

6.20 UTILITIES – SOLID WASTE

6.20.1 OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

Solid waste generated by the proposed project would be disposed primarily at the Toland Road Landfill. Prior to disposal, recyclable materials would be removed from the waste stream at the Gold Coast Recycling and Transfer Station. These facilities have available capacity adequate to accept solid waste generated by the proposed residential uses. Impacts would be less than significant.

6.20.2 LITERATURE AND DATA REVIEW

The following sources provided information used in this analysis:

- California Integrated Waste Management Board, “Solid Waste Characterization,” <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/>.
- Greg Grant, Solid Waste Division Manager, Ventura Regional Sanitation District.
- Cindy Griffin, Ventura Regional Sanitation District.
- Roger Pichardo, Management Assistant, City of Camarillo.

6.20.3 METHODOLOGY

Information regarding the current intake and capacity of each facility was gathered to determine if the solid waste transfer facilities and solid waste sites could accommodate solid waste generated by the proposed project. Analysis was conducted using solid waste generation rates provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to determine the estimated amount of solid waste that the proposed project would create.

6.20.4 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 939 – California Integrated Waste Management Act

In 1989 the state enacted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (CIWMA or AB 939), which required cities and counties to improve solid waste management through source reduction, recycling, composting, transformation and disposal. CIMWA required every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) to be included as a component of its Solid

Waste Management Plan. The SRRE should identify how the jurisdiction would meet the mandatory state waste diversion goals of 25 percent by the year 1995, 50 percent by the year 2000 and thereafter.

The purpose of CIWMA is to “reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible.” Noncompliance with the goals and timelines set forth within CIWMA, can be server, as the bill imposes fines up to \$10,000 per day on jurisdictions (cities and counties) not meeting the recycling and planning goals.

The term “integrated waste management” refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. CIWMA established a waste management hierarchy as follows:

Source Reduction:

“Source reduction” means any action that causes a net reduction in the generation of solid waste. “Source reduction” includes, but is not limited to, reducing the use of non-recyclable materials, replacing disposable materials and products with reusable materials and products, reducing packaging, reducing the amount of yard waste generated, establishing garbage rate structures with incentives to reduce the amount of waste that generators produce, and increasing the efficiency of the use of paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, and other materials. “Source reduction” does not include steps taken after the material becomes solid waste.¹

Recycling:

“Recycling” means the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace. “Recycling” does not include transformation.²

Composting:

“Compost” means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or that are separated at a centralized facility. “Compost” includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes that are not hazardous waste.³

¹ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40196

² California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40180

³ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40116

Transformation:

*"Transformation" means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. "Transformation" does not include composting, gasification, or biomass conversion.*⁴

Disposal:

*"Solid waste disposal" or "disposal" means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.*⁵

After 2006, CalRecycle changed its reporting method for solid waste diversion, setting target disposal rates for individual jurisdictions. The targets for the City of Camarillo are 7.7 pounds per day (ppd) per resident and 14.1 ppd per employee. In 2011, the last year for which approved data is available, the City of Camarillo achieved annual per capita disposal rates of 3.6 ppd per resident and 7.6 ppd per employee, meeting the targets set by CalRecycle.⁶

Assembly Bill 1327 – California Solid Waste Re-Use and Recycling Access Act of 1991

Subsequent to the enactment of CIWMA, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of the Act. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327, Public Resources Code, sections 42900–42911) directed the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now CalRecycle)⁷ to draft a "model ordinance" relating to adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. If by September 1, 1994, a local agency did not adopt its own ordinance based on the CalRecycle model, the CalRecycle model ordinance took effect for that local agency. The City passed an ordinance in 1997.

Senate Bill 1374 – Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements

Senate Bill 1327 (SB 1327) was signed into law in 2002 to assist jurisdictions with diverting their construction and demolition refuse. Under SB 1327 jurisdictions were required to include a summary report as part of their annual AB 939 report, that included the percentage of construction and demolition waste diverted from landfills.

⁴ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40201

⁵ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40192

⁶ <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/reports/diversionprogram/JurisdictionDiversionPost2006.aspx>

⁷ CalRecycle is shorthand for the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, a new department within the California Natural Resources Agency that administers programs formerly managed by the State's Integrated Waste Management Board and Division of Recycling.

Assembly Bill 341

On July 1, 2012 Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341) was adopted. This legislation is designed to help the State meet its recycling goal of 75 percent by the year 2020. The law requires California commercial enterprises and public entities that generate 4 or more cubic yards per week of waste, and multi-family housing complexes with five or more units, to adopt recycling practices. Businesses can take one or any combination of the following in order to reuse, recycle, compost or otherwise divert solid waste from disposal:

- self-haul
- subscribe to a hauler(s)
- arrange for the pickup of recyclable materials
- subscribe to a recycling service that may include mixed waste processing that yields diversion results comparable to source separation

A property owner of a commercial business or multifamily residential dwelling may require tenants to source separate their recyclable materials to aid in compliance with this section.

California Green Building Code

The purpose of the California Green Building Code is to improve public health safety and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of building through the use of building concepts having a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in the following categories: planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental quality.

California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the enactment of AB 939, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Refuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991⁸ directs CIWMB to draft a “model ordinance” relating to adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects.

⁸ California Public Resource Codes, The California Solid Waste Refuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, Sections 42900-42911.

Local Regulations

The City of Camarillo Municipal Code contains regulations for solid waste and recycling, including requirements for construction waste disposal and recycling.⁹ These regulations implement the requirements of AB 939.

The City has prepared an SRRE, which was approved by CIWMB in 1997. The SRRE includes, as required by CIWMB, a program for management of solid waste generated within the City according to the following hierarchy: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe disposal. The SRRE places primary emphasis on implementation of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting programs while identifying the amount of disposal capacity that will be needed for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

The City has also prepared a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), which was approved by CIWMB in 1995. An HHWE is required to identify a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) within the City. The City's HHWE sets out a program for HHW collection and disposal, and includes identified sources of funding, a schedule for program implementation, and a public education program.

6.20.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

City of Camarillo

Solid waste disposal service for the City of Camarillo is provided by private contract through E.J. Harrison & Sons, a local waste hauler. Waste is transported to either the Gold Coast Recycling and Transfer Station located in the City of Ventura, or Del Norte Transfer Station located in the City of Oxnard. After recyclable materials have been removed and separated from the waste stream, the majority of the remaining waste is usually sent to the Toland Road Landfill, which is permitted to receive up to 1,500 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste. Some waste is occasionally sent to the Simi Valley Landfill. **Table 6.20-1, Waste Disposal Sites Used by the City of Camarillo**, lists the landfills and materials recovery facilities the City uses and summarizes their permitted and remaining capacities.

⁹ City of Camarillo, *City of Camarillo Municipal Code*, Title 9, <http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/camarillo/>.

**Table 6.20-1
Related Projects Wastewater Generation**

Landfill	Address	Class	Permitted Disposal Size (acres)	Cease Operations Date	Permitted Capacity (tons)	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons/day)	Remaining Capacity (cy)
Del Norte Regional Recycling and Transfer Station	111 South Del Norte Blvd. Oxnard CA	N/A	16.6	N/A	N/A	2,779	N/A
Gold Coast Recycling and Transfer Station	5275 Colt Street Ventura, CA	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	440	N/A
Simi Valley Landfill	2801 Madera Road Simi Valley, CA	III	368	1/31/2052	167,440,000	9,250	119,600,000
Toland Road Landfill	3500 North Toland Road Santa Paula, CA	III	91.4	5/31/2027	30,000,000	1,500	21,983,000

Source: CalRecycle, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx>.

Cindy Griffin, Ventura Regional Sanitation District, personal communication with Doug Brown, September 10, 2008.

The Toland Road Landfill is the primary disposal site for nonrecyclable solid waste from the City of Camarillo. While it is permitted to take in as much as 1,500 tpd, its average daily intake for 2010 was 1,260 tpd.¹⁰ The Toland Road Landfill is open Monday through Friday, approximately 255 days per year.

The City of Camarillo also has twice-monthly household hazardous waste collection events, and electronic waste such as televisions and computers may be disposed of at the Gold Coast Recycling location.

Project Site

The proposed project site is currently a vacant college campus with some agricultural uses. Waste currently generated on the site consists primarily of green waste generated by agricultural and landscape maintenance activities.

6.20.6 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In order to assist in determining whether a project will have a significant effect on the environment, the 2008 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines, City of Camarillo Threshold

¹⁰ Cindy Griffin, Ventura Regional Sanitation District, personal communication with Doug Brown, 2011.

Guidelines (adopted from the *State CEQA Guidelines*, Appendix G) identify criteria for conditions that may be deemed to constitute a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in physical conditions.

Under the following thresholds, a project may be deemed to have a significant impact if it would

- be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs, and
- comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

6.20.7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

Impacts

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would involve grading and building, which would result in the generation of construction waste; demolition waste would be produced due to the buildings that currently occupy the proposed project site. Buildings on the proposed project site that would be demolished total approximately 142,473 square feet in floor area.

As discussed in **Section 6.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, most of the buildings on site contain asbestos and lead-based paint, which require special handling and disposal. Demolition involving these substances would be conducted by licensed asbestos- and lead-based-paint removal contractors. Disposal of nonfriable asbestos is permitted at the landfills serving the proposed project site.¹¹ No landfill in Ventura County is permitted to accept friable asbestos. Such wastes would be transported to other landfills in the region, such as the Azusa Land Reclamation Company.¹² Lead-based paint may be disposed in any municipal solid waste landfill.¹³ Demolition and construction wastes would be transferred to the Gold Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, and refuse incapable of being recycled would be hauled to the Toland Road Landfill.

¹¹ Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, "Asbestos," <http://www.vcapcd.org/asbestos.htm#AsbestosDisposalSites>.

¹² Ibid, "Asbestos," <http://www.vcapcd.org/asbestos.htm#AsbestosDisposalSites>.

¹³ US Environmental Protection Agency, "Disposal of Residential Lead-Based Paint Waste," <http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/municipal/landfill/pb-paint.htm>.

During construction, debris would be separated on site. The proposed project would meet Camarillo Municipal Code requirements for recycling space and provide an easily accessible area serving the proposed project dedicated to the separation, collection, and storage of materials for recycling including, at a minimum, paper (white ledger, mixed, and cardboard), glass, plastics, and metals. The applicant will be required to comply with all applicable rules and regulations in carrying out construction of the proposed project.

The proposed project will comply with local requirements for disposal of construction waste. Adequate landfill capacity for the disposal of construction waste generated by the proposed project exists at either the Del Norte Regional Recycling and Transfer Station, Gold Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, Simi Valley Landfill, and Toland Road Landfill. Due to the large quantity of demolition waste, impacts would be potentially significant. However, compliance with all local requirements for construction waste and implementation of **Mitigation Measure 6.20-1** would reduce construction impacts to less than significant levels.

Operation

As discussed above, the City of Camarillo has met per capita solid waste disposal targets set by CalRecycle. The City's target disposal rates are 7.7 ppd per resident and 14.1 ppd per employee. In 2011, the last year for which data is available, the City disposed of 3.6 ppd per resident and 7.6 ppd per employee. Solid waste generated by the proposed project would be disposed of primarily at the Toland Road Landfill.

The waste generation of the open space and recreation areas would be negligible and is, therefore, not considered in this analysis. As shown on **Table 6.20-2, Estimated Solid Waste Generation during Project Operation**, the proposed project would generate an estimated 1.11 tpd of solid waste that would be disposed of at the Toland Road or Simi Valley Landfills.

**Table 6.20-2
Estimated Solid Waste Generation during Project Operation**

Development Concept	Estimated Population	Generation Rate(pounds/day)	Waste Generation (tons/day)
Residential Development	600	3.7	1.11

Estimated population from Section 6.12, Population and Housing

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, "Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Residential Developments," <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WasteChar/WasteGenRates/Residential.htm>. For this calculation, the rate of 2.04 tons/year/du was converted to tons per day for consistency with landfill capacity permits.

As discussed previously, the Toland Road Landfill, which is the primary landfill serving the City of Camarillo, including the proposed project site, accepted approximately 1,260 tpd on average in 2010, 240 tpd less than its permitted daily capacity of 1,500 tpd. Waste generated by the proposed project would use less than 1 percent of the remaining permitted capacity. Project-generated solid waste could, therefore, be accommodated at the Toland Road Landfill, which has adequate remaining capacity to accept the proposed project's solid waste until its projected closure in 2027. The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity, and impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

6.20-1: Prior to issuance of construction and grading permits, a waste reduction and recycling plan shall be prepared by the project applicant and approved by the City of Camarillo.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impacts

State law, through the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939), requires that 50 percent of municipal solid waste be diverted from landfills via reuse or recycling. The City of Camarillo currently uses the Gold Coast Regional Recycling and Transfer Station to divert recyclable materials from the waste stream. The total daily disposal allowance for the Gold Coast facility is 440 tpd. As shown in **Table 6.20-2**, the proposed project would create approximately 1.11 tpd of solid waste. The City of Camarillo currently meets the 50 percent diversion requirement, with a diversion rate of 66 percent in 2006.¹⁴ The proposed project would comply with all regulations regarding solid waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

¹⁴ Last reported diversion rate was in 2006, as of 12/1/2016.
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/jurisdiction/diversiondisposal.aspx>

6.20.8 CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS

Impacts

Development of the proposed project in combination with related projects would increase the amount of solid waste generated within the City of Camarillo. **Section 5.0, Cumulative Scenario**, lists related projects within the City. **Table 6.20-3, Cumulative Projects Solid Waste Generation**, provides estimated solid waste generation for related projects based on solid waste generation rates provided by CIWMB.

**Table 6.20-3
Cumulative Projects Solid Waste Generation**

Land Use Type	Square Feet/Residents	Generation Rate	Waste Generation (tons/day)
Industrial	44,186	0.03 tsf	0.67
Commercial	42,630	0.007 tsf	0.15
Residential	1,985	3.7 ppd	3.7
Total			4.52

tsf = thousand square feet; ppd = pounds per day

Source: CalRecycle, "Estimated Solid Waste Generation," <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/>

As shown in **Table 6.20-3**, the total estimated solid waste disposal of the related projects is 4.52 tpd. As discussed previously, the Toland Road Landfill, which is the primary landfill serving the City of Camarillo, including the proposed project site, accepted approximately 1,260 tpd on average in 2010, 240 tpd less than its permitted daily capacity of 1,500 tpd. Solid waste generated by cumulative projects could, therefore, be accommodated at the Toland Road Landfill, which has adequate remaining capacity to accept the related projects' solid waste until its projected closure in 2027. The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity; impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are proposed or required.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

6.20.9 CONSISTENCY WITH GENERAL PLAN

The City of Camarillo General Plan does not provide specific goals and policies for solid waste. The St. John's Seminary Residential Community Project would comply with all requirements of the SRRE of the City's Solid Waste Management Plan.