements of the approved project are listed below:

- A Salinas area transfer station located at 1120 Madison Lane.
- Crazy Horse Landfill: A 30-foot vertical expansion over current permitted elevation; maximum elevation of waste from 605' MSL to 635' MSL; approximately 640,000 tons of additional waste capacity.
- Johnson Canyon Landfill: A horizontal expansion of 16.3 acres on existing property currently owned by the Authority; daily tonnage increase to an approximate average of 1,000 tons per day following the closure of the Crazy Horse Landfill; approximately 4.5 million tons additional capacity including remaining permitted air space; vertical increase of approximately 100' high at the western boundary.
- Jolon Road Landfill: A partial phased expansion, with an increase in maximum final elevation from 575' MSL to 700 feet MSL; a horizontal expansion of the existing site by approximately 109 acres; approximately 4.5 million tons of additional waste capacity; and a vertical increase of a maximum of 200 feet above existing topography with a transfer station; and
- A King City area transfer station located at Industrial Way by the airport

---

A detailed overview of the expansion project is included in the Executive Summary of the DEIR.

Each of the approved projects includes enhanced diversion activities including

targeted materials recovery from uncompacted waste loads, source-separated recyclables drop-off centers and recyclable household hazardous waste drop-off centers.



## **Supplemental Capacity Task Force**

In December of 2002, due to concerns expressed by residents and business owners of the Gonzales and King City areas who were opposed to the expansion of the landfills near their cities, the Board directed the SVSWA staff to develop a Task Force to locate an alternative site for a new regional landfill with a minimum of 35 years of waste capacity. The Task Force was composed of two (2) public members, two (2) agriculture members, two (2) city Authority Board members and two (2) county Authority Board members. The goals of the Task Force were:

1. To identify potential landfill sites for Supplemental Capacity within one (1) year of the date of the Task Force's first meeting (Phase I);
2. To qualify the potential landfill sites identified in order to determine which of the identified sites will be candidate sites for a full environmental review, conducted for purposes of project level permitting, to be accomplished within two (2) years of the Task Force's identification of potential sites (Phase II);
3. To have the Supplemental Landfill Capacity fully permitted and constructed, available for use, within fifteen (15) years of January 2003 (Phase III).
4. In the event that the Supplemental Landfill Capacity is fully permitted and constructed prior to the anticipated closure date of the Johnson Canyon Road Landfill, the Authority would close the Johnson Canyon Road Landfill as soon as practicable, taking into account all environmental and economic factors, including without limitation unrecovered capital costs and closure and post-closure funding obligations of the Authority.

## **Supplemental Capacity Summary of Events**

December 2002 - Board directed the formation of an Ad Hoc Supplementary Task Force to assist with the siting of a future regional landfill (Phase I).

December 2003 - Task Force recommended sites along Highway 198 as summarized in the Landfill Region Siting Study and Recommendations Report (Phase I).

January 2004 - Board accepted the recommendations of the Task Force and authorized proceeding with developing the Constraints Analysis Report (Phase II).

December 2005 - Board takes action to reduce the SVSWA's goal of 75 years of long term disposal capacity to 50 years, using a combination of landfill capacity and alternative waste diversion technologies.

January 2006 - Board accepts Constraints Analysis Report. The findings were incorporated into the Long Term Waste Management Program (Phase II).

October 2006 - Due to opposition from residents and business owners in the Highway 198 area to the siting of a new regional landfill and based on the availability of alternate technologies to satisfy the SVSWA's long term disposal capacity needs, the Board directed staff to suspend any further work on supplemental capacity sites along Highway 198. Board further directed staff to hold the supplemental sites as an option until the 50 years of sustainable waste processing is secured.





## Chapter 7 - OUTSIDE WASTE

---

### **Importation of Waste from South Santa Clara County**

As a result of the Regional EIR process, the Board adopted a program that provided expansion of the available capacity at the Crazy Horse Landfill and good faith efforts to find a new landfill site. Staff investigated options for financing both the new landfill and the extended operations at Crazy Horse. The available options included:

- Importing out of Authority area waste, or

- Raising tipping fees an additional \$2 to \$3 per ton annually for the next ten years and a new bond issue of \$20 to \$25 million.

Staff negotiated arrangements with Recology to provide for the importation of municipal solid waste from South Santa Clara Valley (South Valley). At the September 2003 meeting, the Authority Board approved an Interim Agreement which superseded and increased the waste flow to at least 80,000 tons per year.

---

The South Valley waste importation program is comprised of four elements:

1. Waste Disposal and Capacity Agreement with South Valley Disposal
2. Revisions to the Sanitary Landfill and Transfer Station Operations Agreement with Norcal Engineering and Construction
3. Exemption of the South Valley Waste Disposal and Capacity Agreement from the 10% outside waste limitation policy
4. Implementation of a restricted “Landfill Expansion Fund” to manage revenues received from the imported waste

Key aspects of each of these elements are summarized as follows:

1. Waste Disposal and Capacity Agreement with South Valley Disposal

- 80,000 to 110,000 tons per year anticipated
- Guaranteed minimum annual input or pay set at approximately 70% of the anticipated tonnage
- Delivery in large transfer vehicles to minimize traffic
- Ten-year term to expire December 31, 2013
- Four, one-year extensions at the Authority’s sole option
- Authority directs the waste to the landfill of its choice
- Hazardous wastes screening program meeting Authority’s standards, and
- Appropriate indemnification, default and insurance provisions

2. Revisions to Sanitary Landfill and Transfer Station Operations Agreement with Norcal Engineering and Construction
  - No increase in operating fees or bonus payments charged to Authority for South Valley Waste
  - Extended to the same term as the waste delivery agreement

3. Exemption of the Waste Disposal and Capacity Agreement from the 10% outside waste limitation policy

Early in the planning stages for expanded landfill capacity, the Board established a 25% limitation on the amount of waste accepted from outside the Authority's boundary. This policy was amended from 25% to 10% at the time the Authority commenced the Regional EIR process with the intent to preserve landfill space in the Authority system until the Regional EIR was certified. If South Valley delivers the anticipated minimum of 80,000 tons per year, it will constitute an estimated 25-30% of the total waste stream for the years of the contract. In order to accommodate this outside waste into the Authority's system, it was exempted from the June 1999 policy.

Another consideration is the effect of accepting outside waste on the life spans of the Crazy Horse and expanded Johnson Canyon landfills. At projected fill rates, staff estimated that Crazy Horse would be full in the fall of 2008, which was not far from the actual closure which occurred in May 2009. Adding the Santa Clara waste reduced this timeframe by two to three years.

4. Implementation of a restricted "Landfill Expansion Fund" to manage funds received from the imported waste

The Authority established a separate fund to manage the revenues from the importation of South Valley waste. The "Landfill Expansion Fund" presented separately in financial reports and the annual audit provided to the Authority Board. The Fund collects proceeds from the importation of all outside waste, pay costs associated with increased tonnage generated by outside waste, costs related to locating and permitting a new landfill site and other long-term expansion cost. These costs include:

- a. Costs associated with developing the new long-term landfill including, Planning, environmental impact reports, land acquisition, permit processing, road improvements, liner construction and other operating or capital costs attributable to developing the new site;
- b. Liner costs associated with increased tonnage;
- c. Closure costs associated with increased tonnage;



- d. Incremental cost to operate two landfills (Crazy Horse & Johnson Canyon) not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year until Crazy Horse is closed;
- e. Variable costs associated with the importation of outside waste including Monterey County LEA fees and State CIWMB fees and taxes.

The Fund will earn and maintain interest separately from the other funds of the Authority.

annual increase. In addition the Authority would need to issue additional bonds, estimated to be in the \$20 to \$25 million range.

Alternatively, the Authority could choose to raise these funds through rate increases and additional bonded indebtedness. Matching the revenues which could be raised through the outside tonnage alternative would require that the landfill tipping fee be raised by \$2 to \$3 per ton annually rather than the \$1 per ton planned

In 2003, the Board approved the use of these funds for only certain expenses as shown below. The table below shows the original cost estimates through December 31, 2013, the amount actually spent through June 30, 2009 and the revised projections.

<u>Expenditure Purpose</u>	<u>Original Estimate (millions)</u>	<u>Expended Thru 6/30/2009</u>	<u>Revised Projection</u>
New Landfill Development	\$ 15.3	\$ 538,413	\$ 538,400
Johnson Canyon Liners	\$ 3.8	\$ -	\$ 3,812,300
Closure Costs	\$ 2.7	\$ 1,085,065	\$ 2,329,500
Crazy Horse Operating Costs	\$ 4.5	\$ 4,916,660	\$ 4,916,660
LEA/CIWMB fees	\$ 2.5	\$ 985,060	\$ 2,022,100
<b>Undesignated Purpose</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,681,840</b>
	<b>\$ 28.8</b>	<b>\$ 7,525,198</b>	<b>\$ 24,300,800</b>

In addition to the above funds, if the Authority was to extend the agreement for an additional four (4) one year periods, the contract would generate \$11 million in additional revenue.





## Chapter 8 - CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

---

### **County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP)**

The purpose of the CIMWP is to demonstrate to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) that the jurisdiction has a viable plan, which includes programs and facilities to

meet the diversion mandates of AB 939; is coordinating where appropriate to fulfill AB 939 requirements; and is ensuring a minimum of fifteen years disposal capacity. The following are the elements and their functions.

**1**

#### **Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)**

The jurisdiction uses this plan to determine how it will achieve the mandated diversion goals by describing the waste reduction, recycling, composting, special waste management, and education programs that will be used.

**2**

#### **Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)**

This element describes the programs, facilities and education that each jurisdiction will use to minimize the amount of HHW materials entering the waste stream.

**3**

#### **Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE)**

An NDF is a non-disposal oriented facility, such as a recycling facility or composting site, which is identified and described as a means for diverting waste from the landfill. It is an option separate from recycling/reduction and household hazardous waste. NDF can also include donation sites for unwanted household items and clothing.

**4**

#### **Countywide Siting Element (CSE)**

This county-level document identifies and describes the existing and proposed disposal facilities that the combined jurisdictions are/will use to demonstrate the minimum requirement for fifteen years permitted disposal capacity assurance.

**5**

#### **Summary Plan**

The Summary Plan is a county-level document that summarizes and integrates the four Elements.

**Monterey County Integrated  
Waste Management Local Task  
Force**

The Local Task Force (LTF) is an advisory board composed of members from all the cities, the county, local waste companies and any other interested parties for the purpose of maintaining the united goal of

achieving the AB 939 mandates. The mandated quarterly meetings also create an opportunity for the members to use the time as a forum where news, technology and problem-solving ideas can be shared. One product of the LTF is the County Integrated Waste Management Plan.



## Chapter 9 - DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

### Basis For Regulation

Industrialization in the United States has led to a significant diversification of types of materials in the solid waste stream. Early in the century, lack of waste classification programs led to national examples of improper handling and disposal. “Environmental Shockers” such as the 19780’s Love Canal incident in Niagara Falls, and Times Beach in Missouri, where homes built above an unregulated fill site containing buried hazardous waste resulted in severe short and long-term health problems of residents, justly focused national pressure to regulate waste disposal. A federal program known as Superfund was created to address abandoned hazardous waste sites.

### Creation of New Regulatory Programs

Beginning in 1970, regulation began to be passed on national and state levels to regulate waste production and disposal.

**1970** National Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created

**1972** the EPA promulgated the National Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

**1975** California Environmental Protection Agency was created (Cal EPA).

**1976** RCRA Amended to authorize the creation of Local Enforcement Agencies (such as Cal EPA)

**1991** RCRA promulgated Subtitle D Landfill Operational Requirement

**2006** AB32 Global Warming Solutions Act

### Main Landfill Regulatory Agencies

#### 1. California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

*Uses the Monterey County Health Department*

*As the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)*

##### Permits

Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP), renewal every five years.

Requires County Planning Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Conformance, Financial Assurance Mechanisms, and Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)

##### Reports

Quarterly/Annual Operations Summary Reports

Closure Plan Report two years prior to closure

Incident notification within 24 hours of occurrence

Revise RDSI prior to site operational changes, and Permit Revision every five years

Records

All reports and personnel training for five years

New permitting regulation requires a local public meeting to be held prior to issuance of a revised permit, as well as for minor site modifications requiring submittal to the LEA, but not for a full permit revision.

**2. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)**

Uses the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB)

Permits

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), renewal every five years

Requires proof of Financial Assurance

Monitoring and Reporting Program

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program

Reports

Annual and Semi-Annual Ground Water Monitoring

Annual Winter Preparedness Report

Notification of newly detected ground water impacts

Revise Report of Waste Discharge every five years

Closure Plan Report two years prior to closure

Records

Retain monitoring records through Landfill Post Closure Maintenance Period

**3. California Air Resources Control Board (CARB)**

Uses the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD)

Permits

Operation of Landfill Gas Extraction and Destruction System (LFG Flare)

Operation of Ground Water Treatment System

New Source Performance Standards -Federal Operations Permit for Large Landfills (Title V Source)

Reports

Annual Operations Permit Renewal Report

Annual and Semi-Annual Title V Reports

Records – Maintain a copy of all monitoring records for five years

In 2006 California implemented AB32 in response to global warming emissions. The law requires the state of California to reduce global warming emissions (green house gas) to year 2000 levels by 2010, to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

In April 2007, Early Action Measures was approved and the measure includes a reduction of landfill gas emissions. The measure calls for installation of gas recovery systems at small and medium size landfills without recovery systems and to up-grade landfills with gas collection systems for more efficient capture of landfill gases.

**4. Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)**

Uses the Monterey County Health Department

As the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

Permits – Operation of Hazardous Waste Collection Programs

Reports – Annual Update of Emergency Response Plan

Records – Offsite disposal of Household Hazardous Wastes

New 2006 regulations prohibit the disposal of previously exempt “universal waste” (small batteries, lead solder, electronics, TVs, mercury switches, etc.) from all sources, including in household garbage.

**5. Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA)**

Cal EPA is divided into six boards which regulate waste disposal, and it now includes the Integrated Waste Management Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Four of its boards are directly involved with landfill regulatory compliance. Each of the state agencies utilizes local area agencies to ensure regulatory landfill compliance.

**6. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA)**

Reports are provided and notifications sent on serious accidents. Cal OSHA requires the employer to keep Employee Training Records.

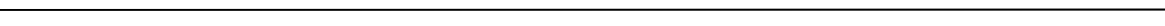
---

**Local Planning Department**

All Authority Landfills are located within the County of Monterey jurisdiction. The County Planning Department is the issuing body of Conditional Use Permits (CUP) which require compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It also approves the County General Plan (some existing landfills, like Crazy Horse, pre-date CUP requirements).

**Conclusion**

To maintaining regulatory compliance for the four Authority landfills and Transfer Station requires 25 Operating Permits, submittal of 57 Scheduled Reports, and filing of about 5,000 pages of reporting documentation.







## Chapter 10 - CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

---

### What is CEQA?

In 1970 the California Legislature enacted the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA requires public agencies to consider and disclose to the public the environmental implications of their actions. CEQA imposes an obligation to analyze and to make public adverse environmental effects. CEQA also puts an obligation to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible. Finally, it requires governmental decision-makers to disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner it chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

The basic goal of CEQA is to analyze and address the environmental effects of its actions in the following manner:

- 1) Identify the significant environmental effects of their actions; and, either
- 2) avoid those significant environmental effects, where feasible; or
- 3) mitigate those significant environmental effects, where feasible.

CEQA applies to "projects" proposed to be undertaken or requiring approval by State and local government agencies.

The term "projects" refers to the whole of an action that has the potential, directly

or ultimately, to result in a physical change to the environment. For the Authority, typical projects could include construction of a transfer station, a household hazardous waste facility, landfill expansion and new landfills.

Where a project requires approvals from more than one public agency, CEQA requires ones of these public agencies to serve as the "lead agency."

A "lead agency" must complete the environmental review process required by CEQA. The Authority acts as a "lead agency" in all CEQA actions. The most basic steps of the environmental review process are:

- 1) Determine if the activity is a "project" subject to CEQA;
- 2) Determine if the "project" is exempt from CEQA;
- 3) Perform an Initial Study to identify the environmental impacts of the project and determine whether the identified impacts are "significant".

Based on its findings of "significance", the lead agency prepares one of the following environmental review documents. They are in descending order of detail:

- 1) Negative Declaration if it finds no "significant" impacts;
- 2) Mitigated Negative Declaration if it finds "significant" impacts but revises the project to avoid or mitigate those significant impacts;
- 3) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if it finds "significant" impacts.

While there is no ironclad definition of "significance", the State CEQA Guidelines provides criteria to lead agencies in determining whether a project may have significant effects in Article 5.

The purpose of an EIR is to provide State and local agencies and the general public with detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects which a proposed project is likely to have and to list ways which the significant environmental effects may be

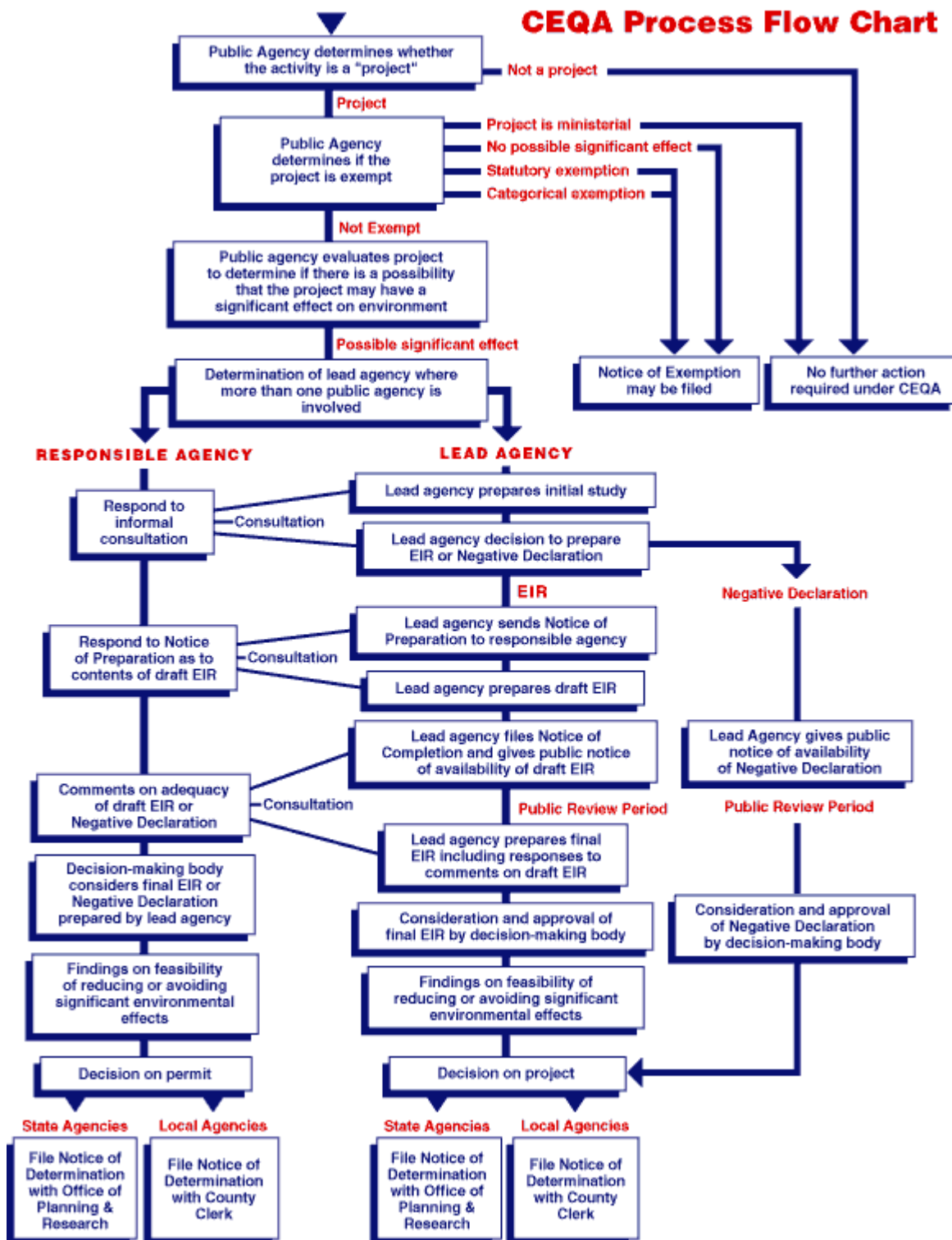
minimized and indicate alternatives to the project.

### **What CEQA Requires**

CEQA requires a predictable process to maximize public input and public involvement in decision-making. A full disclosure to the public and to decision-makers about the expected environmental effects of approving a project is required. CEQA compels public agencies to carefully study and evaluate project proposals before decisions to approve can be made.

### **A list of the Authority CEQA actions since 1997**

1. Crazy Horse Focused EIR for increase in permitted traffic.
2. Closure of the Abandoned Disposal Site located at Crazy Horse Landfill Property, (CIP No. 9242), certified 2002.
3. Jolon Road Landfill Solid Waste Facilities Permit Revision Project negative Declaration, to clarify information provided in the description of existing operations for the Jolon Road Landfill in the Initial Study/Negative Declaration, certified 2001.
4. Option to Lease/Acquire Sun Street Properties, certified document of exemption 2002.
5. Crazy Horse Sanitary Landfill CEQA Initial Study/Negative Declaration.
6. Preparation of an Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the Landfill Gas to Energy Facility at the Johnson Canyon Landfill and the Gonzales Municipal Utility Substation.
7. Adopt a Resolution Certifying the Jolon Road Landfill Final Closure Construction, 2007.
8. Adopt a Resolution Certifying the Lewis Road Landfill Final Closure Construction, 1998.
9. Environmental Impact Report for the Regional Solid Waste Facilities Expansion Project, 2002.
10. Sun Street Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, certified 2003.
11. Crazy Horse Canyon Landfill Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, certified in 2009.
12. Salinas Area Transfer Station – set to commence fall/winter 2010



## The CEQA Process – In a Nutshell

**Project Definition:** First the public agency must define a project it intends to construct. Many times, feasibility studies are conducted to determine the potential issues with a project. Afterwards, the agency may decide to move forward with such a project.

**Initial Study:** After providing a detailed and comprehensive project description, an assessment of the project's potential environmental effects is identified.

The proposed project is subjected to a multi-disciplinary analysis to determine the potential effects on the environment.

The potential impacts are fully disclosed to the public and decision-makers, including other regulatory agencies that have a permitting role.

**Notice of Exemption:** A brief notice which may be filed by a public agency after it has decided to carry out or approve a project and has determined that the project is exempt from CEQA as being ministerial, categorically exempt, an emergency, or subject to another exemption from CEQA. An applicant may also file such a notice where such a determination has been made by a public agency, which must approve the project.

**Negative Declaration:** A written statement by the Lead Agency briefly describing the reasons that a proposed project, not exempt from CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore does not require the preparation of an EIR.

**Mitigated Negative Declaration:** A negative declaration prepared for a project when the initial study has identified potentially significant effects on the environment, but (1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by, the applicant before the proposed negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur, and (2) there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole

### **Key CEQA Issue Areas**

Land Use Compatibility  
Traffic  
Water Quality  
Air Quality  
Noise  
Visual and Aesthetic  
Public Health and Safety  
Alternatives Analysis

### **Permitting Responsibilities**

SVSWA (Lead Agency and  
Proponent)  
Monterey County (Conditional  
Use Permit)  
Regional Water Quality Control  
Board  
Air Pollution Control District  
Local Enforcement Agency, LEA  
(Health Department)  
California Integrated Waste  
Management Board  
Department of Fish & Game

record before the public agency that the project, as revised, may have a significant effect on the environment.

**Environmental Impact Report (EIR):** EIR means a detailed statement prepared under CEQA describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects.

**Focused EIR:** An environmental impact report on a subsequent project identified in a master environmental impact report. Although program EIRs and other procedures for focusing EIRs (and environmental analysis) continue in full force, their product may no longer properly be termed a "Focused EIR." A Focused EIR is used when, after preparation of an initial study for a subsequent project under the Master EIR, the Lead Agency specifically finds that the Master EIR's analyses of cumulative impacts, growth inducing impacts, and irreversible significant effects are adequate for the subsequent project. The finding and supporting evidence should be included in the Focused EIR. Absent this finding, a standard EIR would be required.

The Lead Agency decision-makers and the permitting agencies must read and consider the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in connection with the issuance of permits or approvals for the project.

Lead Agency means the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. The Lead Agency will decide whether an EIR or Negative Declaration will be required for the project and will cause the document to be prepared.

**Notice of Determination:** This is a public document signifying that the public agency has approved or is determined to carry out a project.

### **AB 1497**

On October 12, 2003, Governor Davis signed AB 1497 into law that affects closed landfills and operating landfills. The provisions of the bill became effective January 1, 2004. The bill amends Public Resources Code sections 44004 and 45011, and adds section 43501.5. As a result, this bill requires LEA consideration of "Environmental Justice Issues" in connection with Solid

Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) revisions to existing facilities. Additionally, this bill requires new regulations, and the LEA is required to give notice of proposed permit changes to property owners within 300 feet of the facility. A public hearing is now required for a SWFP Revision. A Cal EPA Task Force has also recommended sweeping environmental justice changes that will affect new landfill sites.

*NOTES*