

**KINGS COUNTY  
COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED  
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**



**ADOPTED BY THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**APRIL 1995**

**Prepared by: EBA WASTECHNOLOGIES**



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PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

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**FINAL DRAFT**

**APRIL 1995**



**KINGS COUNTY  
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
Final Draft**

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# **KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

With the enactment of Assembly Bill 939, the State of California has required each city and county to prepare solid waste management planning documents that will demonstrate how each jurisdiction will reduce the amount of waste that it sends to landfills by 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. These planning documents are known as Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs). In addition to these documents, each county is required to develop a County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) and Siting Element that will demonstrate long-term ability to ensure the implementation of countywide diversion programs and provide adequate disposal capacity for local jurisdictions through the siting of disposal and transformation facilities. Assembly Bill 3001 (Cortese, 1992) later created the Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs) to address the siting of all facilities other than disposal and transformation facilities, such transfer stations, material recovery facilities, and composting facilities. This document constitutes the CIWMP for the County of Kings and contains the following chapters:

Executive Summary	Chapter 1
Goals, Objectives, and Policies	Chapter 2
County Profile and Plan Administration	Chapter 3
Kings County Solid Waste Management Practices	Chapter 4
Summary and Integration of Kings County SRREs and HHWEs	Chapter 5
Education and Public Information	Chapter 6
Financing	Chapter 7
Siting Element	Appendix A
Nondisposal Facility Elements	Appendix B
Glossary	Appendix C

City and County SRREs	Appendix D (included with final draft)
City and County HHWEs	Appendix E (included in final draft)
Local Resolutions	Appendix F
Response to CIWMB Comments	Appendix G

Chapter 2 defines the goals, objectives, and policies that form the basis of the CIWMP.

Chapter 3 briefly summarizes cultural and demographic information specific to Kings County and identifies all entities responsible for various solid waste planning and implementation functions. The following list summarizes the solid waste management infrastructure of Kings County:

- Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA) - provides public education and information programs and will implement regional composting and countywide household hazardous programs, except in the City of Avenal.
- Local Jurisdictions - responsible for collection and all jurisdiction specific diversion programs.
- KCWMA - owns and operates all public solid waste disposal facilities, except the City of Avenal landfill, and maintains the CIWMP.
- Local Task Force (LTF) - established to provide advice and assistance in the preparation and ongoing development of solid waste management programs in the county.
- Kings County Environmental Health Department - designated as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).

Chapter 4 presents a history of solid waste management practices in unincorporated Kings County and all incorporated areas, including the City of Avenal. Existing solid waste generation, collection, transportation and storage are discussed. The chapter concludes with a discussion of market development zones.

Chapter 5 summarizes the SRREs and HHWEs developed by all jurisdictions in the county. Countywide programs are identified and implementation issues specific to regional programs/facilities are discussed, including those for the City of Avenal.

Chapter 6 presents cost projections for all countywide programs/facilities and the City of Avenal. Funding mechanisms are discussed and sufficiency of funding is demonstrated for all countywide programs and those specific to the City of Avenal.

Appendix A contains the Siting Element for Kings County which demonstrates the county's ability to provide, at a minimum, 15 years of disposal capacity from the date of submission of the document. Long-term plans necessary to fulfill Kings County's goal of providing 40 years of capacity are also outlined culminating in the creation of siting criteria and procedural mechanisms to guide the process of expanding existing capacity and establishing a new disposal site in Kings County, when determined necessary in the future.

Appendix B identifies nondisposal facilities that will be expanded or developed to support the solid waste management programs proposed for Kings County.

Appendix C provides a glossary of terms used in this document.

In addition to the summary provided in Chapter 5, all jurisdiction specific SRREs and HHWEs are contained in Appendices D and E, but will only be included in the final draft.

Appendix F contains all local Resolutions approving the siting criteria and making General Plan consistency findings.

## CHAPTER 2

### GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Direction for the county's solid waste management system is provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), the County Board of Supervisors, Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA), formed by a Joint Powers Agreement among the County and the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore, and implementation regulations adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and is described in this chapter of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). This direction is provided by Goals, Objectives, and Policies. A listing of the goals, objectives, and policies is provided for summary purposes and to emphasize their relationship to both the short-(1990-1994) and medium-term (1995-1999) planning periods and for a 40 year disposal horizon (long-term). (This includes the City of Avenal intent to maintain and operate the Avenal Landfill.)

The County will plan and implement programs to satisfy the county's solid waste management needs for the next 40 years in a manner that is cost-effective and is operated to follow the State of California's solid waste management hierarchy. The hierarchy consists of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting, and disposal. Additionally, the solid waste management system for the county shall protect public health, safety, and well being; preserve the environment; and provide for the maximum feasible conservation of natural resources and energy.

#### 2.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goals are general statements of the desires of the community used in planning and implementing solid waste programs. The goals of this CIWMP are applicable through the short- and medium-term planning periods and provide general direction for Kings County thereafter (long-term).

Objectives are measurable achievements, the attainment of which provides documentation of the success of the County, Cities and KCWMA in meeting solid waste goals.

Implementation policies are actions taken by County and City governments or agencies that result in specific behavior that will lead to the meeting of these goals and objectives. These policies facilitate the implementation of programs identified in the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs).

#### GOAL A

**The County and the Cities will continue to improve their municipal solid waste management system through emphasis on the solid waste management hierarchy of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.**

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Objective A.1**      The County and the Cities will achieve a 25 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in County landfills by 1995.
- Objective A.2**      The County and the Cities will achieve a 50 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in County landfills by the year 2000.

## **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy A.1**      The KCWMA, when financially feasible will sponsor grants annually for local businesses, nonprofit organizations, community groups, and individuals to support efforts in waste prevention (source reduction), recycling, and education that will benefit the community and the environment.
- Policy A.2**      The County and the Cities will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for business, government agencies, and the public by distributing information on the availability of waste minimization options.
- Policy A.3**      The KCWMA, the County, and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy A.4**      The KCWMA will continue to support state and local waste exchange programs by making information available on a countywide basis. Waste exchange programs arrange contact between people who have reusable waste and those who have a reuse for the waste.
- Policy A.5**      The KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.
- Policy A.6**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to curbside bag collection recycling programs, including the existing bag program, for all single-family households that subscribe to garbage services.
- Policy A.7**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will encourage the private sector to provide convenient drop-off opportunities for recyclables.
- Policy A.8**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.

- Policy A.9**           The County and the Cities will encourage purchasing departments to provide a purchasing preference allowance for buying recycled materials to stimulate markets for recycled materials.
- Policy A.10**         The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to composting opportunities through implementation of composting facilities and programs which may be regional or local, public or private.
- Policy A.11**         The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide source separated collection of yard waste or convenient drop-off points.
- Policy A.12**         The KCWMA will implement a regional composting facility for its member agencies and the City of Avenal will implement its own composting facility.
- Policy A.13**         The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will promote recycling of construction and demolition debris.
- Policy A.14**         The KCWMA will provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items or materials such as, but not limited to, yard debris, recyclable wood waste, whole tires, and appliances.
- Policy A.15**         The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees.

**GOAL B**

**The County and the Cities will exercise multijurisdictional cooperation in the achievement of solid waste planning objectives through the KCWMA, or other multijurisdictional activities.**

**OBJECTIVES**

- Objective B.1**       The KCWMA will construct a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by 1995 to separate recyclable materials. The MRF should reduce total county landfill disposal needs by 50% in the year 2000.
- Objective B.2**       The KCWMA will construct a new landfill at the Mustang Hill Site to provide disposal capacity for its jurisdictions in the long-term (40 years).
- Objective B.3**       The KCWMA will develop a marketing plan to encourage development of recycling-oriented businesses, aimed at potential local entrepreneurs, as well as existing businesses or potential entrepreneurs outside the Kings County region.

## **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy B.1**            The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees or the Local Task Force (LTF).
- Policy B.2**            The KCWMA will continue to provide the public access to information regarding solid and household hazardous waste issues and programs.
- Policy B.3**            The KCWMA will finance the construction of the MRF and may contract for private operation of the facility.
- Policy B.4**            The KCWMA will finance the new landfill at the Mustang Hill Site and may contract for private operation of the facility.

## **GOAL C**

The solid waste management system in Kings County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment. This Goal includes maintenance of its closed landfills.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Objective C.1**        The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will target an annual participation in the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program of 3-5 percent of the county's households by 1995.
- Objective C.2**        Between the years 1995 and 2000 the KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a measurable reduction of prohibited wastes documented in load checking records.
- Objective C.3**        The KCWMA will supervise, maintain, monitor, and remediate, as necessary, the solid waste management system, including closed landfills, in an environmentally safe manner.

## **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy C.1**            The KCWMA will continue to coordinate and monitor, respectively, the solid waste collection and disposal practices in the County to facilitate operation of the Regional MRF and Regional Landfill.
- Policy C.2**            The operators of solid waste facilities will document and report all prohibited wastes that are discovered as a result of load checking activities.

## **GOAL D**

**The County and the Cities will eliminate prohibited wastes, including household hazardous waste, from the municipal solid waste stream.**

### **OBJECTIVES**

**Objective D.1**        The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a 5% reduction of prohibited through a load checking program beginning in 1995.

### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

**Policy D.2**        The operators of solid waste facilities will document and report all prohibited wastes that are discovered as a result of load checking activities.

## **GOAL E**

**The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will provide public information and education programs, economic incentives, and encourage voluntary participation in waste prevention (source reduction) programs to achieve solid waste planning objectives.**

### **OBJECTIVES**

**Objective E.1**        The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will complete the distribution of solid waste educational material to 60% of all County households and businesses by the year 2000.

**Objective E.2**        The KCWMA will develop an education plan to implement educational programs outlined in the SRREs and the HHWEs.

### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

**Policy E.1**        The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for businesses, government agencies, and the public by distributing information on the availability of waste minimization options.

**Policy E.2**        The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.

**Policy E.3**        The KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.

- Policy E.4**            The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy E.5**            The County and the Cities will encourage purchasing departments to provide a purchasing preference allowance for buying recycled materials to stimulate markets for recycled materials.
- Policy E.6**            The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees or the LTF.
- Policy E.7**            The KCWMA will continue to provide the public access to information regarding solid and household hazardous waste issues and programs.
- Policy E.8**            The KCWMA will conduct evaluations to measure the effectiveness of education plans and measure an increased awareness level of solid waste issues by county residents and businesses from 1995 to the year 2000 through a countywide baseline survey and subsequent surveys at the end of the short- and medium-term planning periods.

**GOAL F**

**The County and the Cities will provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management services over the long term to all community residents and promote access to the services.**

**OBJECTIVES**

- Objective F.1**        The County and the Cities will achieve a 25 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in county landfills by 1995.
- Objective F.2**        The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will target an annual participation in the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program of 3-5 percent of the county's households by 1995.
- Objective F.3**        The County and the Cities will achieve a 50 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in county landfills by the year 2000.
- Objective F.4**        The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a measurable reduction of prohibited wastes documented in load checking records.
- Objective F.5**        The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will develop disposal capacity for solid waste not handled by other elements of the hierarchy for a 40 year horizon. Disposal capacity is addressed in the Siting Element of the CIWMP.

**Objective F.6**      The KCWMA will consider allowing importation of waste from areas outside Kings County, if cost effective and environmentally sound.

### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy F.1**      The County and the Cities will provide access to curbside bag collection recycling programs for all single-family households that subscribe to garbage services.
- Policy F.2**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for businesses, government agencies, and the public through a variety of educational efforts.
- Policy F.3**      The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy F.4**      The KCWMA will continue to support state waste exchange programs by making information available on a countywide basis. Waste exchange programs arrange contact between people who have reusable waste and those who have a reuse for the waste.
- Policy F.5**      The KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.
- Policy F.6**      The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will provide convenient drop-off opportunities for recyclables.
- Policy F.7**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy F.8**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to composting opportunities through implementation of composting facilities and programs which may be regional or local, public or private.
- Policy F.9**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide convenient drop-off or curbside bag collection of yard waste.
- Policy F.10**      The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will promote recycling of construction and demolition debris.

**Policy F.11**

The KCWMA will provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items or materials such as, but not limited to, yard debris, recyclable wood waste, whole tires, and appliances.

**2.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Table 2-1, Implementation Schedule for Achieving Objectives, identifies the milestones for each of the tasks into which each of the objectives have been subdivided. The table also identifies specific milestones for each task, the expected date of achievement, and the party responsible.

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
<b>Objective A.1/A.2: Achieve 25% and 50% Diversion Goals</b>			
Sponsor annual grants	Establish grant program  Provide annual grants	1995  1996-2010	KCWMA
Distribute waste minimization information	Prepare information Distribute	1995 1996-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Provide composting information and technical assistance	Prepare information Distribute	1995 1996-2010	KCWMA, Kings County and Cities
Provide waste exchange information	Obtain information from CIWMB  Make available to local business	1995  1996-2010	KCWMA
Distribute waste management information	Prepare information Distribute	1995 1996-2010	KCWMA

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Provide access to curbside bag collection recycling programs	Implement program in County	1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
	Implement program in Hanford	1995	
	Implement program in Avenal	1995	
	Implement program in Corcoran	1995	
	Implement program in Lemoore	1995	
Encourage private sector recyclable drop-off points	Ongoing program	1995-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Provide office, commercial, and multi-unit recycling information	Implement program in County	1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
	Implement program in Hanford	1995	
	Implement program in Avenal	1995	
	Implement program in Corcoran	1995	
	Implement program in Lemoore	1995	
Encourage purchasing recyclable materials	Revise procurement guidelines	1995	Kings County and Cities
	Monitor amount of materials purchased	1996-2010	
Implement composting facilities and programs	Establish composting facility	1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
	Provide public information about composting	1996-2010	

TABLE 2-1

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Provide source separated yard waste or drop-off points	Implement program in County	1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
	Implement program in Hanford	1995	
	Implement program in Avenal	1995	
	Implement program in Corcoran	1995	
	Implement program in Lemoore	1995	
Provide composting facility	Permitting Facility construction Operations	1994 1995 1995	KCWMA and City of Avenal
Provide incentives for construction and demolition recycling	Meet with industry representatives	1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
	Develop tip fee incentives	1995	
	Implement incentives	1996-2010	
Provide recyclable items disposal options	Identify materials to be subject to program	1995	KCWMA
	Develop financial and program options	1995	
	Implement program	1996-2010	
Promote waste disposal/diversion options	Develop options	1995	KCWMA
	Identify effected groups	1995	
	Administer program	1996-2010	
<b>Objective B.1/B.2: Separate recyclable materials and provide long-term landfill disposal capacity.</b>			

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Promote waste disposal and diversion options awareness	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA
Provide solid and household hazardous waste information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA
Finance Material Recovery Facility construction	Completed	1994	KCWMA
Finance new landfill	Completed	1994	KCWMA
<b>Objectives C.1/C.2/C.3: Achieve 3-5% annual participation in Household Hazardous Waste collection program; reduce prohibited wastes; operate environmentally safe waste management system</b>			
Monitor solid waste collection and disposal practices	Develop load checking program for MRF Provide quarterly monitoring reports	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Document and report all discovered prohibited waste	Develop load checking program for MRF Provide quarterly monitoring reports	1995  1995-2010	Solid waste facility operators
<b>Objective D.1: Achieve a 5% reduction in prohibitive wastes.</b>			
Document and report all discovered prohibited waste	Develop load checking program for MRF Provide quarterly monitoring reports	1995  1995-2010	Solid waste facility operators
<b>Objectives E.1/E.2: Complete distribution of solid waste educational material to 60% of all households/develop education plan</b>			
Distribute waste minimization options information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995  1995-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Provide backyard composting information and technical assistance	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995  1995-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Distribute resale of discarded items information	Develop program Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995  1996-2010	KCWMA

**TABLE 2-1****IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

<b>Objective/Task</b>	<b>Milestone to be Achieved</b>	<b>Date of Implementation</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Provide office commercial and multi-unit recycling information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Encourage a purchasing preference for buying recycled materials	Revise procurement guidelines Monitor amount of materials purchased	1995 1996-2010	Kings County and Cities
Promote waste disposal and diversion options	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA and LTF
Provide solid and household hazardous waste issues and programs information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA
Conduct education evaluation surveys	Contract for a survey Complete bi-annual survey	1995 1997-2010	KCWMA

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
<p><b>Objectives F.1/F.2/F.3/F.4/F.5/F.6: Achieve 25% and 50% Goals; Achieve 3-5% Household Hazardous Waste collection program participation by 1995; Achieve measurable reduction of prohibitive waste; develop long-term (40 year) disposal capacity; consider importation of waste.</b></p>			
<p>Provide access to curbside bag collection recycling</p>	<p>Implement program in County Implement program in Hanford Implement program in Avenal Implement program in Corcoran Implement program in Lemoore</p>	<p>1995 1995 1995 1995 1995</p>	<p>Kings County and Cities</p>
<p>Support waste minimization practices education</p>	<p>Develop educational materials Distribute materials</p>	<p>1995 1995-2010</p>	<p>Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA</p>
<p>Provide backyard composting information and technical assistance</p>	<p>Develop educational materials Distribute materials</p>	<p>1995 1995-2010</p>	<p>Kings County, Cities, and KCWMA</p>

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Provide waste exchange information	Obtain information from CIWMB Make available to local business	1995 1996-2010	KCWMA
Distribute resale of discarded items information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	KCWMA
Provide recyclables drop-off opportunities	Ongoing program	1995-2010	KCWMA and City of Avenal
Provide office, commercial, and multi-unit recycling information	Develop educational materials Distribute materials	1995 1995-2010	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Implement composting facilities and programs	Permitting Facility Construction Operations	1994 1995 1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Provide curbside bag collection of yard waste	Implement program in County Implement program in Hanford Implement program in Avenal Implement program in Corcoran Implement program in Lemoore	1995 1995 1995 1995 1995	Kings County and Cities and/or KCWMA
Promote recycling of construction and demolition debris	Meet with industry representatives Develop tip fee incentives Implement incentives	1995 1995 1996-2010	KCWMA and City of Avenal

**TABLE 2-1**

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES (Continued)**

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items	Identify materials to be subject to program	1995	KCWMA
	Develop financial and program options	1995	
	Implement program	1996-2010	

## CHAPTER 3

### COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.1 SETTING

Kings County is located in the southern half of California's Central Valley and covers approximately 1,435 square miles. The county is bounded on the southwest by the Coast Ranges, on the north by Fresno County, on the east by Tulare County, and on the south by Kern County. Kings County also shares a boundary with Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Interstate Highway 5 and Highway 198 are major routes crossing the county. They connect to State routes 41 and 43 and a network of other state highways and county roads. Kings County is served by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, and the San Joaquin Valley Railroad (using a former branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad).

Winters are relatively mild, with rainfall averaging 7.6 inches per year. The growing season, characterized by very high midsummer temperatures, lasts over 255 days per year.

The county is composed of mainly level farmland crossed by the California Aqueduct and a number of other irrigation waterways. Agriculture and related industries dominate the County's economy, as they have since the County's formation in 1893. Approximately 95 percent of the land is privately owned, and about 88 percent of the acreage is devoted to agricultural uses. Kings County consistently ranks among the top counties in the nation in the production of cotton, barley, and alfalfa seed. Kings County also produces 39 crops or products each grossing over one million dollars per year including milk, cattle, and turkeys.

Kings County has a number of major nonfarm employers, including the Lemoore Naval Air Station, two state prisons, a processing plant for cottonseed and safflower oils, a hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility, tomato products canning factories, and an automobile tire manufacturer. (See Figure 3-1).

#### 3.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 1990 U.S. Census, the County's four incorporated cities of Hanford, Lemoore, Corcoran, and Avenal contained a combined population of 67,653 persons (including 9,305 state prison inmates) or 67% of the total county population of 101,469.

The Census reported that over half of the population was white (54%), 8% was black and 33% of the population was of Hispanic origin. The remaining 5% of the population was American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander, or some other race.

The General Plan, adopted December 1993, estimates the county is expected to increase from 101,469 persons in 1990 to between 134,000 - 184,500 persons in the year 2005, including prison inmates. Household population is expected to increase from 92,164 persons in 1990 to approximately 124,000 - 174,500 persons in the year 2005. The difference in the estimates is due to use of different assumptions in estimating annual growth rates, which ranged from 2.00% to 4.35%.

According to the 1990 U.S Census, 32% of the population was under 18 years of age and 40% was between 19-39 years of age. Persons between the age of 40-54 and 55 years and older each accounted for 14% of the population.

Median household income was \$25,507. Approximately 14% of the households fell below this income level and 86% of the households income exceeded the median household income.

The General Plan estimates an increase of housing units of between 3,747 - 7,068, based on the range of housing units allowed in each zone designation and multiplied by available acres in each zone designation. When these potential housing units were multiplied by the average persons per household for each jurisdiction, as found in the 1990 U.S. Census, they resulted in a potential population increase of between 11,815 - 22,314.

By comparison the California Department of Finance (DOF) projects Kings County's population to be 134,900 persons by the year 2005. A total of 44,967 households are projected based on 3.00 persons per household, a decrease from the 1990 persons per household of 3.08. This is due to an expected increase in elderly population, more single residents, a projected drop in birth rate, a continuing trend toward later marriage, and a stable divorce rate.

**TABLE 3-1  
KINGS COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS**

	1990 Census	2005*
Population (1)	101,469	124-174,500
Total Households	29,082(2)	44,967(3)
Total Housing Units	32,383(4)	N/A

- \* Source:
- (1) Kings County General Plan, Appendix 1: Table 2A, Population Estimate - Kings County, CA.
  - (2) 1990 U.S. Census
  - (3) Kings County Housing Element, DOF Projections
  - (4) DOF January 1, 1993 Estimate

### **3.3 SOLID WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE**

Various entities have jurisdictional responsibility for solid waste management in Kings County. The Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA), formed by a Joint Powers Agreement among the County and the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore, provides public information and education programs, and will implement regional composting and countywide household hazardous waste programs. Budgeting, planning activities and monitoring are the responsibilities of the KCWMA, Kings County and the participating Cities. The City of Avenal operates its own landfill.

The Cities are responsible for collection within their jurisdictions and the County is responsible for collection in the unincorporated areas. The KCWMA owns and operates all public solid waste disposal facilities in the county, with the exception of the City of Avenal Landfill. A Local Task Force was established to provide advice and assistance for the preparation of this document. Enforcement of regulations pertaining to solid waste management is the responsibility of the Kings County Health Department. Maintenance of the County's Integrated Waste Management Plan will be provided by Kings County.

# **KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **KINGS COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

This chapter discusses the evolution of waste management diversion programs and disposal infrastructure developed to safely divert and dispose of solid waste generated in Kings County. The last County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) to be completed and fully adopted was the 1986 Update of the CoSWMP. Accordingly, this document serves as a reference point for all discussions contained in this chapter. New diversion programs and facilities proposed in the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs) are not discussed here, but are presented in Chapter 5, Summary and Integration of Kings County SRREs and HHWEs.

#### **4.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Over the years, Kings County developed a fully contained solid waste management infrastructure utilizing disposal facilities and a local transfer station in Lemoore, which recently closed. Likewise, the City of Avenal disposes of all municipal solid waste at the Avenal City Landfill located within the city limits. The following discussion summarizes local collection practices for both refuse and recyclables; waste generation, diversion, and disposal amounts; and transportation and storage procedures for all materials collected in Kings County.

##### **4.1.1 Collection Practices**

With the exception of the cities of Hanford and Lemoore, all municipal solid waste (MSW) collected in Kings County is hauled by licensed commercial haulers. In 1987, there were eight independent haulers operating in the county. Table 4-1 lists these firms, their service areas, and their franchise/permit status.

Refuse collection service within the KCWMA jurisdictions, except Hanford and Lemoore, is currently provided by private collectors. These collectors are licensed by the governing bodies. Chapter 3, Title II of the Corcoran Municipal Code empowers the city council to set the rates and other conditions of collection, transportation and disposal within the city. Kings County Solid Waste Ordinance No. 533 of 1994 as amended (Article IV) regulates and controls the licensing of any collection operator in the county. The ordinance requires all refuse collectors to apply for a license issued by the Board of Supervisors. The application requires identification of the applicant, business address, truck identification, the area proposed to be served, schedule of rates, frequency of pickup, and disposal site.

**TABLE 4-1  
COLLECTION SERVICE SUMMARY**

<b>Kings County Commercial Haulers</b>		
<b>Hauler</b>	<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Franchise/Permit Status</b>
Western Waste	City of Avenal	94 year license expires06/95
Western Waste	City of Corcoran	94 year license expires06/96
Hanford Public Works Department	City of Hanford	---
Lemoore Public Works Department	City of Lemoore	---
Allied Disposal	Unincorporated County - Kings Industrial Park	93 year license expires11/94
Kingsburg Disposal	Unincorporated County - East Hanford	93 year license expires11/94
Western Waste	Unincorporated County - Avenal/Corcoran	93 year license expires11/94
Ruff Disposal	CSD Controlled - Home Gardens	94 year license expires06/95
Riverdale Disposal	Unincorporated County - North Lemoore/Armona	93 year license expires11/94
Town & Country Disposal	Unincorporated County - West Lemoore	93 year license expires11/94
Western Waste	Armona - Community Service District	94 year license expires12/96
Western Waste	Kettleman City - Community Service District	94 year license expires10/95
Western Waste	Stratford - Public Utility District	94 year license expires05/95
Executive Suite	Lemoore Naval Air Station	---

Refuse collection service within the City of Avenal is contracted with a private hauler, Sunset Western Waste. The Department of Public Works and the City Manager administer the terms of the contract.

All service areas and haulers are in the process of being evaluated and it is anticipated that changes will be made mid-1995.

#### **4.1.2 Waste Generation**

Solid Waste Generation Studies (SWGS) for the base year 1990 were completed for each jurisdiction in Kings County. This information serves as the basis for all solid waste diversion

and disposal projections summarized in Chapter 5, Summary and Integration of Kings County SRREs and HHWEs. The SWGS for each jurisdiction quantify and track the flow of materials collected for both diversion and disposal by local haulers. By definition, waste diversion (source reduction, recycling, and composting) plus waste disposal by landfilling or transformation equals waste generation, or hypothetically, the amount of waste produced by residents. However, source reduction efforts, which reduce the amount of waste collected, were not adequately separated from other diversion programs in the SWGS. Hence, waste generation estimates may be slightly over-estimated due to the inability to accurately quantify source reduction efforts. Tables 4-2 through 4-7 summarize 1990 waste generation, diversion and disposal rates for each of the jurisdictions within Kings County, as well as the countywide totals.

#### **4.1.3 Transportation and Storage of Collected Materials**

Prior to 1972, Kings County had a fragmented disposal system. Solid waste disposal sites were located throughout the county and independently operated by the cities and private entities. The environmental concern of State agencies and increasingly strict environmental standards led to the creation of the Cities-County Disposal System. In 1987, there were nine waste disposal facilities in Kings County: two County-owned and operated Class II landfills (open to the public); the City of Avenal Class III landfill (open to the public); Lemoore Naval Air Station Class II landfill (for Navy use only); and five special purpose sites receiving certain types of waste. In addition, the County once operated two transfer stations: one at Lemoore and the other at Stratford. Both transfer stations were closed in 1984 due to prohibitive operating costs. The Lemoore Transfer Station was leased to Thrifty Best, Inc. in 1985 for 10 years to process MSW. The Lemoore Transfer Station was closed in February 1994.

With the closure of all of the municipal waste disposal sites except the Hanford and Avenal Landfills, all MSW within the KCWMA jurisdictions is currently disposed at the Hanford Landfill, which is in the process of being closed. All MSW collected in Avenal is disposed at the Avenal City Landfill. Upon closure of the Hanford Landfill and operation of the Mustang Hill Landfill, all MSW from the KCWMA jurisdictions will be disposed at the Mustang Hill site. Waste collected in Avenal will continue to be disposed of at the City of Avenal Landfill. No export of municipal solid waste occurs in Kings County.

Current resource recovery activities in Kings County consist mainly of materials recovery. As of 1987, only the City of Hanford conducted a voluntary curbside collection program (begun in 1982). By the end of 1993, Corcoran and Lemoore had buy-back centers, and the City of Avenal had implemented a curbside collection program. Several other private materials recovery programs exist within Kings County, including Coors Recycling, K.A.R.E., and J & H Metal Company. Resource recovery programs in Avenal include a small buy-back service, a church-operated drop-off facility, and a small salvaging operation. Recyclable materials collected through these programs throughout the KCWMA jurisdictions and Avenal are consolidated at private yards for shipment to secondary materials processors and end-users.

**TABLE 4 - 2**  
**WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR THE CITY OF AVENAL**  
**(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	8,867	2,023	6,844	24.29	5.54	18.75
*Cubic Yards	14,778	3,372	11,407	40.48	9.23	31.25

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

**TABLE 4 - 3**  
**WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR THE CITY OF CORCORAN**  
**(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	11,174	53	11,103	30.61	0.15	30.42
*Cubic Yards	18,623	88	18,505	51.02	.25	50.70

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

**TABLE 4 - 4**  
**WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR THE CITY OF HANFORD**  
**(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	41,022	6,923	34,099	112.39	18.97	93.42
*Cubic Yards	68,370	11,538	56,832	187.32	31.62	155.70

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

**TABLE 4 - 5  
WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR THE CITY OF LEMOORE  
(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	14,563	1,030	13,505	39.90	2.82	37.00
*Cubic Yards	24,272	1,717	22,508	66.50	4.70	61.67

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

**TABLE 4 - 6**  
**WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR THE UNINCORPORATED COUNTY**  
**(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	20,475	13	20,462	56.10	0.04	56.06
*Cubic Yards	34,125	22	34,103	93.50	0.07	93.43

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

**TABLE 4 - 7**  
**WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY FOR KINGS COUNTY (TOTAL)**  
**(BASE YEAR 1990)**

Total Waste	Generated Per Year	Diverted Per Year	Disposed Per Year	Generated Per Day	Diverted Per Day	Disposed Per Day
Tons	96,096	10,042	86,054	263.28	27.51	235.76
*Cubic Yards	160,160	16,737	143,423	438.80	45.85	392.93

\* In place density of 1,200 pounds per yard

## **4.2 MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONES**

On November 17, 1992 Kings County determined it would apply to the California Integrated Waste Management Board to designate approximately 24,690 acres of land as a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) to encourage development of businesses which utilize recycled materials, also known as secondary materials. The application was made with the Cities of Visalia and Tulare and parts of Tulare in order to regionalize the project, which is called the Greater South San Joaquin Valley Recycling Market Development Zone.

The RMDZ is administered in Kings County by the KCWMA. Crown Economic Development assists the KCWMA in helping existing businesses to expand their use of recycled materials, convert uses to recycled materials, and attract new businesses using recycled materials. Strategies for ensuring a continuous waste stream supply appropriate for such businesses are included in the RMDZ. The RMDZ will assist in helping KCWMA member jurisdictions meet their mandated AB 939 goals of reducing waste sent to the landfill by 25% by 1995 and 50% by the year 2000.

The Greater South San Joaquin Valley Recycling Market Development Zone will promote the use of secondary materials and products containing secondary materials by Local government agencies and by private industry. Feedstock will be analyzed to identify and prioritize which materials should be diverted and to develop cost effective Local diversion systems. Two existing recycled products manufacturing companies will be expanded and two new recycled products manufacturing companies will be located in the zone. Venture capital assistance will be provided and coordination with other RMDZ's will be maintained.

# **KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SUMMARY AND INTEGRATION OF KINGS COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING, AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENTS**

The local jurisdictions and unincorporated Kings County have selected a wide range of source reduction, recycling, composting, and special waste programs. The purpose of this chapter is to summarize these programs on a countywide basis, identifying materials targeted for diversion and their contribution to the aggregate diversion rate for the county. Regional programs and proposed facilities are highlighted, identifying anticipated implementation schedules and responsible agencies for program and facility development, operations, and monitoring and evaluation. Public education and funding issues are summarized in subsequent chapters, while disposal capacity is discussed in the Siting Element.

Diversion efforts in Kings County have grown since 1987 from a small number of drop-off/buy-back centers to a diversified system of recycling alternatives targeting all sectors of the community. Currently, source reduction practices such as bulk purchasing, materials reuse, and backyard composting have become an integral part of Kings County's waste management strategy. Special wastes and household hazardous wastes are also being targeted at disposal facilities through load checking programs and special collection events. Although the City of Avenal and the KCWMA each administer solid waste diversion programs, none of these activities are being conducted on a countywide or region-wide level. These programs are described in greater detail below.

A multijurisdictional entity known as the Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA) has been formed through a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the County of Kings and the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore. The City of Avenal is not a party to the JPA and, therefore, not a member of the KCWMA. The KCWMA has been assigned responsibility for managing all solid waste matters from a regional perspective for the four jurisdictions within the KCWMA. This is consistent with the comprehensive, multijurisdictional approach used by the KCWMA members in developing their SRRE and HHWE. The KCWMA Joint Powers Agreement does not prohibit member jurisdictions from forming mini-JPA's, or entering into Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) for joint efforts on a smaller regional scale. The City of Avenal prepared its own SRRE and HHWE.

#### **5.1 SELECTED SOURCE REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

All jurisdictions in Kings County have selected and plan to implement source reduction programs from four broad categories. All source reduction programs are identified as multijurisdictional efforts in the Kings County SRRE. Some of the programs also require administration by local

government staff. Responsibility for implementation of multijurisdictional programs has been delegated to the KCWMA. The City of Avenal will administer its own source reduction programs separately from those of the KCWMA jurisdictions. The program selection and implementation process is structured so that all waste generating sectors will be included. Selected source reduction program categories are:

- Rate structure modifications
- Economic incentives
- Technical assistance
- Regulatory programs

The specific jurisdictions which have or have not selected specific programs are identified with each program description.

#### **5.1.1 Rate Structure Modification**

**Quantity-based Variable Rates or User Fees (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - To provide a source reduction incentive, individual jurisdictions will research, develop, and adopt variable container rate structures for refuse collected in their jurisdictions. Quantity-based variable rates or user fees are primarily intended to foster source reduction at residential sources, although they may also be applied to commercial and industrial waste generators.

#### **5.1.2 Economic Incentives**

**Commercial Business Compliance Programs (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - The KCWMA would require the development and implementation of source reduction programs and practices in local businesses by imposing a penalty on businesses who do not complete a short (one- to two-page) form providing data on their waste stream and outlining their source reduction practices. In addition, businesses could be required to purchase feedstock, inputs, materials, or inventories that have the minimum packaging possible (such as buying in bulk). Alternatively, they may demonstrate why this requirement is not possible for them. Technical assistance could be provided to businesses for this program in the form of a pamphlet and informational flyer describing the kinds of data sought by the jurisdiction and its usefulness.

#### **5.1.3 Technical Assistance**

**Waste Evaluations/Audits (all jurisdictions)** - The KCWMA and the City of Avenal would, in their respective communities, assist selected larger, commercial/industrial generators to conduct waste evaluations to identify the types and amounts of wastes being generated, and to assist them in identifying and implementing waste minimization techniques.

**Backyard Composting Programs (all jurisdictions)** - The KCWMA and the City of Avenal, as appropriate, would encourage all generators of yard wastes, especially homeowners, to separate their food and yard wastes from the waste stream and reuse these wastes through composting. This program focuses on residential yard waste composting, taking place on the property of the homeowners or waste generators, but could also be applied to commercial and institutional generators of yard waste, including public agencies.

**Educational Efforts (all jurisdictions)** - This program involves developing and/or sponsoring consumer awareness programs, school curricula, seminars, and public forums that will increase awareness of the solid waste problem, the economic and environmental benefits of source reduction programs, and of any regulatory requirements that require certain types of source reduction activities. The KCWMA would serve as a clearinghouse for information on source reduction techniques and provide a means for different segments of the community to gain structured access to each other to promote the rapid and effective expansion of source reduction activities.

**Nonprocurement Source Reduction Programs (all jurisdictions)** - Nonprocurement programs involve all methods to implement source reduction that are not associated with purchasing decisions. These programs could include education programs familiarizing people with source reduction practices.

**Thrift Stores (existing program)** - Thrift stores currently operate in all of the jurisdictions, except Corcoran. These stores accept donations of materials such as clothing, appliances, and furniture for reuse that might otherwise be disposed of in the landfill. These stores are expected to continue operation throughout the planning period.

#### **5.1.4 Regulatory Programs**

**Adoption of Government Procurement Policies (all jurisdictions)** - This program involves local governments adopting procurement policies that include in the purchasing decision the following criteria: durability, recyclability, reusability, and recycled material content. Additionally, the jurisdiction could specify that any business or organization holding a contract with it would have to have a source reduction plan or program, in addition to using products or materials that met the above criteria.

#### **5.1.5 Waste Stream Diversion Summary**

The following tables present source reduction program waste diversion information by jurisdiction, program, and material type for the short-term and medium-term planning periods. Implementation dates for both local and multijurisdictional programs are noted in Table 5-1. Table 5-2 summarizes the individual diversion rate projections for each jurisdiction in Kings County. Individual diversion rates for some source reduction programs have not been determined due to the difficulty in quantifying each individual program. The diversions from the programs that have not been quantified will raise the total diverted from each jurisdiction.

**Table 5-3 shows the recycling programs implemented for each jurisdiction in Kings County.**

TABLE 5-1  
SOURCE REDUCTION COMPONENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION AND PROGRAM

Jurisdiction	Source Reduction Component Program Implementation Dates									
	Thrift Stores*	Quantity-Based Rates/Fees**	Commercial Business Compliance Programs	Waste Evaluations /Audits**	Backyard Composting Programs**	Educational Efforts**	Non-Procurement Programs	Government Procurement Policies		
Avenal	---	Not Selected	Not Selected	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Corcoran	---	1999	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Hanford	Ongoing	1999	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Lemoore	Ongoing	1999	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Unincorporated County	---	1999	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	

\* Not under direct control of individual jurisdictions or KCWMA.

\*\* To be implemented on a multijurisdictional level by KCWMA for all jurisdictions except Avenal.

**TABLE 5-2  
SOURCE REDUCTION COMPONENT WASTE DIVERSION SUMMARY  
PLANNING PERIOD (1995) AND 2000**

Jurisdiction	Program (Percentage of Jurisdiction's Waste Stream Diverted)					Total Diversion By Jurisdiction
	Existing Programs	Quantity- Based Rates/User Fees	Commercial Business Compliance Programs	Waste Evaluations/ Audits	Backyard Composting Programs	
Avenal	(18.6) 18.6	—	—	(1.1) 2.0	(0.4) 0.7	(20.1) 21.3
Corcoran	—	2.1	(2.5) 2.5	(1.3) 1.3	(1.9) 1.9	(5.7) 7.8
Hanford	—	3.6	(0.5) 0.5	(0.5) 0.5	(3.9) 3.9	(4.9) 8.5
Lemoore	—	3.3	(1.1) 1.1	0.5) 0.5	(3.2) 3.2	(4.8) 8.1
Unincorporated County	—	2.8	(0.9) 0.9	(0.5) 0.5	(2.1) 2.1	(3.5) 6.3

**TABLE 5-3  
DIVERSION PROGRAMS IN KINGS COUNTY**

Diversion Program	Jurisdiction*				
	Avenal	Corcoran	Hanford	Lemoore	Unincorporated County
Thrift Stores			X	X	
Quantity-Based Rates/User Fees		X	X	X	X
Commercial Business Compliance Programs		X	X	X	X
Waste Evaluations/Audits	X	X	X	X	X
Backyard Composting	X	X	X	X	X
Educational Efforts	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Procurement Programs	X	X	X	X	X
Government Procurement Policies	X	X	X	X	X
Materials Recovery Facility		X	X	X	X
Buy-Back Centers		X	X	X	
Curbside Collection	X		X		
Commercial Collection	X				
Centralized Municipal Composting	X	X	X	X	X
Landfill Salvaging		X	X	X	X
Concrete & Asphalt Recycling	X	X	X	X	X

\* "X" indicates that jurisdiction is implementing the program shown.

## 5.1.6 SPECIAL WASTE AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ISSUES

Special waste types of significant concern to the KCWMA are tires, construction and demolition debris, and white goods. For the City of Avenal, special waste types of concern include concrete and asphalt. While some diversion programs had developed by 1992 for these materials, a large percentage was still being landfilled at the Hanford and City of Avenal Landfills. The KCWMA is investigating tire processing methods, such as separation from waste by landfill personnel for later delivery to recyclers, to reduce the amount of tires being landfilled. Construction and demolition debris also remain a problem as they contribute significantly to landfilled waste. The KCWMA is considering requiring presorting of concrete and asphalt by contractors and construction companies before delivery to the landfill. The material would be set aside for crushing and use as road base. In addition, the KCWMA may require that wood waste be presorted for delivery to recyclers. White goods will be diverted at the landfill for pickup or delivery to recyclers. The City of Avenal is concentrating its special waste recycling efforts on concrete and asphalt, which will be diverted to asphalt manufacturers for use in producing roadbase.

Household hazardous waste (HHW), primarily paint, oil, and antifreeze, is periodically collected at countywide events for proper treatment and/or disposal. Many of these materials are recyclable, including used oil, solvents, used auto batteries, paint, and anti-freeze. Of all the jurisdictions in Kings County, only Hanford currently has a HHW collection program and it is limited to motor oil. Residents have been informed through utility bill inserts that up to five gallons of used motor oil may be dropped off at the City corporate yard. Fifty to 70 gallons per month are dropped off, depending on the time of year and level of publicity.

In 1987 Kings County, in conjunction with Chemical Waste Management, held two HHW collection days with a total of four drop-off sites. A total of 84 participating vehicles (including six households from Avenal) dropped off sufficient HHW to require the disposal of 43 drums of HHW. In 1993 a total of 185 participating vehicles dropped off HHW in one day. Another drop off day is planned in September of 1994.

Non-recyclable HHW materials are transported to Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Class I Landfill where they are appropriately labpacked and landfilled. Other than the collection days mentioned above Kings County has not had a quantifiable HHW collection program to date, an average participation level around the state is from two to four percent of households. A 3.5 percent participation level for the KCWMA would represent approximately 1,000 households per year. Other collection facilities within the state have averaged from 64 to 96 pounds of HHW collected per participating household, for an average of 80 pounds per household. Using those averages, if 1,000 households from the KCWMA jurisdictions were to drop off 80 pounds of HHW each, the KCWMA program could expect to collect 40 tons of HHW per year. HHW materials targeted by the KCWMA for collection include:

- Used motor oil
- Used antifreeze

- Spent lead-acid batteries
- Pesticides
- Oxidizers
- Leftover latex paint
- Aerosols
- Corrosives

In the city of Avenal, it is estimated that the automotive products recycling facility will collect the following amounts of recyclable HHW per year: between 900 and 1,800 gallons of used oil; approximately 100 gallons or less of used antifreeze; and an unknown amount of lead-acid batteries. Based on the experience of programs held in other parts of the state, the City of Avenal could expect to attract 34 households to a well-publicized one-day collection event. Assuming an average drop-off of more than 80 pounds of HHW per participant, approximately 3,000 pounds of HHW can be expected to be collected. HHW materials targeted by the City of Avenal for collection include:

- Used motor oil
- Spent lead-acid batteries
- Used antifreeze
- Latex paint

Nonrecyclable HHW that is collected will be disposed of at the Kettleman Hills Facility by Chemical Waste Management. Anticipated end-uses of recycled material could conceivably end up in the local community as follows: in California, the majority of used motor oil is re-refined into lubricating oil; the lead and lead compounds from lead-acid batteries are remelted for the manufacture of new batteries; the plastic cases from recycled lead-acid batteries are recycled for secondary uses and the acid neutralized; used antifreeze is redistilled for use as antifreeze; and latex paint is reprocessed and returned to the community for local use.

### 5.1.7 COUNTYWIDE ISSUES

Several prominent issues are facing Kings County as it attempts to meet the mandates of AB 939. Full implementation of all proposed waste diversion programs and facilities will be especially challenging as the financial and economic crisis in the state worsens and begins to force even greater cuts in publicly funded programs. Primary issues in Kings County include funding of selected waste diversion programs, illegal disposal and importation of wastes, and landfill capacity.

In order to ensure the initial and continued operation of the selected waste diversion programs in Kings County, a range of funding methods have been considered, and funding for such programs is ensured initially. Should the revenues directed toward these programs prove insufficient, several funding alternatives, such as tipping fees, special fees, and grants have been considered as possible contingency funding sources for the various jurisdictions.

Illegal disposal in outlying areas of the county is an ongoing issue for KCWMA staff. Implementation of rate structure modifications may result in illegal dumping, both on public

property and in the disposal containers of commercial businesses. Variable rate structures often necessitate the installation of locking dumpster mechanisms for commercial containers.

Another significant issue facing the KCWMA is that of landfill capacity for all jurisdictions in Kings County except Avenal. The closure of the Hanford County Landfill is closely tied to this issue, as the landfill has reached capacity (except for the amount of waste needed to build contours during closure) and is currently in the process of being closed. Facilities intended to address this issue include the Mustang Hill Landfill, currently in the design process, and the proposed mixed waste Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The MRF will serve to reduce the amount of waste directed to the Mustang Hill Landfill, thereby extending the capacity and lifetime of the landfill.

#### **5.1.8 Storage, Transportation, and Handling Methods for Diverted Materials**

With the exception of the potential backyard composting education program in Avenal, it is not anticipated that implementing any of the source reduction programs selected for any of the jurisdictions will result in materials storage or transportation issues, or will require new and/or expanded facilities. If the City of Avenal decides to develop a composting demonstration project as part of its backyard composting education program, this may require the use of several acres of public or private land.

#### **5.1.9 Marketing Strategies**

Reuse markets are fairly strong in Kings County due to the availability of reusable materials and articles, and the lifestyle and philosophy of many Kings County residents. Marketing efforts for source reduction programs will primarily focus on presenting the programs to the public. These efforts are part of the overall education and public information effort.

#### **5.1.10 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for existing solid waste programs within KCWMA jurisdictions is obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The City of Avenal, has two sources of current funding for solid waste programs: gate revenues from the City landfill, and franchise fees collected from the franchise waste hauler serving the city. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the KCWMA consist of increased tipping fees as necessary. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the City of Avenal include City General Fund, state and federal grants, and special fees such as property taxes or special taxes. An extensive discussion of program costs for the short and medium-term planning periods, and the sufficiency of funding and revenue sources is presented in Chapter 6, Financing.

### **5.2 SELECTED RECYCLING PROGRAMS**

Recycling efforts in Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore and unincorporated Kings County, KCWMA members, will focus on the following areas:

- Mixed Waste Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Continued operation of existing buy-back centers with the possibility of a new buy-back facility at the MRF (optional)

Recycling efforts in Avenal will be focused on two areas:

- Residential Curbside Recycling
- Commercial Collection Program

The KCWMA will be responsible for implementation of the recycling programs in all jurisdictions except Avenal. The City of Avenal will be responsible for implementing recycling programs in Avenal. It is a priority of Kings County to promote the waste reduction hierarchy of reduce, reuse, and recycle. The following programs have been selected for implementation by the KCWMA and/or the City of Avenal, as indicated for each program.

### **5.2.1 Source Separation Programs**

**Buy-back Centers (optional; all cities except Avenal)** - Privately-owned and operated buy-back centers are an existing option in all of the cities except Avenal, which did not select this program. Due to sparse population, a buy-back program in rural areas of Kings County would likely not be effective. Buy-back centers are typically privately run facilities that pay for some or all of the recyclables they accept, thus providing an incentive to increase participation while still relying on customer delivery of materials. This program provides the option of siting a buy-back center at the new MRF/transfer station when it is built.

**Residential Curbside Recycling Collection (Avenal only)** - Curbside collection of recyclable materials typically involves the source separation (by residents) of recyclables into well-marked containers which are regularly brought out to the curb for collection by specially designed vehicles and trained personnel.

**Commercial Collection Program (Avenal only)** - A commercial recycling program provides regular or on-call collection services for businesses, supermarkets, shopping centers, restaurants, schools, hospitals, and other institutions that generate large quantities of waste such as newsprint, high-grade office paper, old corrugated cardboard (OCC), aluminum, and glass that are collected separately from wet waste.

### **5.2.2 Mixed Waste Recovery Programs**

**Mixed Waste Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - The Mixed Waste MRF that is proposed will separate recyclables from the mixed waste stream, process them to remove contaminants, bale the clean materials and sell them. The MRF will accept mixed municipal waste co-collected with bagged recyclables.

### 5.2.3 Waste Stream Diversion Summary

Implementation dates for all recycling programs are noted in Table 5-4.

**TABLE 5-4  
RECYCLING COMPONENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION AND PROGRAM**

Jurisdiction	Recycling Program			
	Materials Recovery Facility	Buy-Back Centers (optional)	Curbside Collection	Commercial Collection
Avenal	Not Selected	Not Selected	Ongoing	1994
Corcoran	Ongoing	Ongoing	Not Selected	Not Selected
Hanford	Ongoing	Ongoing	Not Selected	Not Selected
Lemoore	Ongoing	Ongoing	Not Selected	Not Selected
Unincorporated County	Ongoing	Not Selected	Not Selected	Not Selected

### 5.2.4 Storage, Transportation, and Handling Methods for Diverted Materials

Materials diverted through existing programs will be collected, stored and transported by the waste hauler responsible for the program. Those methods commonly involve collecting materials in vehicles specially designed for that purpose, removal of contaminants and baling of the clean recyclables. The baled materials are stored in a warehouse or outside, depending on whether the buyer needs materials that have not been exposed to the weather. The baled materials are either sold to a broker for resale to the end user or sold directly to the end user.

When the MRF is operational, it will process materials from the waste as collected from the residential or commercial waste generator in a standard waste collection vehicle. The MRF will use a combination of hand separation and mechanical separation to remove recyclables from the mixed waste stream. The remaining waste will be transferred to the landfill and the recyclables baled before being trucked to the market. The baled materials will be sold to a broker or directly to the end user.

### 5.2.5 Marketing Strategies

Material markets are influenced by several factors which influence collection methods, the degree of processing required, and the availability of economically viable markets. These factors include domestic and international economic conditions, end-user specifications, quality of recovered materials (grade, consistency, and level of contamination), volume and density of

diverted materials, purchase contracts, competition with virgin materials, transportation costs, and constraints of processing and manufacturing methods. These factors will be considered during the development of collection and recovery programs and monitored during implementation of these programs.

The strength of secondary materials markets cannot be reliably predicted over the medium-term. OCC markets now appear to be adequate for both the short and medium-term, but mixed waste paper markets cannot be relied upon to absorb the projected volume of materials that are expected to flood the market statewide. Newsprint, glass, ferrous metals, and other targeted materials' markets all have distinct supply and demand functions that will dictate their ability to absorb materials collected in Kings County. In addition to accessing secondary materials manufacturing markets and continuing to expand existing local reuse markets, the KCWMA's marketing strategy is intended to increase markets for recycled materials by:

- Studying the establishment of economic incentives to promote the use of recycled materials by business and industry.
- Studying and implementing incentives to promote consumer purchasing of products with recycled material content.
- Educating residential, commercial and industrial waste generators of the importance of market development in the attainment of county and city objectives.
- Developing procurement policies in the local governments to favor the purchase of recycled content items.

The City of Avenal's marketing strategy is intended to increase markets for recycled materials by:

- Studying the establishment of economic incentives to promote the use of recycled materials by business and industry.
- Studying and implementing incentives to promote consumer and business purchasing of products with recycled material content.
- Educating residential, commercial and industrial waste generators of the importance of market development in the attainment of City objectives.
- Developing procurement policies in the City government to favor the purchase of recycled content items.
- Instituting building codes which encourage the placement of recycling facilities in new buildings.

- Establishing a Recycled Market Development Zone as currently promoted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

### **5.2.6 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for existing solid waste programs within KCWMA jurisdictions is obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The City of Avenal, has two sources of current funding for solid waste programs: gate revenues from the City landfill, and franchise fees collected from the franchise waste hauler serving the city. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the KCWMA consist of increased tipping fees as necessary. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the City of Avenal include City General Fund, state and federal grants, and special fees such as property taxes or special taxes. An extensive discussion of program costs for the short and medium-term planning periods, and the sufficiency of funding and revenue sources is presented in Chapter 6, Financing.

### **5.3 SELECTED COMPOSTING PROGRAMS**

Backyard composting and source separation programs will be promoted in all of the jurisdictions of Kings County, including the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, and unincorporated Kings County, avoiding large scale mixed waste composting processes. Collection services will remain the responsibility of the local jurisdictions and their private haulers. Responsibility for administration of compost processing operations has been delegated to the KCWMA for each of its four member jurisdictions, due to the expense of developing and operating individual facilities for each jurisdiction. Actual processing operations will be contracted to a private firm. Primary responsibility for the composting programs in Avenal lies with both the City of Avenal and its contracted waste hauler. The program chosen by the KCWMA jurisdictions and the program selected by the City of Avenal are discussed below.

**KCWMA Composting Program** - This program will focus on the collection of residential and commercial yard and clean wood debris. The following steps were incorporated into this program: continuation of existing programs; residential curbside collection (Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore); drop-off centers; and a centralized regional composting site using windrows. The existing leaf collection and disposal programs in the cities of Hanford and Lemoore will continue, as will Hanford's Christmas tree mulching program. Source-separated yard waste will be collected by incorporated municipalities or their private haulers. In addition, residents and commercial businesses will be encouraged to haul yard waste to drop-off areas for subsequent transfer to the composting facility. Woody yard waste, such as brush, will be shredded at the centralized processing facility. Compost, mulch, and wood chips will be distributed in bulk at the processing site or another suitable location.

**City of Avenal Composting Program** - This is a medium-term program which consists of curbside collection of yard waste, drop-off of waste, and composting of waste via windrows at a local municipal site. The franchised waste hauler for the City will provide curbside collection of yard waste. Material delivered to the centralized, municipal composting facility will be

chipped for size reduction. The resulting compost products are expected to be sold to the public as soil amendment.

### **5.3.1 Storage, Transportation, and Handling Methods for Diverted Materials**

The KCWMA is developing a centralized site for composting yard waste from its four member jurisdictions. The City of Avenal is developing a similar site to serve its residents. Compostable materials such as leaves, grass clippings and woody yard waste collected at the proposed composting facilities and proposed drop-off sites, will be composted with residential curbside collected yard debris.

### **5.3.2 Marketing Strategies**

The composting alternatives selected by the jurisdictions in Kings County may result in three distinct compost products. Composting products and their possible end-uses include:

- **Compost:** conditions and stabilizes soil; increases soil fertility; eases weeding; improves root development; and increases the soil's capacity to retain water.
- **Mulch:** retards weed growth; preserves water retention in soil; reduces fluctuations in soil temperature; and provides structural support for plants.
- **Wood Chips:** uses similar to mulch, as a bulking agent, or for boiler fuel.

Compost is used in two primary ways:

- **Soil amendment:** tilled into soil to augment soil structure and fertility.
- **Soil substitute:** pre-mixed with sand and stone-free sub-soil, for use as enhanced topsoil.

A preliminary market analysis for Kings County determined that the local market for organic waste products as soil amendments is very large and stable, and that yard waste compost can become a minor competing product without altering existing local market patterns. Likely outlets for yard waste composting products in Kings County include cotton and corn farmers, tree farmers, landscapers, residents, and government institutions.

### **5.3.3 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for existing solid waste programs within KCWMA jurisdictions is obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The City of Avenal, has two sources of current funding for solid waste programs: gate revenues from the City landfill, and franchise fees collected from the franchise waste hauler serving the city. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the KCWMA consist of increased tipping fees as necessary. Contingency

funding mechanisms being considered by the City of Avenal include City General Fund, state and federal grants, and special fees such as property taxes or special taxes. An extensive discussion of program costs for the short and medium-term planning periods, and the sufficiency of funding and revenue sources is presented in Chapter 6, Financing.

## **5.4 SELECTED SPECIAL WASTE PROGRAMS**

The following section describes the selected special waste programs for Kings County. Recycling of special waste within the four KCWMA jurisdictions will focus on Landfill Salvaging. Special waste recycling in Avenal will be concentrated on Concrete and Asphalt Recycling.

### **5.4.1 Landfill Salvaging**

**Landfill Salvaging (KCWMA)** - This program involves recovery of bulky goods or useful items from mixed garbage after it is taken to the landfill. In most cases, loads are checked at the landfill gate when each truck arrives, and, if a vehicle has a high percentage of clean, recyclable goods, that vehicle is directed to a special tipping area to discharge the load. Upon tipping, the refuse is sorted manually and recyclables are removed and set aside. Any non-recyclable materials are then landfilled. This program will be implemented in Kings County at the Waste Processing Facility near Hanford where mixed garbage separation will take place before it is taken to the landfill. Specific types of wastes diverted and applicable programs are described below. For each of the items below, materials will be stored until an adequate quantity is accumulated to make transportation to market economically feasibly.

White Goods (Large appliances) - White goods will be delivered to the landfill by commercial haulers as well as by individuals self-hauling waste. The white goods will be diverted at the landfill, stored, and periodically delivered to, or picked up by, recyclers.

Tires - Tires will either be separated and stored for later delivery to recyclers by landfill personnel or in a trailer provided by a contractor. All tires could be placed directly in the trailer.

Construction and Demolition Debris: Concrete and Asphalt - Clean concrete, concrete with rebar, and asphalt will be delivered to the landfill by contractors and construction companies. The landfill could require presorting of the material before delivery. The material would be set aside for crushing and use as road base for roads, highways, subdivisions, driveways and parking lots.

Construction and Demolition Debris: Wood - Wood waste can be presorted and stored for later delivery to recyclers or a trailer could be located on site. Wood waste could be put directly into the trailer for delivery to a cogeneration facility, which will chip it for use as a supplemental fuel.

Pesticide Containers - Pesticide containers, triple rinsed to render them nonhazardous, could be diverted and recycled as reconditioned drums or as scrap metal.

#### 5.4.2 Concrete and Asphalt Recycling (Avenal)

**Concrete and Asphalt Recycling** - Clean concrete, concrete with rebar, and asphalt will be diverted to asphalt manufacturers for use in producing roadbase.

#### 5.4.3 Waste Stream Diversion Summary

Implementation dates for both local and multijurisdictional programs are noted in Table 5-5.

**TABLE 5-5  
SPECIAL WASTE COMPONENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY  
BY JURISDICTION AND PROGRAM**

Jurisdiction	Program				
	Asphalt and Concrete Recycling*	Tire Recycling*	White Goods Recycling*	Pesticide Container Recycling*	Wood Waste Diversion*
Avenal	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Not Selected	Not Selected
Corcoran	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Hanford	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Lemoore	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Unincorporated County	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

\* Included within "Landfill Salvaging" program for KCWMA jurisdictions.

#### 5.4.4 Storage, Transportation, and Handling Methods for Diverted Materials

Many special wastes are characterized by their bulky, difficult to handle, and potentially hazardous qualities, thus requiring special handling procedures. Some examples are bulky wood and tire debris, dense and/or large pieces of asphalt or concrete containing rebar fragments, and white goods containing motors with PCB's or cooling systems containing CFC's. Construction/demolition debris source separation and processing will require contractors to revise on-site handling procedures to ensure adequate separation of materials prior to delivery to the landfills. Wood waste diversion will entail increased source separation effort and handling at

construction/demolition sites, and at the landfills. Many of the necessary sorting activities will eventually occur at the MRF.

#### **5.4.5 Marketing Strategies**

The primary means of marketing the selected programs and the recovered materials may be through the Education and Public Information Components of each jurisdiction. Kings County residents and businesses will be informed of the availability of recovered materials suitable for reuse through proposed workshops and other outreach efforts. Generators of reusable construction and demolition waste will be directed toward potential buyers of such waste.

#### **5.4.6 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for existing solid waste programs within KCWMA jurisdictions is obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The City of Avenal, has two sources of current funding for solid waste programs: gate revenues from the City landfill, and franchise fees collected from the franchise waste hauler serving the city. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the KCWMA consist of increased tipping fees as necessary. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the City of Avenal include City General Fund, state and federal grants, and special fees such as property taxes or special taxes. An extensive discussion of program costs for the short and medium-term planning periods, and the sufficiency of funding and revenue sources is presented in Chapter 6, Financing.

### **5.5 SELECTED HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS**

The selected household hazardous waste (HHW) management programs in Kings County strive to minimize the amount of collected waste sent to hazardous waste (Class I) landfills, reduce the amount of hazardous material used and waste generated by households, provide for safe recycling or disposal, and ensure that citizens are informed of the need for proper use and disposal of household toxic products. HHW collection alternatives selected for the KCWMA jurisdictions and the City of Avenal are listed and briefly described in this section.

#### **5.5.1 Recyclable HHW Alternatives**

For the City of Avenal and the KCWMA jurisdictions, recyclable HHW alternatives are considered within the context of the HHW collection programs. For the KCWMA jurisdictions, the Ongoing Drop-off Program for recyclable HHW incorporates recyclable HHW diversion. For the City of Avenal, the Automotive Products Recycling Facility program involves HHW recycling. These programs are described below under Section 5.5.2, HHW Collection Alternatives.

### **5.5.2 HHW Collection Alternatives**

A periodic collection program is operated several times per year at locations convenient to residents of the County. HHW materials collected at these programs will be recycled if possible (primarily paint, oil, and antifreeze) or disposed. The ChemWaste facility has provided free disposal of HHW collected at these events. The programs are operated by a contractor with assistance from County or city staff.

**Ongoing Drop-Off Program for Recyclable HHW (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - This is a continuing program, operated in conjunction with mobile facilities. Four drop-off locations with storage facilities will be open on a regular basis to maximize convenience for County residents. Residents may drop off their used motor oil, spent lead-acid batteries, used antifreeze and leftover latex paint.

**Permanent Drop-Off Facility (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - This program consists of a permanent facility open regular hours that provides residents of the community the opportunity to drop-off their HHW. It also provides the operator with facilities to safely store the HHW. Under this program, a permanent facility will be used in one of two applications: (1) The Kettleman Hills hazardous waste facility would act as a permanent facility and a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for mobile drop-off sites that move around the County, serving as a permanent "hub" for the mobile drop-off site "satellites;" or (2) a new permanent facility would be constructed at the site of the planned MRF, providing a drop-off location open to the public on a regular basis.

**Mobile Drop-Off Sites (KCWMA jurisdictions)** - Mobile facilities visit several collection sites within a large geographic area on a rotating basis.

**Automotive Products Recycling Facility (Avenal)** - This program calls for the establishment of a dedicated collection facility at the City Landfill where citizens can drop off used motor oil, spent lead-acid batteries, and used antifreeze. The facility would be available to City residents on an ongoing basis during regular landfill hours.

**Periodic Drop-Off Days for all HHW (all jurisdictions)** - This program would be implemented on a temporary basis for the KCWMA jurisdictions, while another alternative with a longer implementation time was being developed. Members of the public would arrive in their cars and, after completing a short questionnaire, have their wastes removed by trained personnel. The waste would either be consolidated or lab packed into drums for transportation to an appropriate treatment, disposal, or recycling facility. This program was selected for permanent implementation for the City of Avenal, where the City will provide an annual opportunity for citizens to drop off their accumulated HHW.

**Refuse Monitoring and Load Checking (all jurisdictions)** - The existing hazardous waste monitoring programs operating at the Kings County Landfill and the City of Avenal Landfill will be expanded to include random load inspections while loads are being tipped at the working face.

### 5.5.3 HHW Education and Public Information

Education and public information efforts for HHW programs enjoy considerable overlap with public education efforts for selected SRRE programs. As with SRRE public education efforts, a multijurisdictional approach will be used, although individual jurisdictions may choose to implement or tailor specific options to fit their local conditions. Education and public information efforts within KCWMA jurisdictions will involve a combination of individual programs including development of a school curriculum, direct mail, utility bill inserts, direct distribution of source reduction material, awards programs, and a telephone hotline to answer questions on HHW and other source reduction and recycling matters. Within the City of Avenal, public education efforts will incorporate the following elements: newspaper publicity, distribution of brochures about the City's HHW program, use of existing source reduction material, establishment of a school curriculum, direct mail, utility bill inserts, and a HHW telephone hotline.

### 5.5.4 Waste Stream Diversion Summary

Table 5-6 presents HHW program waste diversion information summarized by jurisdiction and material type. Implementation dates for both local and multijurisdictional programs are also noted.

**TABLE 5-6  
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY  
BY JURISDICTION AND PROGRAM**

Jurisdiction	Program Implementation Dates						
	Ongoing Drop-Off for Recyclable HHW	Permanent Drop-Off Facility	Mobile Drop-Off Sites	Automotive Products Recycling Facility	Periodic Drop-Off Days	Education and Public Information	Refuse Monitoring and Load Checking
Avenal	Not Selected	Not Selected	Not Selected	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
KCWMA members	Ongoing	Ongoing	1994	Not Selected	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

### 5.5.5 Storage, Transportation, and Handling Methods for Diverted Materials

Storage, transportation, and handling methods are all strictly controlled according to state and federal hazardous waste laws, although permitting requirements for HHW facilities and collection events have been relaxed. Laws regulating transportation of HHW to collection events allow California residents to transport up to 50 pounds or 5 gallons of HHW without a hazardous

waste manifest, as long as they are the generator of the waste and it is being transported for recycling or proper disposal. Exceptions to this law include some items considered to be recyclable HHW: up to 20 gallons of used motor oil can be transported at one time in containers of 5 gallons or less, and transportation of ten or fewer lead-acid batteries is unregulated.

Facilities at recyclable HHW drop-off sites will include storage tanks with secondary containment for used motor oil and antifreeze. An insulated storage shed will be provided to protect latex paint from freezing and to provide security for the paint and batteries. Latex paint will be bulked into 55-gallon drums, and provided with secondary containment. Lead-acid batteries will be stored in a separate section of the shed with its own corrosion-resistant secondary containment sump. The storage area will be paved and located within a fenced area.

A permanent drop-off facility will need separate bays to segregate incompatible chemicals and will require secondary containment sumps. A fire prevention system and safety wash will also be necessary. Mobile collection facilities include a temporary storage facility such as a modified roll-off bin. The temporary storage facility should be explosion-proof, have at least two compartments, have secondary containment sumps, ventilation, fire suppression equipment, and contain a safety shower/eye wash. Equipment contained in the vehicle should include protective clothing, breathing apparatus, hazardous chemical categorization kits, and portable weather protection. Oil-based paints and solvents collected will be shipped to alternative fuel blending programs for incineration. Aerosols, oxidizers, and corrosives are often treated prior to disposal. Pesticides and other poisons are buried in Class I hazardous waste landfills.

### **5.5.6 Marketing Strategies**

Program marketing will be accomplished on a multijurisdictional level through education and public information efforts. Used motor oils, solvents, and antifreeze are the most marketable HHW materials as markets are well established for redistillation and refining of the materials. The market for spent lead-acid batteries is also well established. Recycled latex paint markets are developing, however, the number of uses for this material is limited. Markets exist in California for the recycling of silver oxide and mercuric oxide button style batteries. The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will pursue the development of markets for recyclable HHW by establishing a strong relationship with potential end-users and processors.

### **5.5.7 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for existing solid waste programs within KCWMA jurisdictions is obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The City of Avenal, has two sources of current funding for solid waste programs: gate revenues from the City landfill, and franchise fees collected from the franchise waste hauler serving the city. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the KCWMA consist of increased tipping fees as necessary. Contingency funding mechanisms being considered by the City of Avenal include City General Fund, state and federal grants, and special fees such as property taxes or special taxes. An extensive

discussion of program costs for the short and medium-term planning periods, and the sufficiency of funding and revenue sources is presented in Chapter 6, Financing.

## **5.6 PROGRAM INTEGRATION**

Many of the programs and facilities previously discussed for unincorporated Kings County and the cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore are intended to be multijurisdictional efforts, overseen and implemented by the KCWMA. Most waste disposal and diversion practices will be conducted on a regional basis, particularly those programs that involve large capital investments such as disposal, recycling, and composting. In addition, it is expected that each jurisdiction will implement a set of local programs tailored to meet the unique needs of the individual community. Development and implementation of the waste diversion programs selected by the City of Avenal will be the responsibility of the Avenal Department of Public Works, in conjunction with Sunset Western Disposal. This section presents KCWMA and City of Avenal education and public information programs not yet discussed, identifies the implementation tasks associated with the selected programs and facilities, issues impacting the proposed implementation timelines established for these programs, and agencies responsible for program and facility development, siting, operations and monitoring and evaluation.

### **5.6.1 Multijurisdictional Programs**

#### **5.6.1.1 Source Reduction Programs**

Four of the eight source reduction programs to be implemented in Kings County will be administered by the KCWMA. The City of Avenal will implement its own programs. Of the four multijurisdictional programs, one, Educational Efforts, will also involve participation by individual jurisdictions. Table 5-1 identifies these programs and their scheduled dates of implementation.

#### **5.6.1.2 Recycling Programs**

In general, source separation programs will be operated by individual jurisdictions, with mixed waste recovery at the MRF implemented by the KCWMA. Buy-back centers in Avenal, Hanford, Lemoore and Corcoran will continue to be privately owned and operated. Recycling programs in Avenal will be administered by the City of Avenal and implemented by the franchised waste hauler.

#### **5.6.1.3 Composting Programs**

Conveniently located drop-off facilities for yard waste will be established for residential and commercial yard waste generators within the KCWMA jurisdictions. Most likely the "main" drop-off facility will be located at the centralized regional composting facility. Residential curbside collection will be implemented by each of the KCWMA cities individually. The City of Avenal will implement its own composting programs.

#### **5.6.1.4 Special Waste Programs**

Landfill salvaging for the four KCWMA jurisdictions will be conducted by the landfill operator, under the administrative control of the individual jurisdictions. Salvage operations will be conducted by the landfill operator.

#### **5.6.1.5 Education and Public Information**

All education and public information programs in Kings County will be implemented by the individual jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction will develop a centralized identity theme to be incorporated in all materials disseminated to waste generators.

#### **5.6.1.6 Household Hazardous Waste**

Seven HHW management programs have been selected by the jurisdictions. Each of these has been described in Section 5.5, Selected Household Hazardous Waste Programs. All programs are to be administered on a multijurisdictional level by the KCWMA, with the exception of those selected by the City of Avenal. The City of Avenal will administer its own HHW management programs.

#### **5.6.2 Multijurisdictional Facilities**

Municipal solid waste from the jurisdictions of Kings County, with the exception of Avenal, is presently disposed of in the Kings County Landfill, which is rapidly approaching capacity. KCWMA is in the process of developing a replacement landfill in the Kettleman Hills area, and a Materials Recovery Facility to serve the county. In addition, the KCWMA intends to develop a centralized, leaf/grass composting operation and woody yard waste processing facility.

#### **5.6.3 Multijurisdictional Facility Implementation Schedules**

Multijurisdictional facilities within Kings County are intended to serve the KCWMA jurisdictions, and consist of a centralized composting facility and a mixed waste MRF. The proposed centralized composting facility for the KCWMA jurisdictions was scheduled for site development in 1992, with operations commencing in 1993. The proposed MRF was scheduled to be operational in 1993. A new schedule is shown in Table 5-7.

#### **5.6.4 Responsible Agencies**

The KCWMA will assume the lead role in the development and implementation of the waste diversion programs involving facilities that will jointly serve all four of the member jurisdictions. Individual jurisdictions will be responsible for implementing any local programs (e.g., collection) that either serve to enhance the larger regional programs or are unique to the community. The City of Avenal will be responsible for all programs selected for Avenal.

**TABLE 5-7  
KINGS COUNTY MULTIJURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE FACILITY  
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Task	Responsible Party	Program and/or Facility			
		Materials Recovery Facility		Centralized Composting Facility	
		Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Site Selection	KCWMA			1991	1991
Facility Design	Consultant/KCWMA			1991	1991
Environmental Review	Consultant/KCWMA	1993	1993	1991	1992
Permitting	Consultant	1993	1994	1992	1992
Facility Construction	KCWMA	1994	1995	1994	1995
Start Up Testing and Training	Operator	1995	1995	1995	1995
Full Operation	Operator	1995	1995	1995	1995

### 5.6.5 Planned Contingency Programs and Measures

#### SRRE

Should the monitoring of the source reduction diversion objectives show a shortfall, the following measures would be taken:

#### Quantity-Based Variable Rates or User Fees

The rate levels would be investigated to determine what actions to take in order to reduce the amounts of waste generated from residences.

#### Commercial Business Compliance Programs

The criteria, amounts and frequency of the fines or penalties would be investigated.

### Waste Evaluations/Waste Minimization

Participants in these types of programs would be recontacted to determine whether their activities could be additionally altered to promote the desired levels of source reduction. The technical assistance programs provided by the KCWMA would also be intensified.

### Backyard Composting Programs

Intensify and expand the KCWMA's technical assistance program.

### Educational Efforts

Programs would be evaluated to determine whether all relevant audiences were being reached and whether this contact was effective.

### Nonprocurement Source Reduction Programs

The local jurisdictions would be contacted to determine whether their efforts can be improved and whether further educational efforts are needed.

### Adoption of Government Procurement Policies

Investigate whether the appropriate materials are no longer procured and if additional materials should be diverted.

### HHWE

Deficiencies in meeting household hazardous waste program goals will be met by one or more of the following:

- An increase in the level of public education and information
- An increase in the operating hours of the recyclables collection
- A waste characterization study
- Implementation of small quantity commercial source participation

Additionally, all manifesting paperwork will be reviewed by program administrators.

### **5.6.7 Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)**

The types and numbers of facilities planned in the Nondisposal Facility Elements from all jurisdictions and the jurisdictions served by, or that use, the facility(ies) are listed in Appendix B.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **FINANCING**

This chapter summarizes the Funding Components of the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs) adopted by the local jurisdictions of Kings County. The following text and tables present the SRRE and HHWE funding estimates and funding projections for proposed countywide solid waste management programs and facilities.

This material summarizes the text of the SRRE and HHWE adopted by the Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA) member jurisdictions of Kings County and the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore. It also summarizes the SRRE and HHWE adopted by the City of Avenal.

#### **6.1 PROJECTED PROGRAM AND FACILITY COSTS**

To meet the waste diversion requirements established under AB 939 (25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000), operational expenses to meet KCWMA program requirements from 1995 through 2000 are estimated to be \$12,879,000 and will be funded through tipping fees. Projected capital expenditures for construction of the KCWMA Materials Recovery Facility are estimated to be \$11,000,000 and will be required in fiscal year 1994/1995.

Projected expenses for the City of Avenal for years 1991 through 2000 total \$558,100.

#### **6.2 PROJECTED PROGRAM AND FACILITY REVENUES**

Table 6-1 identifies the KCWMA projected program and facility costs to be funded by tipping fees, the largest single source of projected revenue. Gate fees may supplement this source in the future.

**TABLE 6-1**  
**KCWMA Projected Annual Operating Expenses Covered by Tipping Fees**  
**(thousands of dollars)**

Program	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Recycling	—	—	\$ 700	\$ 735	\$ 772	\$ 810	\$ 850	\$ 850	\$ 892	\$ 937
Composting	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500	\$ 525	\$ 551	\$ 579	\$ 608	\$ 638	\$ 670	\$ 703
Source Reduction	\$ 25	\$ 88	\$ 77	\$ 29	\$ 30	\$ 31	\$ 32	\$ 33	\$ 134	\$ 35
Special Waste	\$ 50	\$ 53	\$ 55	\$ 58	\$ 61	\$ 64	\$ 67	\$ 70	\$ 73	\$ 77
Public Education	\$253	\$483	\$ 353	\$ 371	\$ 389	\$ 408	\$ 429	\$ 450	\$ 473	\$ 497
Totals	\$328	\$624	\$1,685	\$1,718	\$1,803	\$1,892	\$1,986	\$2,041	\$2,242	\$2,249

### 6.3 PROJECTED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Programs outlined in the Source Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Components will provide the KCWMA with a method of achieving its waste diversion goals, support a method of managing its waste stream in an environmentally sound manner, and provide a secure and reliable waste flow into the disposal facilities.

The success of these programs will require adequate funding that could result in the need to expand existing funding sources, such as increasing the tipping fee for waste disposal. These revenues are available to meet the debt service requirements of KCWMA.

Recycling revenues from these programs have not been used to offset the project costs.

The tables on the following pages provide estimated costs for the identified programs for the KCWMA's waste diversion programs. Table 6-2 shows the capital costs required for the new facilities. Table 6-3 shows the funding required for the MRF. The programs chosen will be implemented during the planning period and will be funded under the most cost effective methods available. These programs will be implemented on a schedule to achieve the diversion goals.

The programs currently in operation will continue in their present form. The programs with low capital expenditure requirements will be started first. Before starting programs requiring major capital expenditures and operating budgets, the KCWMA will prioritize them relative to the other capital requirements and operating expenditures.

**TABLE 6-2**

**KCWMA**

**Projected Capital Expenditures for Recycling and Composting Programs  
(thousands of dollars)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Recycling		\$2,500		\$4,500	\$11,000					
Composting		\$ 750								
Source Reduction										
Special Waste										
Public Education				\$20	\$20					
Totals	0	\$3,250	0	\$4,520	\$11,020	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 6-3**

**KCWMA**

**Debt Service Requirements for Materials Recovery Facility**

<b>Name of Issue</b>	<b>Kings County Waste Management Authority</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Materials Recovery Facility</b>
Type of Financing	Revenue Bonds
Dated Date	September 1, 1994
Deliver Date	October 5, 1994
First Coupon	May 1, 1995
First Principal Payment	May 1, 1995
Expected Rating	Baa - BBB
Estimated Rate of Interest (Arb. Yld.)	7.31%
Term	20 years
Underwriters Discount	\$15.00/bond
Cost of Issuance	\$250,000
Debt Reserve Requirement	The lesser of: Maximum annual Debt Service, 125% of Average Annual Debt Service or 10% of PAR Size
Finance Amount-Par	\$15,095,000
First Year Amount-Net Proceeds	\$13,600,000
Total Bond Issue Debt Service	\$25,472,675
Average Annual Debt Service	\$1,289,537
Net Revenues Required for Debt Service = (1.25)	\$1,611,921

Listed on the following pages are tables summarizing the forecasted implementation costs for the City of Avenal (Table 6-4), annual operating and amortization expenses (Table 6-5), and monitoring and evaluation expenses (Table 6-6). These costs are summarized in Table 6-4 which lists the annual total projected expenses for each component. The following assumptions were made in developing these cost projections:

- Operating costs use the median of the cost per diverted ton range.
- The Director of Public Works from the City will act as a recycling coordinator.

- The cost of equipment is amortized over ten years at 12 percent interest and included in annual operating costs.
- The cost of the composting facility assumes City ownership.
- Management and administration costs for each program are figured into the annual operating costs of the program.
- All cost projections include an estimate of revenues from sale of materials collected.

**TABLE 6-4**

**City of Avenal**

**Projected Capital Costs for Diversion Programs  
(thousands of dollars)**

Program	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Source Reduction										
Recycling Curbside - Residential Commercial/Industrial			10	1.5						
Composting Curbside Collection Drop-off Collection Processing Facility						115 210				
Special Waste Concrete/Asphalt Recyc										
Public Education										
Totals	0	0	\$10	\$1.5	0	\$325	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 6-5**

**City of Avenal**

**Projected Annual Operating Expenses (Including Amortizing Capital Costs)  
(thousands of dollars)**

Program	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Source Reduction	\$0	\$0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Recycling										
Curbside - Res.			13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Commercial Recycling				18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Composting										
Curbside Collection							41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Drop-off Collection							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processing							20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Special Waste										
Concrete/Asphalt Rec.			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public Education			11.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Monitoring & Evaluation			2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$30.5</b>	<b>\$42.8</b>	<b>\$39.8</b>	<b>\$39.8</b>	<b>\$102.8</b>	<b>\$100.8</b>	<b>\$100.8</b>	<b>\$100.8</b>

**TABLE 6-6****City of Avenal****Monitoring and Evaluation Expenses\***

<b>Component</b>	<b>Cost of Establishing Monitoring Programs</b>	<b>Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Expense**</b>
Source Reduction	\$600	\$450
Recycling	2,000	1,000
Composting	1,000	500
Special Wastes	250	100
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$3,850</b>	<b>\$2,050</b>

\* the majority of these costs will be picked up by the City

\*\*includes staff time

**6.4 PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCES**

KCWMA completed a comprehensive analysis of all existing conditions including selection, permitting, and build-out of a new landfill, transfer station, and material recovery facility. Of parallel consideration were the costs of closure of existing landfill(s), inclusive of any estimated environmental impairment requiring remediation. Strong adherence was given to the increased operational expenses associated with the source reduction program implementation. It is anticipated that stable markets for recycled products will be identified to offset these increases. These two components will be assessed in correlation to projected tonnage levels.

It should be noted that the revenue tip fee indicated below is not a simple multiplication of tonnage by the tip fee. Rather it is a complex formula that integrates tip fees and the flat rate charge for vehicles that are not weighed.

All current waste disposal collection activity in the City of Avenal is undertaken by the franchised waste hauler, the terms of which are described under the franchise agreement. The rates charged for refuse pick up and removal are reviewed annually and recommendations are made to the City Council by City staff. For residences, the monthly service rate is currently set at \$10.00 per household, for one can weekly. These rates will need to be reviewed as new programs identified in this SRRE are implemented. Commercial rates vary with the type and frequency of service.

In addition, some residents haul their own waste to the landfill located within the City Limits.

The City of Avenal will fund its diversion programs through:

- City landfill tipping fees.
- Collection rates (a \$3.00 per month recycling surcharge is being considered).

In addition, the City or the franchised waste hauler may seek funding from:

- City General Fund (primarily for education programs and materials);
- State and Federal grant sources; and
- Special Fees. The City may explore a special tax or user fee on residences or commercial/industrial waste generators to fund programs, if required. Such fees may take the form of fines and penalties for businesses which do not comply with designated programs, such as waste audits.

#### **6.4.1 Current Revenues**

##### **KCWMA**

Funding for KCWMA SRRE programs in Kings County were obtained from tipping fees collected at the Kings County Landfill. The tipping fee was at \$22.50 per ton, with revenues for the fiscal year (ending June 30, 1991) projected to \$2,377,643, which reflected a tipping fee increase to \$30.00 per ton. Projected fiscal year 1991/1992 expenditures were \$1,594,939, resulting in a projected cash balance on June 30, 1992, of \$1,504,440. From this amount the \$848,809 mandatory set-aside for Kings County Landfill Closure was deducted, leaving a cash balance July 1, 1992 of \$655,731.

## Avenal

The City of Avenal DPW owns and operates the landfill which services the City. Other than gate revenues and franchise fees, the City receives no direct revenues from waste disposal activities. Gate fees in 1991 were set according to the following schedule:

Franchise hauler:	\$6.25 per cubic yard	
Self-haulers:	<u>Avenal Residents</u>	<u>Non-Residents</u>
Van/Car:	\$4.00	\$6.00
Pickup Truck:	\$5.00	\$7.50
Car/small trailer:	\$5.00	\$7.50
Pickup/small trailers:	\$7.00	\$10.50
Pickup/large trailers:	\$9.00	\$13.50

Special fees are assessed for tires, depending upon rim size, and for uncovered loads. Bulky goods such as mattresses, furniture and white goods are charged a special fee of \$2.00 per item.

These rates are reviewed annually. They will continue to be reviewed and updated as the programs described in this SRRE are implemented. The City of Avenal projected a \$30,500 operating and amortization expense for 1993.

### **6.5 CONTINGENCY FUNDING SOURCES**

This section describes contingency funding mechanisms available to the jurisdictions of Kings County to fund waste management programs.

In evaluating the alternative finance mechanisms available to the KCWMA for financing programs presented in the SRRE, there are a variety of sources of funding available. The choice and use of these sources of financing will be determined by site and/or system specific revenue criteria to include:

- Legal structure of KCWMA administering Solid Waste Management operations programs, and disposal to include objectives, powers, operating budgets, responsibilities of the Board of Directors, auditing and accounting procedures, KCWMA termination policies, Authority expansion policies and any special provisions that are applicable
- Waste characterization break-out by percentage
- Geographic radius and location of facilities, current and projected waste characterization, and waste volume attributed to each

- Current and projected economic conditions of the communities serviced by the KCWMA
- Staffing, administration, and operation requirements of the KCWMA
- Surcharge or existing fee structure (i.e., tipping fees, as well as all other existing revenue streams)
- Projected revenues from all existing revenue sources
- Projected costs, operations, and maintenance of proposed plans and programs
- Projected major capital expenditures for KCWMA to include landfill closure and post-closure costs, remedial site cleanup related to closure, purchase of future solid waste disposal sites and transfer stations and projected cost of future operations
- Alternative source reduction programs
- Projected cost of implementation of alternative programs for source reduction, short-term planning and future cost estimates
- Projected revenues from future alternative revenue streams
- Any contingency funding for existing or projected component programs
- Debt Service Reserve Accounts to cover delinquencies; i.e., revenue shortfalls on outstanding loans
- Availability of grants and public/private partnerships
- Public support for and participation in solid waste programs
- Program flexibility and fiscal agility to respond to changing economic conditions, population, and market trends

There is no one blanket funding mechanism capable of meeting the KCWMA's range of funding requirements. Through a determination of the above factors, a variety of alternative funding capabilities can be cooperatively integrated to meet the KCWMA's site-specific circumstances.

The City of Avenal determined, that should the City find itself forced to provide capital funding for large projects, such as a composting facility, it would investigate a variety of funding alternatives. Possible funding sources being contemplated for KCWMA jurisdictions and the

City of Avenal fall into the following categories, and are described below:

- Tax-Exempt Financing
- Taxable Financing
- Traditional Alternative Funding Sources
- Grants and Financial Assistance

### **6.5.1 Tax-Exempt Financing**

In order for the interest received by bond holders of securities to be exempt from federal income taxes, the securities must be issued by or through a unit of state or local government, and the proceeds must be used for governmental purposes. Governmental purposes include but are not limited to: public parking facilities; streets, curbs, gutters, and walkways; sewage, water, and drainage facilities; property acquisition (if not to be resold at a discount); public buildings; publicly-owned equipment, parks, and open space; and other government-owned facilities and improvements that are available for use by the general public on a non-preferential basis.

Interest received by California residents who are bondholders of securities issued by California governmental entities is generally exempt from State and Federal personal income taxes. Tax-exempt municipal bonds provide an extremely safe and strong rate of return for persons in a high income tax bracket. If KCWMA were to finance public debt at a rate of 7.5 percent, a person purchasing the bond with a combined state and federal tax rate of 43 percent would receive an equivalent rate of return of 13 percent. Additionally, the bondholder receives interest payments on a semi-annual basis and the full principal value at maturity. This investment advantage can be utilized as a very valuable marketing tool to create community interest and support for public projects.

**General Obligation Bonds (all jurisdictions)** - These types of bonds are of limited use to local government. These bonds tend to have a low interest rate but are more difficult to issue since they are limited to 3.75 percent of the jurisdiction's net value and must have two-thirds voter approval prior to issuance. These bonds are not being looked at more closely because they are not currently applicable to KCWMA objectives, and/or to the current financing capacities under the KCWMA's legal structure. The City of Avenal will consider General Obligation Bonds.

**Special Assessment Bonds (all jurisdictions)** - These bonds can be issued by sanitary districts where assessment charges are levied upon land that receives a benefit from the solid waste management program. This form of tax-exempt financing is not currently applicable to KCWMA objectives, and/or to the current financing capacities under the KCWMA's legal structure.

**Tax Allocation Bonds (KCWMA)** - This form of tax-exempt financing is not currently applicable to KCWMA objectives, and/or to the current financing capacities under the KCWMA's legal structure.

**Revenue Bonds (all jurisdictions)** - Revenue Bonds have been used in California (and elsewhere) for many years to finance a variety of revenue-reducing public facilities. Most commonly these bonds are issued under the provision of the Revenue Bond Law of 1941, commencing with Section 54300 of the California Government Code. Under this Act, the issuance of the bonds must be authorized by a simple majority of those voting at an election on the question of incurring the indebtedness. The bonds are secured solely by the pledged revenues derived from the facilities financed with bond proceeds or from an entire "enterprise" of which such facilities comprise an integral component (such as the tipping fees derived from landfill operations).

**Lease-Secured Obligations (KCWMA)** - Lease-Secured Obligations take many forms and may be issued by a variety of public or quasi-public agencies. Under lease secured obligations, the actual lease payment is structured to meet the bond's debt service. The use of lease-secured financing to fund the acquisition and/or construction of publicly-owned capital equipment and improvements has been extensively used in California for many years. Equipment is typically leased for no longer than its economically useful life, while capital improvements (such as public buildings or infrastructure) are leased for periods ranging up to 30 years or more.

This type of financing has been very popular in California as a means of financing leasable public facilities. It is not well suited to taxable financing because the fixed interest rates are in most instances not competitive with other funding sources.

**Community Facilities Districts (all jurisdictions)** - A Community Facilities District (CFD) is a special financing entity through which a local government may levy special taxes and issue bonds if authorized by a two-thirds vote of the citizens in such a district. Facilities which are typically financed are limited to: police protection and court services; fire protection, ambulance and paramedic services; recreation programs; libraries; and parks. A recent amendment to the Mello-Roos Act (upon which CFDs are based), is the 1990 Assembly Bill 2610 (AB 2610). AB 2610 extends the programs which may be financed through CFDs to include solid and hazardous waste projects. Under this act, the CFD may finance the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, or rehabilitation of any real or tangible solid waste related project or remediation with an expected life of at least five years.

A unique feature of structuring under Mello-Roos is that the sites designated to be included within one CFD do not have to be contiguous. Multiple non-contiguous projects could be included within a single CFD and could span a large geographic radius, such as a city-wide or countywide CFD. Joint Power Agreements can also be utilized to link separate jurisdictions in forming a cooperative CFD. These features afford local governments and/or developers extreme flexibility in structuring CFDs to meet the site specific needs of the community. Because of the 2/3 voting requirement, these CFDs could be difficult to form.

**Private Activity Bonds (Avenal)** - These types of bonds are available to private businesses to finance projects including solid waste and or recycling related projects. The obligation to service debt from the bond is passed through to the private business. The City or local government guarantor would offer security to debt holders. Examples of this type of financing include bonds issued by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA).

**Short-Term Financing (KCWMA)** - Short-Term Financing is a means of funding initial costs of a project such as project and/or program design or property acquisition, when it is not practical to incur the full indebtedness early in the development process. These securities are generally named after the permanent financing that will take them out, such as tax allocation bond anticipation notes or certificates of participation anticipation notes. Proceeds of the permanent financing are used to retire the notes. The note term is usually three years or less; no principal is payable until maturity, and interest for the entire term is included in and paid from the proceeds of the issue.

**Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985 (KCWMA)** - The Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985 is not defined as a financing method in and of itself, but is rather a conduit through which any number of separate financing, both taxable and tax-exempt, may be funded. This act is an expansion of the pre-existing joint exercise of powers legislation (commencing with Section 6500 of the California Government Code), that permits a joint powers authority to issue its own bonds and use the proceeds to purchase any number of other issues of any type, whether taxable or tax exempt, anywhere in the State of California. A joint powers authority may be formed by a resolution adopted by two or more public agencies, such as a city and redevelopment agency, to jointly exercise a common power or powers. **Note: The Joint Powers Authority, under which KCWMA operates, would need to be amended to reflect the use of this Act.**

**Certificates of Participation (Avenal)** - A certificate of participation (COP) is a financing lease instrument where one governmental entity leases the facility to another public entity or nonprofit corporation. Under the terms of typical COP's, the lease payments are set at a level which will service the debt payments associated with the project. Title generally remains with second or third parties who may retain ownership of the facility at the end of the lease term. This type of bond financing has been used extensively in California for many years. A lease-secured debt obligation does not count as indebtedness in California and therefore does not require voter approval unless petitioned for by voters.

### **6.5.2 Taxable Financing**

**Variable Interest Short-Term Adjustable Securities (VISTAS)** - VISTAS represent an attractive method of taxable financing at or below prime rate. While best suited for small- to medium-size business firms, VISTAS could provide KCWMA a value alternative funding mechanism to finance the acquisition and/or construction of land or facilities that does not qualify for federal tax-exempt financing. For the purposes described, VISTAS would be issued as taxable municipal debt.

Essentially, VISTAS provide a means to obtain long-term financing at short-term interest rates (VISTAS are also used for short-term financing of three to five years, but the interest rate advantage is not as great). The ability to obtain the short-term interest rate advantage derives primarily from the fact that holders of the securities are assured that they can dispose of these investments at par on not more than seven days notice. Consequently, the holder treats the VISTAS as short-term investment and is willing to accept the lower interest rates borne by such securities.

**Commercial Bank Loans (all jurisdictions)** - In some cases, commercial banks can provide tax-exempt financing more cost effectively than their counterparts in the securities market. Many banks carry in-house lending limits of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This is not to say that larger amounts would not be available for the KCWMA from specifically identified commercial banks.

**Insurance Companies (KCWMA)** - Insurance Companies should be seen as a strong and viable source of lending on a taxable basis. Some offer an advantage over commercial lending institutions in that they will make loans at prime rate as opposed to the prime plus rates of their commercial banking counterparts.

**Revolving Loan Funds (KCWMA)** - Revolving loan funds are comparable to "public-owned banks" run by a state or local jurisdictions to make low-interest loans to public and private site owners for various purposes to include environmental infrastructure projects. Once such a revolving fund is contained within the Mello-Roos Act, offering attractive long-term repayment programs for owners of environmentally impaired property will be feasible. Repayment can extend to 40 years.

**Public-Private Partnerships (all jurisdictions)** - A public-private partnership incorporates the shared relationship of public and private resources in the public design, financing, construction build-out ownership, and/or operation of a facility designed to provide a public service. The public-private partnership can incorporate various forms, ranging from the public entity contracting out, where essentially the public sector turns over the facility operation and/or maintenance to a private-sector vendor. This allows private financing and ownership of facilities that carry full private control but are originally initiated at public request. Strong examples of these Public-Private Partnerships in the environmental field center around the solid waste industry, such as is seen in landfills, and co-generation/waste-to-energy facilities.

### **6.5.3 Traditional Alternative Funding Sources**

**Tipping Fees (Avenal)** - Tipping fees charged at the landfill by the City of Avenal could be used to assist in financing of local source reduction or recycling projects.

**City General Fund (Avenal)** - With the consent of the City Council, funding may be sought from this alternative as a contingency measure for education activities or special programs.

**Business License Fees (Avenal)** - The City could investigate the possibility of adding, for

businesses of a certain size or SIC category which operate in the city, a waste evaluation or waste diversion plan as a business licensing requirement.

**Special Fees (Avenal)** - The property tax fund or a special tax may be assessed should additional funding be required for solid waste or recycling projects. However, competing local government agencies or a lack of voter support may rule out this possibility.

#### **6.5.4 Grants and Financial Assistance**

**California Department of Conservation, Division of Recycling** - This state agency has established a \$2 million annual fund to finance litter abatement and or recycling projects including curbside and public education materials. In general, most projects are only available for financing up to \$50,000. Applications are due to the Department by January 31, annually.

**California Resources Agency** - The funding which this agency provides is derived from the Environmental License Plate Fund. Grants are provided mainly for education and public information purposes.

**California Integrated Waste Management Board (Recycling Market Development Zones)** - The CIWMB provides low-interest loans and other incentives for the establishment of Market Development Zones to provide secondary materials manufacturing and processing capacity.

**Federal Environmental Protection Agency** - The EPA provides funding to state and local governments or nonprofit enterprises which increase solid waste recycling, composting, source reduction, planning (by local governments), and education and public information. Details of this grant program may be found in the EPA publication: "The Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action."

### **6.6 POTENTIAL NEW FUNDING SOURCES**

Some of the following funding sources are identified in the KCWMA member jurisdictions SRREs and HHWEs and some are found in the City of Avenal SRRE and HHWE. If not found in either the KCWMA or City of Avenal documents the funding sources would be available to both agencies.

#### **6.6.1 Fees and Surcharges**

Both the KCWMA and the City of Avenal could use advance Recycling Fees as a means to compensate for the increased costs associated with handling specific material types. This funding mechanism derives revenue by adding a surcharge to the price of products either at the wholesale or retail level. Products requiring special handling procedures such as major appliances, Christmas trees, telephone directories, automotive batteries and tires are commonly targeted by these surcharges. In essence, the fee amounts to a disposal tax, and is collected at

the point of sale, or from the manufacturer.

Similar to a parcel fee, a development fee would be assessed one time only on new developments and could be used to offset the increased waste management capital costs made necessary by the new development.

The City of Avenal could investigate the possibility of adding as a waste evaluation or waste diversion plan for businesses of a certain size or SIC category who operate in the City as business licensing requirement. Firms who do not comply (compliance means filling out a form relating to waste generation) would be assessed a higher business license fee than those who do not fill out the form. It is anticipated that the probability of passage for such a funding alternative is low due to expected resistance from the business community in Avenal.

The property tax fund or a special tax may be assessed should additional financing be required by the City of Avenal for solid waste or recycling projects.

## **6.7 SUFFICIENCY OF FUNDING**

Tipping fees will be increased as necessary to cover funding the KCWMA program debt service requirements.

Tipping fees and gate fees are anticipated to cover the costs of the City of Avenal programs.

Revenue sources for the KCWMA will be from tipping fees and for the City of Avenal will be from tipping fees or the General Fund. These sources are under the control of the KCWMA and the City of Avenal, which guarantees that funding will be sufficient.

**APPENDIX A**  
**SITING ELEMENT**

# KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## SITING ELEMENT

### CHAPTER 1

#### GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Pursuant to Article 6.5, Section 18755 through 18756.7 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Appendix C, the Kings County Siting Element will present an integrated strategy to ensure the provision of long-term disposal capacity in the County. The County will demonstrate its ability to provide 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity from the submission date of this document. The goals, objectives, and policies established for the Kings County Siting Element will be used in conjunction with siting criteria developed by County staff, the Local Task Force (LTF), and the general public to guide the development of additional disposal capacity, either through the expansion of existing and/or the construction of new solid waste disposal facilities. Procedural mechanisms to assure use of the established siting criteria, and documentation from local jurisdictions agreeing to use procedures specified in the Siting Element will be presented. The final product will be a blueprint for the long-term provision of solid waste disposal capacity.

#### 1.0 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

The County of Kings, in cooperation with the incorporated Cities and the LTF have developed a number of goals, objectives, and policies designed to encourage a high level of public involvement in solid waste facility siting processes. These goals and objectives will serve as benchmarks to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of local policies and selected diversion programs over the short- and medium-term planning periods. Under legislation enacted in 1992 (AB 3001) nondisposal facilities (transfer stations, recycling facilities, and composting projects) are not subject to the goals, objectives, policies, and siting criteria in the Siting Element, but are identified in the Nondisposal Facilities Elements. Nondisposal facilities are mentioned in the following goals, objectives and policies only as needed for clarification.

An implementation schedule for facilities necessary to achieve the goals listed below is found in Chapter A7.

#### 1.1 Goals for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Solid Waste

The following goals are general statements summarizing the desires of the community in regards to the siting and operating of solid waste disposal facilities.

**GOAL SE-1**            The County will maximize the disposal capacity of its solid waste disposal facilities through waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, composting,

and recycling.

- GOAL SE-2** The County's solid waste disposal facilities will be sited and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment.
- GOAL SE-3** The County's solid waste disposal facilities will be sited and operated in a manner to minimize energy use, conserve natural and financial resources, and protect prime agricultural lands and other environmentally sensitive or culturally sensitive areas.
- GOAL SE-4** The County will site necessary environmentally safe disposal capacity for municipal solid waste generated within the County for the long-term.

## **1.2 Objectives and Associated Programs for Achievement of Goals**

The following objectives are intended to provide measurable events to document the County's progress in meeting the goals established in Section 1.1.

### **Short-Term Planning Period Objectives**

- Objective SE-1** The County will adopt objective and consistent siting criteria and policies for the siting of solid waste disposal facilities.
- Objective SE-2** When siting a new landfill, the County will document the process and provide the public with information on a regular basis to ensure that the public and decision-makers are fully informed. Procedures for making siting decisions will be described in addition to the reasons for selection or elimination of potential sites.
- Objective SE-3** The County will estimate the need for countywide disposal capacity for the municipal solid waste stream after all feasible diversion programs are implemented and establish sufficient landfill capacity to allow for approximately 40 years of disposal capacity.

## **1.3 Policies to Facilitate Siting of Solid Waste Facilities**

The following policy statements illustrate the intent and/or actions to be taken by the County and/or the Cities to achieve the goals and objectives of the Siting Element.

- Policy SE-1** The County and/or the Cities will provide solid waste disposal facilities or transfer facilities within reasonable distances of the county's population centers. This policy will provide a means for achieving the goal of

conservation of natural resources and energy and minimizing the cost of disposal.

**Policy SE-2**

The County will cooperate with adjacent counties, considering their solid waste management planning and waste disposal needs. This includes possible export/import of solid waste and encourages joint resolution of common problems.

## CHAPTER 2

### CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

#### 2.0 DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

All jurisdictions within the county, except the City of Avenal and industrial waste from the Lemoore Naval Air Station, currently dispose of their nonhazardous municipal solid waste (MSW) at the Hanford County Landfill which is a KCWMA owned and operated landfill. The Hanford County Landfill is located south of Hanford Armona Road and east of California State Route (S.R.) 43. This facility is now being prepared for closure in 1997. The Hanford County Landfill services the communities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; the unincorporated communities of Armona, Kettleman City, Home Garden, and Stratford; the Lemoore Naval Air Station; and most of the unincorporated areas of King County. The facility does not dispose of whole tires or liquids.

In addition to the Hanford Landfill, the City of Avenal operates its own municipal landfill. The ChemWaste site near Kettleman City is permitted to accept hazardous wastes.

Kings County has approved the Mustang Hill Landfill as a future site for MSW disposal and the Waste Management Complex for use as an entrance facility; material recovery facility (MRF); composting facility; transfer station (TS); household hazardous waste facility (HHW); and buy-back/drop-off facility. The landfill is currently in the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permitting process.

The City of Avenal has indicated it will pursue permitting for expansion of the Avenal Landfill and the ChemWaste site will continue to accept hazardous wastes. Therefore, disposal capacity projections and expansion plans focus on the Mustang Hill Landfill and the Avenal Landfill.

#### 2.1 Existing Countywide Disposal Capacity

Kings County authorized EBA Wastechologies to prepare an independent engineering study to analyze the Kings county landfill system and provide updated estimates of disposal capacity needs. This study, entitled "Final Report, Kings County Preliminary Solid Waste Landfill System Design and Cost Analysis Study", was completed April 1990.

The April 1990 Study concluded that the Hanford County Landfill would run out of capacity by 1992 and would require permits from the CIWMB and revised Waste Discharge Requirements from the RWQCB in order to expand. The same requirements would have to be met to expand the Avenal Municipal Landfill (which is being done). Based upon projections provided for the Mustang Hill Landfill, Kings County will have sufficient landfill capacity for the next 40 years with only 10% diversion. Current law requires a 25% diversion by 1995 and 50% diversion

by the year 2000. Therefore, Kings County will have in excess of 40 years capacity when these diversion goals are met, as provided for in the Kings County and Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs).

## **2.2 Anticipated Countywide Disposal Capacity Needs**

Given the site life projections presented above, the County's basic strategy of providing at least 40 years of disposal capacity from submission of this document in 1994 will require the permitting of the Mustang Hill Landfill. Permitting of the Avenal Municipal Landfill is not critical to Kings County meeting its basic strategy because when the County and Cities meet their diversion goals, the Mustang Hill Landfill will have far in excess of 40 years of disposal capacity. The Mustang Hill Landfill and the Waste Management Complex have already been approved by Kings County and are included in the most recent revision to the Kings county General Plan. Table A-5 in Chapter A7 illustrates the implementation schedule for these facilities.

Table A-1 reflects the anticipated impacts on the amount of disposal capacity available in Kings County for a period of 15 years from the date of submission of the Siting Element (1994), as required by Section 18755.3(c)(3) of the draft regulations for preparing siting elements. Estimated disposal capacity impacts are shown in both tons and cubic yards for each expansion scenario. Waste generation, diversion, and disposal rates are derived from the SRREs.

**TABLE A-1**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
**Cubic Yards**

LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (cubic yards)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Waste Generated	KCWMA Jurisdictions	224,370	228,644	232,915	237,185	241,461	245,731
	City of Avenal	39,324	40,112	40,916	41,736	42,572	43,424
Total Waste Diverted	KCWMA Jurisdictions	57,751	70,582	83,840	97,577	111,642	126,182
	City of Avenal*	21,825	22,383	22,954	23,414	23,883	24,361
Total Waste Disposed	KCWMA Jurisdictions	166,619	158,062	149,075	139,608	129,819	119,549
	City of Avenal	17,499	17,730	17,962	18,322	18,689	19,063
Capacity Available	Hanford Landfill (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mustang Hill Landfill**	8,325,000	7,661,103	7,503,041	7,353,966	7,214,358	7,084,539
	Total KCWMA Jurisdictions	7,827,722	7,661,103	7,503,041	7,353,966	7,214,358	7,084,539
	City of Avenal	8,071,406	8,053,906	8,036,177	8,018,215	7,999,893	7,981,204
Remaining Capacity	KCWMA Jurisdictions	7,661,103	7,503,041	7,353,966	7,214,358	7,084,539	6,964,990
or (Capacity Deficit)	City of Avenal	8,053,906	8,036,177	8,018,215	7,999,893	7,981,204	7,962,141
	<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	<b>15,715,009</b>	<b>15,539,218</b>	<b>15,372,181</b>	<b>15,214,251</b>	<b>15,065,743</b>	<b>14,927,131</b>

**TABLE A-1 CONTINUED**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
**Cubic Yards**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (cubic yards)</b>					
Total Waste Generated	250,000	254,276	258,546	262,818	267,088
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal	44,292	45,176	46,080	47,000	47,940
Total Waste Diverted	127,819	130,452	132,590	134,738	136,859
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal*	24,848	25,344	25,851	26,367	26,894
Total Waste Disposed	122,181	123,824	125,956	128,080	130,229
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal	19,444	19,832	20,229	20,633	21,046
Capacity Available	0	0	0	0	0
Hanford Landfill (1)					
Mustang Hill Landfill**	6,964,990	6,842,809	6,718,985	6,593,029	6,464,949
Total KCWMA Jurisdictions	6,964,990	6,842,809	6,718,985	6,593,029	6,464,949
City of Avenal	7,962,141	7,950,764	7,930,535	7,909,902	7,888,856
KCWMA Jurisdictions	6,842,809	6,718,985	6,593,029	6,464,949	6,334,720
City of Avenal	7,942,696	7,930,932	7,910,306	7,889,269	7,867,810
<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	<b>14,785,505</b>	<b>14,649,917</b>	<b>14,503,335</b>	<b>14,354,218</b>	<b>14,202,530</b>

**TABLE A-1 CONTINUED**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
**Cubic Yards**

<b>LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (cubic yards)</b>		<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Total Waste Generated</b>	KCWMA Jurisdictions	271,539	276,065	280,666	285,344	290,100
	City of Avenal	48,898	49,875	50,872	51,888	52,925
<b>Total Waste Diverted</b>	KCWMA Jurisdictions	139,140	141,459	143,817	146,214	148,651
	City of Avenal*	27,432	27,980	28,539	29,109	29,691
<b>Total Waste Disposed</b>	KCWMA Jurisdictions	132,399	134,606	136,850	139,130	141,449
	City of Avenal	21,466	21,895	22,333	22,779	23,234
<b>Capacity Available</b>	Hanford Landfill (1)	0	0	0	0	0
	Mustang Hill Landfill**	6,334,720	6,202,321	6,067,714	5,930,865	5,791,734
	<b>Total KCWMA Jurisdictions</b>	6,334,720	6,202,321	6,067,714	5,930,865	5,791,734
	City of Avenal	7,867,810	7,950,764	7,930,535	7,909,902	7,888,856
<b>Remaining Capacity or (Capacity Deficit)</b>	KCWMA Jurisdictions	6,202,321	6,067,714	5,930,865	5,791,734	5,650,285
	City of Avenal	7,846,344	7,928,869	7,908,202	7,887,123	7,865,622
	<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	14,048,665	13,996,583	13,839,067	13,678,857	13,515,907

**TABLE A-1 CONTINUED**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
 Tons

LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (tons)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Waste Generated	KCWMA Jurisdictions	89,748	91,458	93,166	94,874	96,584	98,292
	City of Avenal	9,831	10,028	10,229	10,434	10,643	10,856
Total Waste Diverted	KCWMA Jurisdictions	23,100	28,233	33,536	39,031	44,657	50,473
	City of Avenal*	5,456	5,596	5,738	5,853	5,971	6,090
Total Waste Disposed	KCWMA Jurisdictions	66,648	63,225	59,630	55,843	51,928	47,820
	City of Avenal	4,375	4,432	4,491	4,581	4,672	4,766
Capacity Available	Hanford Landfill (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mustang Hill Landfill**	3,330,000	3,064,441	3,001,216	2,941,586	2,885,743	2,833,816
	Total KCWMA Jurisdictions	3,131,089	3,064,441	3,001,216	2,941,586	2,885,743	2,833,816
	City of Avenal	2,017,851	2,013,477	2,009,044	2,004,554	1,999,973	1,995,301
Remaining Capacity	KCWMA Jurisdictions	3,064,441	3,001,216	2,941,586	2,885,743	2,833,816	2,785,996
or (Capacity Deficit)	City of Avenal	2,013,477	2,009,044	2,004,554	1,999,973	1,995,301	1,990,535
	<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	<b>5,077,918</b>	<b>5,010,261</b>	<b>4,946,140</b>	<b>4,885,716</b>	<b>4,829,117</b>	<b>4,776,531</b>

**TABLE A-1 CONTINUED**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
**Tons**

LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (tons)		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Waste Generated	KCWMA Jurisdictions	100,000	101,710	103,418	105,127	106,835
	City of Avenal	11,073	11,294	11,520	11,750	11,985
Total Waste Diverted	KCWMA Jurisdictions	51,128	52,181	53,036	53,895	54,744
	City of Avenal*	6,212	6,336	6,463	6,592	6,724
Total Waste Disposed	KCWMA Jurisdictions	48,872	49,530	50,382	51,232	52,092
	City of Avenal	4,861	4,958	5,057	5,158	5,261
Capacity Available	Hanford Landfill (1)	0	0	0	0	0
	Mustang Hill Landfill**	2,785,996	2,737,124	2,687,594	2,637,212	2,585,980
	Total KCWMA Jurisdictions	2,785,996	2,737,124	2,687,594	2,637,212	2,585,980
	City of Avenal	1,990,535	1,987,691	1,982,634	1,977,475	1,972,214
Remaining Capacity or (Capacity Deficit)	KCWMA Jurisdictions	2,737,124	2,687,594	2,637,212	2,585,980	2,533,888
	City of Avenal	1,985,674	1,982,733	1,977,576	1,972,317	1,966,953
	<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	<b>4,722,798</b>	<b>4,670,327</b>	<b>4,614,788</b>	<b>4,558,297</b>	<b>4,500,841</b>

**TABLE A-1 CONTINUED**  
**LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY SCENARIOS**  
**Tons**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>LANDFILL CAPACITY - KCWMA JURISDICTIONS AND CITY OF AVENAL (tons)</b>					
Total Waste Generated	108,616	110,426	112,267	114,138	116,040
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal	12,225	12,469	12,718	12,972	13,231
Total Waste Diverted	55,656	56,584	57,527	58,485	59,460
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal*	6,858	6,995	7,135	7,277	7,423
Total Waste Disposed	52,960	53,842	54,740	55,652	56,580
KCWMA Jurisdictions					
City of Avenal	5,367	5,474	5,583	5,695	5,809
Capacity Available	0	0	0	0	0
Hanford Landfill (1)					
Mustang Hill Landfill**	2,533,888	2,480,928	2,427,086	2,372,346	2,316,694
Total KCWMA Jurisdictions	2,533,888	2,480,928	2,427,086	2,372,346	2,316,694
City of Avenal	1,966,953	1,987,691	1,982,634	1,977,475	1,972,214
KCWMA Jurisdictions	2,480,928	2,427,086	2,372,346	2,316,694	2,260,114
City of Avenal	1,961,586	1,982,217	1,977,051	1,971,781	1,966,405
<b>TOTAL COUNTYWIDE</b>	<b>4,442,514</b>	<b>4,409,303</b>	<b>4,349,396</b>	<b>4,288,474</b>	<b>4,226,519</b>
Remaining Capacity or (Capacity Deficit)					

## **2.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

Several facilities are currently in use to consolidate, transfer, and dispose of solid waste in the county. The following sections discuss these facilities and the functions they serve within Kings County's solid waste management infrastructure.

### **2.3.1 Permitted Facilities**

Currently, there are two permitted disposal sites operating in Kings County. These sites are as follows:

#### **Disposal Facilities**

Hanford County Landfill  
Avenal City Landfill

The Hanford County Landfill is the primary disposal site in the county, but is in the process of being closed. The KCWMA is currently accepting waste to build final contours at this facility. The transfer station serves to separate recyclable materials remaining in the waste stream, and consolidate refuse for transport to the Hanford County Landfill for disposal. Upon commencement of operations, the Mustang Hill Landfill will become the primary disposal site in the county.

A description of all permitted solid waste management facilities in the county is presented on the following pages. Each description briefly presents information regarding operations at the site, including permit constraints and site characteristics. Figure 3-1 illustrates the locations of existing permitted solid waste facilities in Kings County.

## DISPOSAL SITES

### Hanford County Landfill

**Name:** Hanford County Landfill

**Address:** 7875 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford

**Location:** Two miles southeast of the City of Hanford on the southeast corner of Highway 43 and Hanford-Armona Road

**Permitted Area:** 95 acres

**Solid Waste Facility Permit Number:** 16-AA-009

**Site Operator:** KCWMA      **Site Owner:** KCWMA

**Permit Length:** Under Review By LEA

**Permit Expiration:** Under Review By LEA

**Date of Last Permit/  
Facility Review:** Currently Being Reviewed

**Expected Site Life:** July 1997

**Maximum Permitted  
Daily Capacity:** 300 tons per day, per LEA Notice & Order (500 cubic yards per day) Under Review

**Maximum Permitted  
Yearly Capacity:** 107,400 tons per year (179,000 cubic yards per year) Under Review

**Average Daily Loading:** 245 tons per day (408 cubic yards per day)

**Waste Types Accepted:** Residential refuse, commercial solid waste, tires, construction/demolition wastes, agricultural wastes and infectious wastes as per state regulations.

**Service Area:** Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore; unincorporated Kings County

**Expected Future  
Land Use:** Open Space

## DISPOSAL SITES

### Avenal City Landfill

**Name:** Avenal City Landfill

**Address:** 201 North Hydril Road, Avenal

**Location:** City of Avenal

**Permitted Area:** 159 acres, 35 acres "fill limit"

**Solid Waste Facility Permit Number:** 16-AA-0004

**Site Operator:** City of Avenal                      **Site Owner:** City of Avenal

**Permit Length:** 5 Years

**Permit Expiration:** Permit Issue Date 1/31/86

**Date of Last Permit/  
Facility Review:** 11/7/91

**Expected Site Life:** Year 2579

**Maximum Permitted  
Daily Capacity:** 40 tons per day (67 cubic yards per day)

**Maximum Permitted  
Yearly Capacity:** 12,280 tons per year (20,467 cubic yards per year)

**Average Daily Loading:** 35 tons per day (58 cubic yards per day)

**Waste Types Accepted:** Residential refuse, commercial solid waste, tires, construction/demolition wastes, agricultural wastes and infectious wastes as per state regulations.

**Service Area:** City of Avenal

**Expected Future  
Land Use:** Open Space

### **2.3.2 FACILITIES EXEMPT FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

No facilities have been granted exemptions, or have received an exclusion from a solid waste facilities permit by the Kings County Public Works Department or other governing regulatory agencies.

## CHAPTER 3

### CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING NEW OR EXPANDING EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

#### 3.1 Introduction

The siting criteria included in this chapter are based on federal, state, and local laws and policies regarding solid waste facilities. Siting criteria were developed according to CIWMB regulations (Title 14, Chapter 9, Article 6.5) for preparing the Siting Element of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). The state guidelines (Section 18756) outline specific categories of criteria to be used for establishing new, or expanding existing, solid waste facilities. Legislation enacted in 1992 (AB 3001) specifies that the Siting Element of the CoIWMP only needs to address the siting of facilities for ultimate disposal. Although Kings County does not propose to establish a new, or expand an existing, solid waste facility at this time, the siting criteria will enable a site, or sites, to be evaluated in the future. The City of Avenal is in the process of permitting the Avenal Landfill to allow up to 300 tons per day and KCWMA is in the permitting process for the Mustang Hills Landfill. In accordance with the state guidelines (Section 18756.1) maps locating these facilities are located in Chapter 3 and descriptions of the facilities are found in Chapter 4.

Several criteria were based on federal (Environmental Protection Agency) landfill locational restrictions (40 CFR 258), which are generally exclusionary in nature. *(It should be noted that exclusionary criteria do not necessarily exclude an entire site from consideration, but may only pertain to portions of a site.)*

#### 3.2 Siting Criteria Development

The siting criteria in this Siting Element reflect the community's interests, as well as regulatory and technical considerations. KCWMA, County staff, and City of Avenal staff have reviewed the siting criteria and the LTF reviewed the same at public meetings. In addition, the siting criteria have been advertised as part of the CIWMP public hearing notice for the Board of Supervisors. The siting criteria listed provide a sound foundation for moving forward with a public process to locate a new, or expand an existing, landfill site(s).

#### 3.3 Siting Criteria and Their Application

Siting criteria can be categorically defined as either exclusionary or comparative. Exclusionary criteria are generally regulatory land use restrictions created at the federal, state, or local level. Exclusionary criteria are designed to detect and eliminate clearly inappropriate sites from further consideration before undertaking the more costly and time consuming process of applying comparative criteria.

The exclusionary criteria define parameters that need to be satisfied for a piece of land to be considered for a landfill site. For example, a parcel that is located entirely in a flood plain would be excluded from further consideration as a candidate landfill site. The exclusionary criteria do not restrict development of a parcel as a landfill if only a portion of the parcel is excluded. If the land located in a flood plain included other property that would be suitable for a landfill, the portion in the flood plain could be used as landfill buffer. As a result, a property could have a portion that is excluded and not used for landfill and the remainder potentially suitable as a landfill site.

The exclusionary criteria would be applied to the entire county to identify those broad areas of the county that are not suitable for siting a new landfill prior to beginning the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. After application of these criteria, a Siting Study would be prepared to accomplish the following:

- Review the means that are available for achieving the County's goal of providing 40 years of disposal capacity;
- Provide for extensive public participation in the landfill siting process;
- Refine the comparative criteria to reflect the public's considerations;
- Seek nominations from property owners for land to be considered as a potential site;
- Apply the comparative criteria to each of the sites nominated or identified through review of the County. Rank the sites to identify the best ones to be evaluated in a process to comply with CEQA.

The development of comparative criteria is the primary mechanism available to local constituents to influence site selection prior to the public hearing process. It is essential that local citizens be included in the process of defining local comparative criteria to minimize protracted conflict over various sites as different projects arise.

The exclusionary criteria and comparative criteria have been further refined into environmental, community, economic, engineering, and administrative categories. The criteria categories are described in more detail in the following discussion.

## **EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA**

The first set of criteria are the exclusionary criteria. These criteria identify constraints that make the siting of a landfill so difficult that further analysis or evaluation would be unproductive. The criteria are useful in the initial screening to identify general areas of the county which may have potentially suitable sites. The following list contains the exclusionary criteria selected by Kings County or required by local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

- Lands within 10,000 feet of a runway used by jet aircraft, or 5,000 feet of a runway used by propeller-driven aircraft
- Lands within a FEMA designated 100-year floodplain
- Lands within 200 feet of a Holocene Fault or within an Alquist-Priolo fault zone
- Lands outside of Kings County

## **COMPARATIVE CRITERIA**

The comparative criteria would be used to evaluate sites which are not located in exclusionary areas and that are suitable based on their physical attributes. These criteria would be used to evaluate across a wide spectrum of environmental, engineering, socio-political, and economic factors.

### **Environmental**

#### **Groundwater Flow System**

Groundwater flow systems are factors that will impact site operations, protection of groundwater quality and on-site leachate containment. For example, a landfill sited in both a regional and local groundwater recharge area may have the potential to contaminate aquifers used on a regional basis because of potential vertical and horizontal leachate migration. Therefore, sites located outside of recharge areas are the most desirable for landfill construction and operation.

#### **Proximity to Surface Water**

The proximity of a site to surface water and existing or beneficial uses of the surface water is of obvious importance. A candidate site which is far from a surface water body that has low present or projected use would be a highly rated site from the standpoint of reduced potential for contamination. A poorly rated site would be one that is near a surface water body which has high existing and projected beneficial uses. Surface water bodies can be contaminated by groundwater and surface water originating from the landfill site if proper precautions are not taken.

#### **Depth to Groundwater**

The water table depth in the underlying sediments is important for both landfill operational considerations (such as placement of groundwater monitoring wells) and also from a standpoint of potential groundwater contamination. For example, if the water table is less than 30 feet below the ground surface and the sediments above the groundwater have a high hydraulic conductivity then the potential for contamination of the underlying aquifer is quite high. It should be noted that the water table which is referred to in this category is the area-wide table and not locally perched groundwater.

### EPA Designated Sole Source Aquifer

This criterion is applied with the Depth to Groundwater criterion to ensure the facility will not adversely impact the groundwater quality. Location of a landfill over an EPA designated sole source aquifer is not prohibited under law. However, depending on the depth to the groundwater, a potential site would be ranked lower the closer it is. Other permitting requirements mandate the use of liners to preclude direct contact between waste in a landfill and ground water.

### Existence of Wetlands

Wetlands provide significant and sometimes critical habitat for plant, animal and fish species. Wetlands are also an integral part in the hydrological system providing functions relating to water quantity (such as retention of stormwater), and water quality (such as filtration and settling of sediment and assimilation of pollutants). Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit the location of landfills in wetlands unless the construction and operation of the landfill will not cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, violate toxic effluent standards under the Clean Water Act, violate the Marine Protection Act, jeopardize endangered species, or cause significant degradation of wetlands. Data sources that should be evaluated should include the California Department of Fish and Game, California Native Plant Society, and the Corps of Engineers.

### Air Quality - Non-Attainment for Particulates

One of the main air quality concerns for landfills is the generation of odors and particulates, primarily dust. During construction and operation of the landfill, heavy equipment would move dirt and rocks and generate fugitive dust emissions, which could adversely effect achievement or maintenance of an air quality standard or impact nearby sensitive receptors. The San Joaquin Air Quality Maintenance District area, which includes Kings County, is currently non-attainment for ozone and the federal PM<sub>10</sub> standard, which is a measure of particulates. The other pollutants for which there are ambient air quality standards are in attainment for all of the county. This criterion will measure whether an area is in attainment for PM<sub>10</sub> and ozone. A site in a non-attainment area would be less desirable than one in an attainment or unclassified area.

Air quality concerns can be caused by odors from a landfill. Wind direction and distance to nearby sensitive receptors will also be considered in evaluating this criterion. A site with fewer nearby receptors in the predominant wind direction would be more desirable.

Air quality issues related to landfill gas would be expected to be similar for all sites with Best Available Technology (BAT) used for emissions control as required by the Clean Air Act.

### Proximity to Threatened or Endangered Species - Animals

In accordance with federal regulations (40 CFR 258) it has been determined that the operation of a landfill at a site which would cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered species of plant, fish, or wildlife (listed as such pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act) could constitute a fatal flaw. Similarly, the facility or operation cannot result in the destruction of critical habitat of endangered or threatened species as identified in 40 CFR 258. Goal 16 of the County General Plan is to preserve land that contains important plant and animal habitats. This criterion is for threatened and endangered animal species. Data sources to be evaluated should include the State Department of Fish and Game, Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, and General Plan Open Space Element, Critical Habitat designations.

### Proximity to Threatened and Endangered Species - Plants

This criterion is similar to the criterion discussed above, except that it covers threatened or endangered plant species. Data sources that should be evaluated should include the State Department of Fish and Game, California Native Plant Society, and General Plan Open Space Element.

## Community

### Population Density Near Site

Population density near the site is used as one measure of a proposed landfill's potential impact on people. All things being equal, a site located in an area with low population density would have the least potential for impacting humans. Under some conditions, such as a situation where a landfill site is directly accessible to major transportation routes and can be extremely well buffered, potential impacts to people could be minimized, thus allowing location in a more dense area. Criteria to be used should be based on the General Plan Land Use Element.

### Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

An extremely important consideration in assessing landfill impacts is the nature of the land uses surrounding the proposed site. Some land uses are potentially impacted to a greater extent than others by landfill proximity. Obviously, the density of surrounding development is a relevant consideration here. Existing, as well as proposed, land uses should be considered in this analysis. However, perhaps as significant as the nature of the surrounding uses is the site's potential for impact mitigation. For example, natural features such as topographical barriers may serve to mitigate impacts that might otherwise occur. Criteria to be used should be based on the General Plan Land Use Element designations of adjacent land.

### Residents Along Access Routes/Road Safety

This criterion reflects the number of residents being affected by haul traffic to a potential site. Sites which have the fewest numbers of residents located along access routes will be given the highest rating. In general, roads that have higher speeds generally have fewer access points and vice versa. Therefore, sites located closer to main highways or arterials will be given preference.

### Schools and Hospitals Along Access Routes

This criterion measures the impact of solid waste truck haul traffic on sensitive receptors such as schools and hospitals. Impacts of truck traffic near these land uses include noise, traffic congestion, and safety considerations. Those sites having access routes which do not affect these facilities would be given preference.

### Proximity to Parks or Resource Lands

Landfills would generally be excluded from locations within parks or resource lands. Sites located farther away from recreational areas would be more desirable because these areas are valued for their more pristine environment. Similarly, resource lands are generally being utilized or held in reserve for use at a future time and are therefore incompatible with a landfill.

### Presence of Cultural, Historic, or Archaeological Resources

These resources include sites on the National and State Historic Register, areas identified as being of archaeological importance to Native Americans, and those sites/buildings/trees that have been identified as significant. In some cases, it may be possible to have the resource on the landfill site and provide appropriate buffering or other protective measures to minimize the impacts from the facility. Sites which adversely impact historic, cultural, or archaeological resources either directly or indirectly would be less desirable.

### Proximity to Major Transportation Corridors

This criterion considers the effects of landfill traffic on local roads, as well as the costs of hauling waste to a landfill. Those sites that are close to major transportation corridors will be less likely to impact local roads and residents (traffic congestion, noise, safety concerns, etc.) as sites located farther from major roads. Likewise, hauling costs would likely be less for those sites that are closer to major transportation corridors because it takes less time to reach a potential site from these corridors. Those sites closer to major transportation corridors would likely require less fuel to reach; this would help meet the county's goal of preserving energy.

## **Engineering**

### **Soil Suitability**

According to this criterion, a more highly rated site would have both fine- and coarse-grained soils which could provide bottom soil liner, final soil cover and intermittent soil cover during operation. The use of on-site soils can reduce the cost of landfill construction and the impacts of importing off-site materials.

### **Geology**

This criterion is a measure of the permeability/transmissivity of materials underlying a proposed site. The permeability and transmissivity of materials within these general groups can be an indication of site security in terms of leachate and gas containment and as an indication of barriers to groundwater movement.

### **Fault Areas**

Proximity to fault areas is an important criteria in terms of maintaining the integrity of the landfill control structures (such as leachate and gas collection) and the engineering measures that would be needed to prevent damage from fault activity. Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit development of a landfill within 200 feet of a Holocene fault (the Holocene is the most recent geological period).

### **Unstable Areas**

Locating landfills on sites that have unstable geological conditions is generally undesirable. While development on unstable geologic formations can often be engineered so that there is little potential for facility damage, these engineering controls can be cost prohibitive. Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit development in these areas unless it can be shown that engineering measures will prevent disruption of structural components of the landfill. Unstable areas are less desirable as locations for landfills than stable areas. Unstable areas are defined as those locations that are susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of those landfill structural components that are responsible for preventing releases to the environment (such as leachate or gas control structures).

The California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology maps landslides and relative slope stability.

### **Flood Hazard, 100-year Floodplains**

The flood hazard category is another important consideration. Federal regulations (40 CFR 258) prohibit the placement of a landfill within a 100-year floodplain. For this reason, the flood

hazard category is subdivided into three subcategories. In the best case, there is no apparent flood hazard at the site. In the worst case, the site is in the 100-year flood hazard zone and would be excluded from the selection process. The hazard from floods is due primarily to potential erosion, washout of waste from the site and restrictions on reducing the water storage capacity of a watershed basin. A flood zone may require extraordinary protection measures to insure containment of material such as solid waste and leachate that may potentially affect the environment.

### Seismic Impact Zones

Similar to the criterion for unstable areas, Federal regulations for siting landfills (40 CFR 258) prohibit development of a landfill in seismic impact zones unless it can be proven that all containment structures (leachate collection system, surface water collection system, etc.) have been designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration of the earth beneath the site. While this criteria is not exclusionary, sites near seismic impact zones will be less desirable than sites located outside these zones.

### Annual Precipitation

This criterion measures how much water will need to be contained on the landfill site, both on the surface of the landfill property as runoff and within the landfill as leachate. Dry areas are preferable to areas with higher precipitation since less mitigation for runoff and leachate would be necessary.

### Erosion Potential

Erosion potential is an indicator of likely impacts to water quality from landfill operations. Soil characteristics, slope, and surrounding topography may create conditions that are particularly susceptible to erosion (from rainfall). Erosion results in stormwater runoff having high levels of sediment with the potential for impacting water quality in surface waters. Extensive and costly engineering controls may be required to prevent stormwater runoff, and siltation and sedimentation impacts to nearby surface water.

## Administrative

### Site Capacity/Site Life

Kings County has established a policy to provide landfill capacity through the year 2033 for the County. This criterion will rank potential sites based on capacity.

### Prime Agricultural Land

This criterion reflects the goal of preserving prime agricultural land by assigning a lower preference to those sites that affect those lands.

### Proximity to Existing Uses of Groundwater

Landfill operations have the potential for contamination of groundwater. In the more rural areas, groundwater is a major source of drinking water supply. Therefore, it is important to protect beneficial uses as much as possible by choosing sites located further from these areas.

### Airport Safety

Federal Aviation Administration Order 5200.5 prohibits the development of landfills within 5,000 feet from a runway used by propeller-driven aircraft and 10,000 from a runway used by jet aircraft. Birds are a safety hazard to airplane operation because they tend to congregate near landfills. The greater the distance that a landfill can be sited from an airport (up to two miles away) the greater the safety factor.

### Site Parcel Assemblage

It is recognized that it would be more desirable to locate the landfill site on a parcel of land owned by a single owner. The availability of information, communications, ease of acquisitions and mitigation would most likely vary depending upon the number of property owners involved. The time involved in obtaining rights of entry for preliminary investigations is also of importance during the siting process. This category compares the various sites as to the ease with which the required parcels for the landfill site could be assembled.

### Ownership/Acquisition Potential

This category is intended to provide a mechanism to compare sites based upon the potential with which a selected property might be acquired. Those sites already under ownership of the County would be most desirable. It is also recognized that private ownership could also be desirable, since it provides opportunities for a negotiated acquisition or condemnation. Other types of potential ownerships are federal, tribal, state and municipal.

## Economic

### Total Operating Costs

A number of elements would be combined for the total operation costs, including: (1) landfill operation costs (cost of daily and intermediate cover, and operation and maintenance of all landfill access roads and environmental monitoring systems), (2) leachate treatment and control, (3) gas control, and (4) post-closure costs (maintaining the final cover, surface water management systems, gas control facilities, environmental monitoring facilities and the leachate treatment facilities). For all of these elements, planning level costs for labor, equipment and materials should be estimated. Furthermore, daily operational costs should be considered for a 40-year site life period.

### Capital Costs

These are the capital expenditures at the site including the cost of building the landfill, equipment to begin operations, and other costs of opening a landfill.

### Transportation Costs

Based upon engineering and economic analysis, the cost of solid waste transport to each site would be estimated. The estimate for each site would include operation and maintenance costs incurred by the County, municipal haulers, and private/commercial haulers for transport and transfer of solid waste.

### Parcel Costs

Using the assessed valuations maintained by the county and review of other county records, the purchase price for each potential site should be estimated.

## CHAPTER 4

### PROPOSED FACILITIES

#### 4.0 PROPOSED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Kings County has two public landfills presently operating, one near Hanford and one in Avenal. Another landfill near Kettleman City is not yet accepting refuse, but is currently in the permitting process, and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) has been proposed for a location near the Hanford Landfill. Although the existing Hanford and Avenal Landfills are expected to reach capacity in the near future, operation of the Mustang Hill Landfill alone would provide adequate solid waste disposal capacity for over 40 years. Operation of the MRF would further extend the lifetime of this landfill, as would implementation of all selected diversion programs contained in the SRREs. One of the elements of Kings County's immediate disposal capacity strategy to achieve the goals and objectives is to expand available landfill capacity in the county through operation of the Mustang Hill site, to provide disposal capacity through the year 2033. Table A-2 describes active and proposed landfill sites located in Kings County.

The County has established a long-term goal of developing 40 years of landfill capacity. Operation of the Mustang Hill site would provide that additional capacity, but other sites may also be needed if the County wants to ensure adequate capacity beyond that 40-year range. As a result, the County may eventually need to undertake a Siting Study to identify any possible new disposal site(s). The Siting Study would be instrumental in applying the siting criteria, evaluating the options for providing additional (beyond 40 years) capacity, *evaluating economic considerations of each option*, and identifying key issues that need to be resolved. The goal of the Siting Study would be to produce a list of sites from which the Board of Supervisors is expected to choose one or more sites for disposal of solid waste. The project(s) ultimately approved may include further expansion of the Hanford, Avenal and/or Mustang Hill Landfills, and/or development of a new landfill site. Prior to approval of any new or expanded disposal site, the County will conduct all analyses necessary under CEQA to evaluate the potential significant environmental impacts of the County's *options*, including consideration of alternative sites.

**TABLE A-2**

**ACTIVE AND PROPOSED LANDFILLS AND RECYCLING FACILITIES**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Waste Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Hanford County	Active	Municipal	7875 Hanford Armona Road, Hanford
Avenal City	Active	Municipal	201 N. Hydril Road, Avenal
ChemWaste	Active	Hazardous	35251 Old Skyline Blvd, Kettleman City
Hanford Recycling	Active	Green Waste	10740 7th Avenue, Hanford
Mustang Hill Landfill	*Active	Municipal	Sec 23, T22S, R18E M.D.B.&M.
Waste Management Complex (MRF)	**Active	Municipal	7803 Hanford Armona Road, Hanford

\* Permitted by Kings County and CIWMB permit anticipated.

\*\* Permitted by Kings County and the CIWMB.

## **4.1 Site Description**

### **Avenal Landfill**

Avenal is the only city in Kings County with its own landfill, a 159-acre, Class III site. The landfill is located in the eastern portion of Avenal at Hydril Road and Skyline Boulevard. The Avenal Landfill's service area is currently comprised of the City of Avenal, the Avenal State Prison and the Lemoore Naval Air Station (for industrial waste). Land uses within 1,000 feet of this landfill consist of the adjacent Skyline Boulevard Scenic Corridor on the west, a Nature Preserve/Passive Recreation area immediately west of the Scenic Corridor, agricultural uses to the north, the City limits and agricultural uses in unincorporated Kings County to the east, and medium- and high-density residential uses to the south. A small area of Community Commercial uses abut the southwest corner of the landfill.

This facility has a 1995 capacity estimated at 8,053,906 cubic yards and 2,013,477 tons. With a 35 acre "fill limit" and a life expectancy to the year 2579, the Avenal Landfill is currently in the process of having an expansion approved and the City of Avenal will be able to use the facility after closure for recreation and open space use.

### **Hanford County Landfill**

The Hanford County Landfill is located on 95 acres of a 165-acre parcel southeast of Hanford, on the east side of the Central Valley Highway (SR 43). This landfill currently receives 109 tons per day (83 percent of the county's municipal solid waste) and is designated as a Class III disposal site. Agricultural land surrounds the site.

There are no expansion options for this facility for which the capacity is expected to be reached in 1997 when it will be closed. Waste currently disposed of at this site will be disposed of at the Mustang Hill Site. When closed the facility can be used as open space.

### **Mustang Hill Site**

The Mustang Hill site is located in the southwest portion of the county just west of Interstate 5 near Kettleman City. The site is 640 acres and initially will occupy less than 100 acres. The Mustang Hill site was designed with capacity to receive 100 percent of the county's waste stream for the next 40 years. The site is anticipated to be a Class III Landfill, with a service area encompassing all of Kings County, except the City of Avenal. Land use within 1,000 feet of the Mustang Hill site consists of oil drilling and intermittent grazing.

This facility has a 1995 capacity estimated at 8,325,000 cubic yards and 3,330,000 tons. With over 540 acres available for future expansion the facility has numerous options for future use and will be able to be used for open space after closure.

## **Waste Management Complex MRF**

The Waste Management Complex Waste Transfer Facility, including a MRF, will occupy approximately 50 acres of a 150-acre parcel in Hanford, south of Hanford-Armona Road and east of the Central Valley Highway (SR 43). The Waste Management Complex is intended to process residential, commercial and industrial wastes. The service area includes the cities of Hanford, Lemoore and Corcoran; the unincorporated communities of Armona, Kettleman City, and Stratford; the Lemoore Naval Air Station; and most of the unincorporated areas of Kings County. Adjacent land uses include agriculture (crop land, feedlot and dairy operations) on all sides, several residences to the immediate west and south, and the Hanford Landfill to the north. Land within 1,000 feet of the site perimeter is zoned General Agriculture.

### **4.2 Facility Function Within County Solid Waste Management System**

The Hanford County Landfill is presently the primary disposal site in the county, but is anticipated to be replaced in that function by the Mustang Hill site. The KCWMA is proceeding with plans to operate the Mustang Hill Landfill, and also the Waste Management Complex MRF. As part of the County's integrated waste management system, short- and medium-term source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, and household hazardous waste diversion strategies will extend existing and proposed landfill capacity by diverting these materials to secondary materials markets for reuse, secondary processing, remanufacturing, or proper disposal. Waste diversion strategies to be implemented are summarized in Table A-1.

Table A-3 combines the Kings County and City of Avenal Waste Diversion Programs and Facilities found in the Kings County and City of Avenal SRREs. Some of the programs apply to the unincorporated area of Kings County and to all cities except the City of Avenal and some of the programs apply only to the City of Avenal. In other cases some programs apply only to the unincorporated area of Kings County and others apply only to Cities (Including the City of Avenal). The following abbreviations have been used to indicate which jurisdiction uses the program or has the facility:

Kings County Waste Management Authority Members: (K)

City of Avenal: (A)

Both: (B)

Unincorporated Kings County: (U)

Cities (C)

TABLE A-3

KINGS COUNTY AND CITY OF AVENAL WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

Source Reduction	Recycling	Composting
<p><b>Rate Structure Modifications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quantity-Based Variable Rates (B) or User Fees (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic Incentives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Loans, Loan Guarantees, Grants, and Contributions (B)</li> <li>● Advance Waste Disposal Fees (B)</li> <li>● Commercial Business Compliance Programs (K)</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical Assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waste Evaluations/Waste Minimization (K)</li> <li>● Commercial Waste Audits (A)</li> <li>● Backyard Composting Programs (B)</li> <li>● Educational Efforts (B)</li> <li>● Awards and Public Recognition (B)</li> <li>● Non-Procurement Source Reduction Programs by Local Government (B)</li> </ul> <p><b>Regulatory Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adopting Local Government Procurement Policies (B)</li> <li>● Waste Reduction Plans (K)</li> <li>● Product Bans (B)</li> <li>● Land Use and Development (B)</li> <li>● Fines and Penalties (A)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential Curbside Recycling (C)</li> <li>● Drop-Off Recycling (U)</li> <li>● Commercial/Industrial Collection Programs (C, Except Avenal)</li> <li>● Commercial Collection Programs (A)</li> <li>● Drop-Off Centers (A)</li> <li>● Buy-Back Centers (B)</li> <li>● Landfill Salvaging (B)</li> <li>● Material Recovery Facility (MRF) (B)</li> <li>● Mixed Waste Processing Facility (MWPF) (B)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Collection Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential Curbside Collection (C)</li> <li>● Drop-Off Centers (K)</li> <li>● Drop-Off Collection at Landfill (A)</li> <li>● Salvaging Program at Landfill (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>Composting Process Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Windrows (B)</li> <li>● Aerated Static Piles (K)</li> <li>● In-Vessel Composting (K)</li> <li>● Anaerobic Composting (K)</li> </ul> <p><b>Siting Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local Municipal Site (B)</li> <li>● Centralized Regional Site (B)</li> <li>● Private Site (K)</li> </ul>

TABLE A-3 (continued)

KINGS COUNTY AND CITY OF AVENAL WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

Special Waste	Household Hazardous Waste	Education and Public Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Concrete and Asphalt Recycling (B)</li> <li>● White Goods Recycling (K)</li> <li>● Tire Recycling (K)</li> <li>● Wood Waste Recovery (K)</li> <li>● Pesticide Containers Recycling (K)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ongoing Drop-Off Program for Recyclable HHW (K)</li> <li>● Permanent Drop-Off Facility (K)</li> <li>● Mobile Drop-Off Sites (K)</li> <li>● Automotive Products Recycling Facility (A)</li> <li>● Annual HHW Collection Day (A)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jurisdictional Theme Program (K)</li> <li>● General Information Brochure (A)</li> <li>● School Curriculum &amp; Tours (A)</li> <li>● Commercial Recycling &amp; Waste Audits (A)</li> <li>● Media Advertising &amp; Releases (A)</li> <li>● Community Events (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>Source Reduction Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Student/Youth Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Video Programs (K)</li> <li>● Backyard Composting Program (K)</li> <li>● Commercial/Industrial Source Reduction Fact Sheets (K)</li> <li>● Governmental Agencies Source Reduction Manual (K)</li> </ul> <p><b>Recycling Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential Brochures (B)</li> <li>● Video Program (K)</li> <li>● MRF Grand Opening (K)</li> <li>● Commercial/Industrial Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Recycling Buy-Back Centers and Drop-Off Centers (K)</li> <li>● Neighborhood Assistance Program (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>Composting Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residential Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Block Leader Program (K)</li> <li>● Facility Tours (K)</li> <li>● Lottery Program (K)</li> <li>● Commercial/Industrial Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Gardeners/Landscapers Program (K)</li> <li>● Public Properties Composting Signs (K)</li> <li>● Composter Training Program (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>HHW Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collection Events (K)</li> <li>● Residential Brochures (K)</li> <li>● Residential Manual (K)</li> <li>● Commercial/Industrial Manual and Brochures (K)</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER 5

### GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

#### 5.0 CONSISTENCY WITH COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Prior to 1990, state law required cities and/or counties to prepare a CoSWMP to identify and reserve sites for solid waste facilities and ensure that land uses adjacent to or near solid waste facilities are compatible with those facilities. The most recent revision to the CoSWMP was prepared in 1986. The CoSWMP was the principal planning document for solid waste management in the county. With the passage of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), counties and cities are now responsible for preparation of a CIWMP which replaces the CoSWMP.

Based on the fact that the new CIWMP for Kings County is scheduled for completion in 1994, the 1986 CoSWMP is serving as the interim (1990-1994) solid waste management document. Issues pertaining to solid waste management in the CoSWMP include:

- Opening the Mustang Hill Landfill, near Kettleman City, and the Waste Management Complex Material Recovery Facility (MRF), near Hanford.
- Reduction of the quantity of waste deposited in landfills
- Monitoring closely the landfill capacities at the Hanford County Landfill, Corcoran County (now inactive) Landfill and the Avenal City Landfill.

Opening the Mustang Hill Landfill and the Waste Management Complex MRF will provide disposal capacity for the next 40 years. Both facilities are consistent with the Land Use Element of the current County General Plan and the Mustang Hill Landfill is consistent with the CoSWMP. The Waste Management Complex MRF was found in conformance with the CoSWMP by the LTF under Public Resources Code Section 50000 (a) (4), which is commonly known as the GAP process established by AB 2296 of 1990.

The City of Avenal is in the process of permitting the Avenal Landfill for 300 tons per day. This facility is consistent with the City of Avenal General Plan and the CoSWMP.

#### 5.1. Sites Reserved For Solid Waste Disposal or Transformation Facilities

Kings County does not have any sites reserved for Transformation Facilities, but has the sites shown on Table A-4 reserved for solid waste disposal.

**TABLE A-4**

**SITES RESERVED FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Waste Type</b>	<b>Location</b>
Avenal City	Active	Municipal	201 N. Hydril Road, Avenal
ChemWaste	Active	Hazardous	35251 Old Skyline Blvd, Kettleman City
Hanford Recycling	Active	Green Waste	10740 7th Avenue, Hanford
Mustang Hill Landfill	*Active	Municipal	Sec 23, T22S, R18E M.D.B.&M.
Waste Management Complex (MRF)	**Active	Municipal	7803 Hanford Armona Road, Hanford

\* Permitted by Kings County and CIWMB permit anticipated.

\*\* Permitted by Kings County and the CIWMB.

**5.2 Sites Tentatively Reserved For Solid Waste Disposal or Transformation Facilities**

There are no sites tentatively reserved for solid waste disposal or transformation facilities in Kings County.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CAPACITY STRATEGIES**

#### **6.0 STRATEGIES FOR DISPOSING OF SOLID WASTE IN EXCESS OF CAPACITY WHEN NEW OR EXPANDED SITES ARE NOT AVAILABLE**

With the opening of the Mustang Hill Landfill and the Waste Management Complex MRF, Kings County will have sufficient disposal capacity to last in excess of 15 years. Therefore, this section will be addressed in future five-year reviews when it is clear that the Mustang Hill Landfill site has reached full capacity, and there are no new sites available for establishing new disposal or transformation capacity.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**IMPLEMENTATION**

**7.0 SITING ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION**

**7.1 Responsible Agencies**

The KCWMA and the City of Avenal will work closely with the LEA and LTF to implement the Siting Element. An organizational directory for the current KCWMA, LEA, and LTF are listed below.

**KINGS COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

**Board Members:**

**Chair:** Marcie Buford-City of Hanford  
**Members:** Terry Kwast-City of Corcoran  
Dave Simas-City of Lemoore  
Nick Kinney-County of Kings  
Abel Meirelles-County of Kings

**Staff:** Donald Cluxton-Executive Director  
Robert McCafferty-Operations Manager  
Brenda Dempster-Accountant  
Christy Gonzales-Executive Secretary  
Tricia Govez-Receptionist

**KINGS COUNTY LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**

**Staff:** Keith Winkler-Director Kings County Environmental Health Agency  
Phil Hudecek-Environmental Health Specialist

**KINGS COUNTY LOCAL TASK FORCE**

**Chair:** Nick Kinney-Affected Government Agency  
**Members:** Abel Meirelles-Affected Government Agency  
Terry Kwast-Affected Government Agency  
Marcie Buford-Affected Government Agency  
David Simas-Affected Government Agency  
Lew Gress-Solid Waste Industry  
Bob McCafferty-Recycling Industry

Bruce Roberts-Environmental Interest  
Frank Leoni-Affected Siting Area  
Bob Sisneros-General Public-Hanford  
Andy Cotta-City of Avenal

Staff: Steven Sopp-Kings County Planning Agency

## **7.2 Implementation Tasks**

Kings County has established a policy to provide landfill capacity through the year 2033 for the county. This would be accomplished by opening the Mustang Hill Landfill. In addition, the Waste Management Complex activities will provide diversion and compact waste, which will extend the life of the landfill well beyond the year 2033. If the County needs to identify another site to supplement capacity, the Siting Criteria in Chapter 3 will be used. These criteria provide for a detailed, comprehensive analysis that could include, but not be limited to, the following:

### **Task 1. Siting Study/Options Evaluations**

- a. Screen county for candidate sites.
- b. Apply first round siting criteria to candidate sites, develop ranking, and review criteria application.
- c. Complete first round ranking of sites.
- d. Second round of screening of sites with field confirmation of significant siting criteria.
- e. Rank sites and recommend final candidates sites in report to Board of Supervisors. Board accepts report and gives direction to staff to proceed with preliminary design and CEQA.

### **Task 2. Preliminary Design**

- a. Issue RFP, hold interviews and execute contract for investigation of the final candidate sites. Work will include geotechnical and hydrogeotechnical research and biological reconnaissance of the sites.
- b. Prepare preliminary design including geotechnical and hydrogeotechnical investigation and biological reconnaissance.
- c. Review of preliminary design report and recommendation for selected site.
- d. Prepare final preliminary design report and recommendation for selected site.

### Task 3. CEQA

- a. Issue RFP, hold interviews and execute contract for preparation of project level EIR for candidate sites and selected alternatives.
- b. Prepare Initial Study, present to the Environmental Review Committee, issue Notice of Preparation (NOP), meet with regulatory agencies, and hold public meetings for input for the EIR.
- c. Prepare Draft EIR (DEIR).
- d. Issue and circulate Notice of Completion (NOC) to open public review period.
- e. Planning Commission holds hearings on DEIR and Final EIR.
- f. Board of Supervisors certifies FEIR and adopts the project selecting the best site.

### Task 4. Final Design

- a. Prepare final design plans and specifications for first phase improvements.
- b. Bid first phase improvements and award contract.
- c. Complete first phase improvements.

### Task 5. General Plan Amendment

- a. To run concurrent with design and construction. Process general plan amendment to have scheduled site zoned Public/Quasi-Public or other appropriate zoning. Includes hearing before the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

### Task 6. Permits

- a. To run concurrent with design and construction. Permitting agencies include the California Integrated Waste Management Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Air Quality Management District, and Kings County Building Inspection Department. Permits from the CIWMB will include the Report of Disposal Site Information, Preliminary Closure Plan, and Preliminary Post Closure Maintenance Plan.

## 7.3 Implementation Schedule

The Mustang Hill Landfill and the Waste Management Complex are necessary to achieve the selected Siting Element Goals. Kings County has approved the Mustang Hill Landfill as a future

site for MSW disposal and the Waste Management Complex for use as an entrance facility; material recovery facility (MRF); composting facility; transfer station (TS); household hazardous waste facility (HHW); and buy-back/drop-off facility. The landfill is currently in the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permitting process.

Given the site life projections presented above, the County's basic strategy of providing at least 40 years of disposal capacity from submission of this document in 1994 will require the permitting of the Mustang Hill Landfill. Permitting of the Avenal Municipal Landfill is not critical to Kings County meeting its basic strategy because when the County and Cities meet their diversion goals, the Mustang Hill Landfill will have far in excess of 40 years of disposal capacity. The Mustang Hill Landfill and the Waste Management Complex have already been approved by Kings County and are included in the most recent revision to the Kings county General Plan. Table A-5 illustrates the implementation schedule for these facilities.

**TABLE A-5  
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Waste Management Complex</b>	<b>Mustang Hill Landfill</b>
Permits Issued	Completed	1/96
Construction Begins	11/94	7/96
Operations Begin	9/95	7/97

#### 7.4 Revenue Sources

The Kings County Siting Element and all facility siting programs and procedures will be funded through the KCWMA. Any facilities sited in the City of Avenal will be funded by the City of Avenal.

Revenue sources for the KCWMA will be from tipping fees and for the City of Avenal will be from tipping fees or the General Fund. These sources are under the control of the KCWMA and the City of Avenal, which guarantees that funding will be sufficient.

**APPENDIX B**  
**NONDISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT**

## **CITY OF AVENAL**

### **NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939 (1989), Section 40000 of the Public Resources Code et. seq.) as amended, requires the City of Avenal to prepare and adopt a Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes all new non-disposal facilities, and any expansions of existing non-disposal facilities which will be needed to implement the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). (PRC, Section 41730, et.seq.) Section 40151 of the Act defines "non-disposal facility" as follows:

**"Non-disposal Facility" means any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or transformation facility.**

The City of Avenal has prepared and adopted and hereby transmits to Kings County as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the City's NDFE, which must be appended to the City of Avenal SRRE when the County submits the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The City of Avenal's SRRE identifies utilization of municipal composting facilities and existing small-scale buy-back centers as being necessary to implement the City's SRRE and achieve State-mandated waste diversion goals. The existing buy-back centers are small-scale activities which do not require solid waste facility permits, do not require expansion to implement the SRRE, and as such are not included within the NDFE.

The following page identifies the non-disposal facilities that the City of Avenal will utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the solid waste diversion requirements of Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**TYPE OF FACILITY**

The City of Avenal's municipal composting facility for yard waste and wood will be owned operated by the City. Materials to be composted will consist of yard waste, other plant debris, and wood waste. These materials will be processed in chipping and grinding operations, after which composting operations will consist of curing in windrows, post-processing screening to remove oversize material, and storage of the finished product before its removal to markets.

**CAPACITY**

Approximately 1.8 tons per day of yard waste and wood waste will be sent to the municipal yard waste composting facility from throughout the city of Avenal.

**EXPECTED DIVERSION  
RATE**

Yard/wood waste represents 16.4 percent of the organic waste disposed in the city. The municipal yard waste composting facility will divert from disposal approximately 6.1 percent of the wastes generated annually in the city of Avenal, and approximately 6.2 percent of the waste generated annually by Avenal State Prison.

**PARTICIPATING  
JURISDICTIONS**

City of Avenal, Avenal State Prison

## **CITY OF CORCORAN**

### **NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939 (1989), Section 40000 of the Public Resources Code et. seq., as amended, requires the City of Corcoran to prepare and adopt a Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes all new non-disposal facilities, and any expansions of existing non-disposal facilities which will be needed to implement Kings County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). (PRC, Section 41730, et.seq.) Section 40151 of the Act defines "non-disposal facility" as follows:

"Non-disposal Facility" means any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or transformation facility.

The City of Corcoran has prepared and adopted and hereby transmits to Kings County as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the City of Corcoran's NDFE, which must be appended to the Kings County SRRE when the County submits the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Kings County's SRRE identifies utilization of composting facilities, a MRF, and existing buy-back centers as being necessary to implement the County's SRRE and achieve State-mandated waste diversion goals. The existing buy-back centers are small-scale activities which do not require solid waste facility permits, do not require expansion to implement the SRRE, and as such are not included within the NDFE.

The following pages identify the non-disposal facilities that the City of Corcoran will utilize to implement the Kings County SRRE and meet the solid waste diversion requirements of Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**TYPE OF FACILITY**

Mixed waste materials recovery facility.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF  
WASTE RECEIVED**

The facility is initially expected to receive approximately 379 tons per day of waste material and recyclables, and is expected to have an eventual capacity of 800 tons per day.

**EXPECTED DIVERSION  
RATE**

In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to divert approximately 15.2 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Corcoran by 1995, and 31.0 percent of the total MSW generated by Corcoran by 2000.

**PARTICIPATING  
JURISDICTIONS**

Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.

**LOCATION**

7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	Centralized municipal composting facility.
<b>ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WASTE RECEIVED</b>	In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to receive approximately 1.53 tons per day of compostable waste material from the City of Corcoran (of an approximate total 19.8 tons per day of waste material from all participating jurisdictions). By 2000, the facility is expected to receive a total of approximately 27.8 tons per day, with approximately 2.0 of those tons per day originating in Corcoran.
<b>EXPECTED DIVERSION RATE</b>	The facility is expected to divert approximately 5.0 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Corcoran by 1995, and 6.6 percent of the total MSW generated by Corcoran by 2000. The facility is expected to divert approximately 7.7 percent of the MSW from all participating jurisdictions by 1995, and approximately 10.9 percent by 2000.
<b>PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS</b>	Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.
<b>LOCATION</b>	7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

## COUNTY OF KINGS

### NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939 (1989), Section 40000 of the Public Resources Code et. seq.) as amended, requires Kings County to prepare and adopt a Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes all new non-disposal facilities, and any expansions of existing non-disposal facilities which will be needed to implement Kings County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). (PRC, Section 41730, et.seq.) Section 40151 of the Act defines "non-disposal facility" as follows:

"Non-disposal Facility" means any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or transformation facility.

Kings County has prepared its NDFE, which must be appended to the Kings County SRRE when Kings County submits the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Kings County's SRRE identifies utilization of composting facilities, a MRF and existing buy-back centers, as being necessary to implement Kings County's SRRE and achieve State-mandated waste diversion goals. The existing buy-back centers are small-scale activities which do not require solid waste facility permits, do not require expansion to implement the SRRE, and as such are not included within the NDFE.

The following pages identify the non-disposal facilities that the Kings County will utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the solid waste diversion requirements of Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	Mixed waste materials recovery facility.
<b>CAPACITY</b>	The facility is designed to accept 379 tons per day of waste material and recyclables when it opens, with a maximum capacity to accept 800 tons per day.
<b>EXPECTED DIVERSION RATE</b>	In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to divert approximately 17.9 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Unincorporated Kings County by 1995, and 31.6 percent of the total MSW generated by Unincorporated Kings County by 2000.
<b>PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS</b>	Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.
<b>LOCATION</b>	7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**TYPE OF FACILITY**

Centralized municipal composting facility.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF  
WASTE RECEIVED**

In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to receive approximately 4 tons per day of compostable waste material from Unincorporated Kings County (of an approximate total 19.8 tons per day of waste material from all participating jurisdictions). By 2000, the facility is expected to receive a total of approximately 27.8 tons per day, with approximately 7 of those tons per day originating in Unincorporated Kings County. The facility is permitted to accept 90 tons per day.

**EXPECTED DIVERSION  
RATE**

The facility is expected to divert approximately 5.1 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Unincorporated Kings County by 1995, and 10.2 percent of the total MSW generated by Unincorporated Kings County by 2000. The facility is expected to divert approximately 7.7 percent of the MSW from all participating jurisdictions by 1995, and approximately 10.9 percent by 2000.

**PARTICIPATING  
JURISDICTIONS**

Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.

**LOCATION**

7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

## **CITY OF HANFORD**

### **NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT**

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939 (1989), Section 40000 of the Public Resources Code et. seq.) as amended, requires the City of Hanford to prepare and adopt a Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes all new non-disposal facilities, and any expansions of existing non-disposal facilities which will be needed to implement the Kings County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). (PRC, Section 41730, et.seq.) Section 40151 of the Act defines "non-disposal facility" as follows:

"Non-disposal Facility" means any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or transformation facility.

The City of Hanford has prepared and adopted and hereby transmits to Kings County as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the City of Hanford's NDFE, which must be appended to the Kings County SRRE when the County submits the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Kings County's SRRE identifies utilization of composting facilities, a MRF, and existing buy-back centers as being necessary to implement the County's SRRE and achieve State-mandated waste diversion goals. The existing buy-back centers are small-scale activities which do not require solid waste facility permits, do not require expansion to implement the SRRE, and as such are not included within the NDFE.

The following pages identify the non-disposal facilities that the City of Hanford will utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the solid waste diversion requirements of Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	Mixed waste materials recovery facility.
<b>ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WASTE RECEIVED</b>	The facility is initially expected to receive approximately 379 tons per day of waste material and recyclables, and is expected to have an eventual capacity of 800 tons per day.
<b>EXPECTED DIVERSION RATE</b>	In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to divert approximately 15.8 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Hanford by 1995, and 27.7 percent of the total MSW generated by Hanford by 2000.
<b>PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS</b>	Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.
<b>LOCATION</b>	7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	Centralized municipal composting facility.
<b>ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WASTE RECEIVED</b>	In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to receive approximately 11 tons per day of compostable waste material from the City of Hanford (of an approximate total 19.8 tons per day of waste material from all participating jurisdictions). By 2000, the facility is expected to receive a total of approximately 27.8 tons per day, with approximately 13.9 of those tons per day originating in Corcoran.
<b>EXPECTED DIVERSION RATE</b>	The facility is expected to divert approximately 9.6 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Hanford by 1995, and 12.1 percent of the total MSW generated by Hanford by 2000. The facility is expected to divert approximately 7.7 percent of the MSW from all participating jurisdictions by 1995, and approximately 10.9 percent by 2000.
<b>PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS</b>	Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.
<b>LOCATION</b>	7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

## CITY OF LEMOORE

### NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939 (1989), Section 40000 of the Public Resources Code et. seq.) as amended, requires the City of Lemoore to prepare and adopt a Non-disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes all new non-disposal facilities, and any expansions of existing non-disposal facilities which will be needed to implement the Kings County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). (PRC, Section 41730, et.seq.) Section 40151 of the Act defines "non-disposal facility" as follows:

"Non-disposal Facility" means any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or transformation facility.

The City of Lemoore has prepared and adopted and hereby transmits to Kings County as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the City of Lemoore's NDFE, which must be appended to the Kings County SRRE when the County submits the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Kings County's SRRE identifies utilization of composting facilities, a MRF, and existing buy-back centers as being necessary to implement the County's SRRE and achieve State-mandated waste diversion goals. The existing buy-back centers are small-scale activities which do not require solid waste facility permits, do not require expansion to implement the SRRE, and as such are not included within the NDFE.

The following pages identify the non-disposal facilities that the City of Lemoore will utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the solid waste diversion requirements of Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

<b>TYPE OF FACILITY</b>	Mixed waste materials recovery facility.
<b>ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WASTE RECEIVED</b>	The facility is initially expected to receive approximately 379 tons per day of waste material and recyclables, and is expected to have an eventual capacity of 800 tons per day.
<b>EXPECTED DIVERSION RATE</b>	In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to divert approximately 17.7 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Lemoore by 1995, and 30.8 percent of the total MSW generated by Lemoore by 2000.
<b>PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS</b>	Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.
<b>LOCATION</b>	7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

**NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**TYPE OF FACILITY**

Centralized municipal composting facility.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF  
WASTE RECEIVED**

In the short term (1995), the facility is expected to receive approximately 3.7 tons per day of compostable waste material from the City of Lemoore (of an approximate total 19.8 tons per day of waste material from all participating jurisdictions). By 2000, the facility is expected to receive a total of approximately 27.8 tons per day, with approximately 4.8 of those tons per day originating in Lemoore.

**EXPECTED DIVERSION  
RATE**

The facility is expected to divert approximately 9.2 percent of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Lemoore by 1995, and 11.9 percent of the total MSW generated by Lemoore by 2000. The facility is expected to divert approximately 7.7 percent of the MSW from all participating jurisdictions by 1995, and approximately 10.9 percent by 2000.

**PARTICIPATING  
JURISDICTIONS**

Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; also unincorporated areas of Kings County.

**LOCATION**

7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford.

**APPENDIX C**

**GLOSSARY**

## APPENDIX C

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Aerobic** - Able to live and grow only if free oxygen is present.

**Agricultural wastes** - Solid wastes of plant and animal origin, which result from the production and processing of farm or agricultural products, including manures, orchard and vineyard prunings, and crop residues, which are removed from the site of generation for solid waste management.

**Alluvium** - A general term for deposits made by streams, river beds or flood plains. A deposit of silt or silty clay laid down during time of flood.

**Aluminum can or aluminum container** - Any food or beverage container that is composed of at least 94 percent aluminum.

**Anaerobic digestion** - The utilization of organic waste as a substrate for the growth of bacteria which function in the absence of oxygen to reduce the volume of waste. The bacteria consume the carbon in the waste as their energy source and convert it to gaseous products.

**Aquifer** - A geological formation that is sufficiently permeable to conduct groundwater and to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

**Artificial fill** - Human-made deposits of soil, rock, tailing and the like.

**Asbestos** - Fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous reibeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite and fibrous anthophyllite.

**Ash** - The residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material.

**Authorized recycling agent** - A person that a local governing body or private commercial entity authorizes or contracts with to collect its recyclable waste material. An authorized recycling agency may be a municipal collection service, private refuse hauler, private recycling enterprise, or private nonprofit corporation or association.

**Baseline groundwater monitoring** - Measure of groundwater quality prior to initiating a project for the purpose of having a standard for future comparisons.

**Biodegradable** - That a material has the proven capability to decompose in the most common

environment where the material is disposed within one year through natural biological processes into nontoxic carbonaceous soil, water, or carbon dioxide.

**Biomass** - Plant waste such as grass clippings, weeds, tree trimmings, and crop residue.

**Buy-back recycling center** - A facility which pays a fee for the delivery and transfer of ownership to the facility of source separated materials, for the purpose of recycling or composting.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)** - Policies enacted in 1970, and subsequently amended, the intent of which is the maintenance of a quality environment for the people of California now and in the future.

**Capital costs** - Direct costs incurred in order to acquire real property assets such as land, buildings and building additions; site improvements; machinery; and equipment.

**CIWMB** - California Integrated Waste Management Board.

**CIWMP** - County Integrated Waste Management Plan.

**Class III landfill** - Facility which allows only the disposal of nonhazardous municipal solid waste and construction debris waste.

**Closure plan** - A plan prepared by the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill to close the landfill in accordance with permit conditions and standards as may be required by a regional water board, an enforcement agency, and the board.

**COSWMP** - County Solid Waste Management Plan.

**Commercial solid wastes** - Solid waste originating from stores, business offices, commercial warehouses, hospitals, educational, health care, military, and correctional institutions, non-profit research organizations, and government offices. Commercial solid waste refers to SIC Codes 401 through 4939, 4961, and 4971 (transportation, communications and certain utilities), 501 through 5999 (wholesale and retail trade), 601 through 6799 (finance, insurance and real estate), 701 through 8748 (public and private service industries such as hospitals and hotels), and 911 through 9721 (public administration). Commercial solid wastes do not include construction and demolition waste.

**Composition** - A set of identified solid waste materials, categorized into waste categories and waste types pursuant to Sections 18722(i) and (j) of Article 6.1 of this Chapter.

**Compost** - The product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized composting facility. This includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes which are not

hazardous waste.

**Composting** - A method of waste treatment which produced a product meeting the definition of "compost" in Public Resources Code section 40116.

**Composting facility** - A permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produced a product meeting the definition of "compost" in Public Resources Code section 40116.

**Construction and demolition waste** - Includes solid wastes, such as building materials; and packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Construction refers to SIC Codes 152 through 1794, 1796, and 1799. Demolition refers to SIC Code 1795.

**Consumer good** - Any article which is used or bought for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

**Corrugated container** - A paperboard container fabricated from two layers of kraft linerboard sandwiched around a corrugating medium. Kraft linerboard means paperboard made from wood pulp produced by a modified sulfate pulping process, with basis weight ranging from 18 to 200 pounds, manufactured for use as facing material for corrugated or solid fiber containers. Linerboard also may mean that material which is made from reclaimed paper stock. Corrugating medium means paperboard made from chemical or semichemical wood pulps, straw or reclaimed paper stock, and folded to form permanent corrugations. Corrugated container refers to SIC Code 2653.

**Cost-effective** - A measurement of cost compared to an unvalued output (e.g., the cost per ton of solid waste collected) such that the lower the cost, the more cost-effective the action.

**Deinking** - A process in which old newspaper is mixed with water, the paper fibers are separated to form a paper pulp, and the pulp is cleaned to remove contaminants.

**Designated recycling collection location** - The place where an authorized recycling agent has contracted with either the local governing body or a private entity to pick up recyclable material segregated from other waste material. This includes, but is not limited to, the curbside of a residential neighborhood or the service alley of a commercial enterprise.

**Disposal** - The management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facilities.

**Disposal capacity** - Capacity, expressed in either weight in tons or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards, which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

**Disposal site or disposal facility** - General term used to refer to dumps, landfills, or resource recovery facilities - any facility or location where solid waste is disposed.

**Diversion alternative** - Any activity, existing or occurring in the future, which has been, is, or will be implemented by a jurisdiction which could result in or promote the diversion of solid waste, through source reduction, recycling or composting, from solid waste landfills and transformation facilities.

**Drop-off recycling center** - A facility which accepts delivery or transfer of ownership of source separated materials for the purpose of recycling or composting, without paying a fee. Donation of materials to organizations, such as charitable groups, is included in this definition.

**DTSC** - Department of Toxic Substance Control.

**Durability** - The ability of a product to be used for its intended purpose for a period greater than the mean useful product lifespan of similar products.

**End market or end use** - The use of a diverted material or product which has been returned to the economic mainstream, whether or not this return is through sale of the material or product. The material or product can have a value which is less than the solid waste disposal cost.

**Environmental Impact Report (EIR)** - Document in which the impacts of any state or local, public or private project action may have a significant environmental effect are evaluated prior to its construction or implementation, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act.

**EPA** - United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**Feasible** - A specified program, method, or other activity, on the basis of cost, technical requirements and time frame for accomplishment, can be undertaken to achieve the objectives and tasks identified by a jurisdiction in a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

**Ferrous metals** - Any iron or steel scrap which has an iron content sufficient for magnetic separation.

**Fines** - Fine particulate matter.

**Food waste** - All animal and vegetable solid wastes generated by food facilities, as defined in California Health and Safety Code section 27521, or from residences that result from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food.

**General Plan** - A comprehensive, long-term plan for the physical development of a county or city which contains the the mandatory elements specified in Government Code Section 65302. A general plan consists of a statement of development policies and also includes a diagram, or

diagrams, and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals.

**Hazard** - Having one or more of the characteristics that cause a substance or combination of substances to qualify as a hazardous material, as defined by section 66084 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

**Hazard index** - A measure of how hazardous a railroad crossing is relative to others, rather than an absolute measure of risk.

**Hazardous material** - Substance which, because of its potential for either corrosivity, toxicity, ignitability, chemical reactivity, or explosiveness, may cause injury to persons or damage to property.

**HHW** - Household Hazardous Waste.

**Household batteries** - Batteries made of mercury, alkaline, carbon-zinc, nickel-cadmium, and other batteries typically generated as household waste, including, but not limited to, batteries used in hearing aids, cameras, watches, computers, calculators, flashlights, lanterns, standby and emergency lighting, portable radio and television sets, meters, toys, and clocks, but excluding lead-acid batteries.

**Household hazardous waste or HHW** - Wastes resulting from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, disposed, or otherwise managed.

**Household hazardous waste collection** - A program activity in which household hazardous wastes are brought to a designated collection point where the household hazardous wastes are separated for temporary storage and ultimate recycling, treatment, or disposal.

**Industrial solid waste** - Solid waste originating from mechanized manufacturing facilities, factories, refineries, construction and demolition projects, and publicly operated treatment works, and/or solid wastes placed in debris boxes.

**Industrial wastes** - All types of solid wastes and semi-solid wastes which result from industrial processes and manufacturing operations.

**Inert solids or inert waste** - A non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with section 13000) of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste.

**Institutional wastes** - Wastes originating from educations, health care, correctional, research

or similar institutional sources.

**Landfill** - A disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards by spreading solid wastes in layers, compacting the wastes to the smallest practical volume and applying cover materials at the end of each operating day.

**Lead-acid battery** - Any battery which is primarily composed of both lead and sulfuric acid, with a capacity of six volts or more, and which is used for any of the following purposes: (a) As a starting battery which is designed to deliver a high burst of energy necessary to crank an engine until it starts; (b) As an automotive power battery which is designed to provide the sources of power for propulsion or operation; (c) As a stationary standby battery which is designed to be used in systems where the battery acts as a source of emergency power, serving as a backup in case of failure or interruption in the flow of power from the primary source.

**Local Enforcement Agency or LEA** - The governmental agency responsible for solid waste facility permits and enforcing solid waste disposal laws.

**Market** - Any individual or organization which will purchase, or acquire by other means, ownership or recovered waste products.

**Market development** - A method of increasing the demand for recovered materials so that end markets for the materials are established, improved or stabilized and thereby become more reliable.

**Materials recovery facility or MRF** - A permitted solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting.

**Materials which require special handling** - Sodium azide canisters in unspent air bags which are determined to be hazardous by federal and state law or regulation, encapsulated polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in major appliances, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) injected in air conditioning and refrigeration units or any other hazardous waste or hazardous material regulated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

**Medium-term planning period** - A period beginning in the year 1996 and ending in the year 2000.

**Mixed paper** - A waste type which is a mixture, unsegregated by color or quality, of at least two of the following paper wastes: newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, computer paper, white paper, coated paper stock, or other paper wastes.

**MRF** - Materials Recovery Facility.

**Municipal Solid Waste or MSW** - All solid wastes generated by residential, commercial, and industrial sources, and all solid waste generated at construction and demolition sites, at food processing facilities, and at treatment works for water and waste water, which are collected and transported under the authorization of a jurisdiction or are self-hauled. Municipal solid waste does not include agricultural crop residues (SIC Codes 071 through 0724, 0751, animal manures (SIC Code 0751), mining waste and fuel extraction waste (SIC Codes 101 through 1499), forestry wastes (SIC Codes 081 through 0851, 2411 and 2421), and ash from industrial boilers, furnaces and incinerators.

**Newsprint** - uncoated paper of the type generally used for, but is not limited to, the publication of newspapers, commercial advertising inserts, directories, or commercial advertising mailers, which is made primarily from mechanical wood pulps combined with some chemical wood pulp.

**Nondisposal facility** - any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4 (of the Public Resources Code), except a disposal facility or transformation facility.

**Non-ferrous metals** - Any metal scraps that have value, and that are derived from metals other than iron and its alloys in steel, such as aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc and other metals, and to which a magnet will not adhere.

**Non-recyclable paper** - Discarded paper which has no market value because of its physical or chemical or biological characteristics or properties.

**Non-renewable resource** - A resource which cannot be replenished, such as those resources derived from fossil fuels.

**Old newspaper** - Any newsprint which is separated from other types of solid waste or collected separately from other types of solid waste and made available for reuse and which may be used as a raw material in the manufacture of a new paper product.

**Operational costs** - Those direct costs incurred in maintaining the ongoing operation of a program or facility. Operational costs do not include capital costs.

**Organics** - Plant materials extracted from the wastestream.

**Organic waste** - Solid wastes originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, and from petroleum, which contain naturally produced organic compounds, and which are biologically decomposable by microbial and final action into the constituent compounds of water, carbon dioxide, and other simpler organic compounds.

**Other plastics** - All waste plastics except polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers, film plastics, and high density polyethylene (HDPE) containers.

**Permitted capacity** - That volume in cubic yards or weight in tons which a solid waste facility is allowed to receive, on a periodic basis, under the terms and conditions of that solid waste facility's current Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the local enforcement agency and concurred in by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

**Permitted landfill** - A solid waste landfill for which there exists a current Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the local enforcement agency and concurred in by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state.

**Permitted solid waste facility** - A solid waste facility for which there exists a Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the local enforcement agency and concurred in by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state.

**PETE** - Polyethylene terephthalate.

**Plan or Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan** - The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan as defined in section 41750 of the Public Resources Code.

**ppm** - Parts per million.

**Putrescibles** - Includes wastes that are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity to cause odors, gases, or other offensive conditions, and includes materials such as food wastes, offal, and dead animals.

**Rate structure** - That set of prices established by a jurisdiction, special district (as defined in Government Code section 56036), or other rate setting authority to compensate the jurisdiction, special district or rate setting authority for the partial or full costs of the collection, processing, recycling, composting, and/or transformation or landfill disposal of solid wastes.

**RCRA** - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (federal).

**Recovered material** - Material which has been retrieved or diverted from disposal or transformation for the purpose of recycling, reuse or composting. "Recovered material" does not include those materials generated from and reused on site for manufacturing purposes.

**Recyclable latex paint** - Any water-based latex paint, still in liquid form, that is transferred for the purposes of being recycled.

**Recycle or recycling** - 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.

**Recycled** - A product or material which has been reused in the production of another product and has been diverted from disposal in a landfill; also, the resulting article, which contains at least 10 percent postconsumer material by weight.

**Recycling market development zone** - Any single or joint, contiguous parcels of property that, based on the determination of the board, meets at least the following criteria: (1) The area has been zoned an appropriate land use for the development of commercial, industrial, or manufacturing purposes; (2) The area is identified in the countywide integrated waste management plan as part of the market development section; (3) The area is located in a city with an existing postconsumer waste collection infrastructure; and (4) The area may be used to establish commercial.

**Refuse** - A generally used term for solid waste materials from residences, commercial establishments or institutions.

**Region** - The combined geographic area of two or more incorporated areas; two or more unincorporated areas; or any combination of incorporated and unincorporated areas.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)** - The agency which administers the requirements of the California Administrative Code, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15 (Section 2595,g,7) to ensure the highest possible water quality consistent with all demands.

**Residential solid waste** - Solid waste originating from single-family or multiple family dwellings.

**Residential waste** - Waste materials generated in houses and apartments. The materials included paper, cardboard, beverage and food cans, plastics, food wastes, glass containers, old cloths, and garden wastes.

**Resource recovery** - The recovery of any useful resource from municipal solid waste. It encompasses both materials recovery and energy recovery. It ranges from a simple low-technology manual separation of materials to a sophisticated high-technology system employing complex mechanical materials recovery facilities, production of refuse-derived fuel, and energy conversion.

**Re-use** - The use, in the same form as it was produced, of a material which might otherwise be discarded.

**Rubber** - An amorphous polymer of isoprene derived from natural latex of certain tropical plants or from petroleum.

**RWQCB** - Regional Water Quality Control Board.

**Salvage** - The controlled removal of solid waste materials at a permitted solid waste facility for

recycling, reuse, composting, or transformation.

**Secondary material** - Any material reused directly or reprocessed for use in manufacturing.

**Shredder** - Any device used to reduce the particle size of solid waste.

**Short-term planning period** - A period beginning in the year 1991 and ending in the 1995.

**Silt** - Mud or fine earth suspended in water.

**Sludge** - Residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of water, waste water, and/or other liquids. Sludge includes sewage sludge and sludge derived from industrial processes, but does not include effluent discharged from such treatment processes.

**Solid waste** - All putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. Solid waste does not include hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste or untreated medical waste.

**Solid waste facility** - A solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a transformation facility, and/or a disposal facility.

**Solid Waste Generation Study** - The study undertaken by a jurisdiction to characterize its solid waste stream.

**Solid waste handling** - The collection, transportation, storage, transfer, or processing of solid wastes.

**Solid waste landfill** - A disposal facility that accepts solid waste and which meets the requirements of a class III landfill pursuant to Sections 2533 and 2541 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. This does not include a facility which receives only wastes generated by the landfill owner or operator in the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of ores and minerals, a facility which receives only nonhazardous wood waste derived from timber production or wood product manufacturing, or a cemetery which disposes onsite only the grass clippings, floral wastes, or soil resulting from activities on the grounds of that cemetery.

**Source reduction** - In this context, measures to reduce the amount or types of municipal solid waste generated.

**Source Reduction and Recycling Element or SRRE** - The source reduction and recycling element required pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 41000 and 41300.

**Source separated** - Describes the segregation, by the generator, of materials designated for separate collection for some form of materials recovery or special handling.

**SWRCB** - State Water Resources Control Board.

**Special waste** - Any hazardous waste listed in section 66740 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, or any waste which has been classified as a special waste pursuant to section 66744 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, or which has been granted a variance for the purpose of storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal by the Department of Health Services pursuant to section 66310 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Special waste also includes any solid waste which, because of its source of generation, physical, chemical or biological characteristics or unique disposal practices, is specifically conditioned in a solid waste facilities permit for handling and/or disposal.

**SWFP** - Solid Waste Facility Permit.

**Tare** - Weight of the truck, less load material.

**Tin can or tin container** - Any food or beverage container that is composed of steel with a tin coating.

**Tipping fees** - Fees normally charged to waste dumpers at disposal sites or resource recovery facilities to cover operating costs and profit for the facility operator.

**Ton** - A unit of weight in the U.S. Customary System of Measurement, an avoirdupois unit equal to 2,000 pounds. Also called short ton or net ton.

**tpy** - Tons per year.

**Transfer station** - A place or facility where waste materials are received from smaller capacity collection vehicles (e.g., packer trucks) and transferred to larger capacity transportation units, such as tractor trailers, for economical movement to disposal or solid waste processing areas.

**Transformation facility** - A facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting facility.

**TSDF** - Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility.

**Volume** - A three dimensional measurement of the capacity of a region of space or a container. Volume is commonly expressed in terms of cubic yards or cubic meters. Volume is not expressed in terms of mass or weight.

**Waste categories** - The grouping of solid wastes with similar properties into major solid waste classes, such as grouping together office, corrugated and newspaper as a paper waste category.

**Waste discharge requirements** - Regulation described in Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15, of the California Code of Regulations which governs discharge of wastes to land in order to preserve the quality of the state's surface and groundwaters.

**Waste diversion** - To divert solid waste, in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local requirements, from disposal at solid waste landfills or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling or composting.

**Waste generator** - Any person, as defined by section 40170 of the Public Resources Code, whose act or process produces solid waste as defined in Public Resources Code section 40191, or whose act first causes solid waste to become subject to regulation.

**Waste generation rate** - A measurement of solid waste generation, usually expressed in units of pounds per capita per day for residential and commercial wastes.

**Waste inspection facility** - A place located in either the Phase I or II container handling yard used to inspect and sort loads of waste generated locally (which are not processed through transfer stations) to remove hazardous materials.

**Waste stream** - The flow of wastes into the facility, encompassing the composite mixture of waste materials from all sources tributary to the facility.

**White goods** - Discarded, enamel-coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves and refrigerators.

**Wood waste** - Solid waste consisting of wood pieces of particles which are generated from the manufacturing or production of wood products, harvesting, processing or storage of raw wood materials, or construction and demolition activities.

**Yard waste** - Any waste generated from the maintenance or alteration of public, commercial or residential landscapes including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush, and weeds.

**APPENDIX D**  
**CITY AND COUNTY SRREs**  
**APPROVED BY THE**  
**CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CIWMB)**  
**APPROVED COPIES ON FILE AT CIWMB OFFICES**

**APPENDIX E**

**CITY AND COUNTY HHWE**

**APPROVED BY THE CIWMB**

**COPIES ON FILE AT CIWMB OFFICES**

**APPENDIX F**

**LOCAL RESOLUTIONS**

**KINGS COUNTY  
LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW LETTER**

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL  
CITY OF AVENAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED

MAY 03 1995

IN THE MATTER OF APPROVING THE )  
KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE )  
MANAGEMENT PLAN )

KINGS COUNTY  
RESOLUTION NO. 95-89

Re: IWMP

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended, set forth in California Public Resources Code, Sections 41000 et seq, mandates each city to prepare and adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan which includes a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), Siting Element and Plan Summary; and

WHEREAS, the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE were previously prepared and adopted by this City Council and approved by California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on August 31, 1994; and

WHEREAS, Kings County has completed a Final Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Plan Summary and Siting Element that is consistent with state policy, in cooperation with affected jurisdictions within Kings County, for the management of solid waste generated within the City of Avenal; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1994, and on January 25, 1995, the Kings County Local Task Force, which includes members from the City of Avenal, reviewed the IWMP for completeness; and

WHEREAS, the Draft IWMP was submitted to the CIWMB for review and their comments have been reviewed and changes made to the final IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Kings County Environmental Review Committee has conducted a public review of the initial study prepared for the IWMP pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, and on February 13, 1995, recommended that the mitigated negative declaration was adequate and should be adopted for the approval of the IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the IWMP, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration, were submitted to this City Council for their review and use in the adoption process; and

WHEREAS, this City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on March 9, 1995, to hear testimony from interested persons and agencies concerning the IWMP, and considered testimony offered at that public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Avenal City Council has reviewed the initial study/mitigated negative declaration and mitigation monitoring plan prepared for the "Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan - Siting Element and Plan Summary" and finds that no significant adverse impacts will result to the environment from the approval of the IWMP with the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring Schedule, and approves the mitigated negative declaration and the Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule.
2. That the Council finds that there is no evidence in the record that indicates that the project has potential for any adverse effect on wildlife, resources, or habitat for wildlife.
3. The presumption that the project will have a potential for adverse effect on fish and wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends is rebutted based on evidence in the record that: a) the project does not involve any riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses, or wetlands under State and Federal jurisdiction; b) the project does not disturb any plant life required to sustain habitat for fish or wildlife; c) the project does not disturb any rare or unique plant life or ecological communities dependent on plant life; d) the project does not threaten any listed or endangered plant or animals or the habitat in which they are believed to reside; e) the project does not disturb any plants or animals that are subject to special management in the Fish and Game Code, Public Resources Code, the Water Code or any regulations thereto; f) the project does not disturb any marine or terrestrial species which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and ecological communities in which they reside; g) the project will not degrade any air or water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among plants and animals residing in the air or water.
4. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the Siting Element and Plan Summary, are consistent with the Avenal General Plan.
5. That the Council finds that the IWMP conforms to the policies and goals established under Article 1 (commencing with Section 40000) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40050) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
6. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force ("LTF") was duly formed and organized in 1990 and duly performed its duties under the provisions of Public Resources Code section 40950. The LTF included representatives of the solid waste industry, environmental organizations, the general public and affected governmental agencies including the City of Avenal. Between 1990 and 1995, when it approved the IWMP, the LTF met in public meetings 23 times.
7. That the Council finds that the series of public meetings and public hearings held and conducted by the LTF and by the City Council of the City of Avenal during preparation and adoption process for the SRRE's, HHWE's, the NDFE's and the County-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary provided meaningful public and private solid waste industry participation and the opportunity for the public to respond to clearly defined alternative objectives, policies and actions.

8. That the Council finds that the City of Avenal fully complied with requirements of law as to public notices and public hearings during the preparation of, and prior to the approval of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
9. That the Council finds that the City of Avenal has complied with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act in the preparation and adoption of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
10. That the Council finds that the SRRE's, HHWE's, NDFE's, county-wide siting element and plan summary contain the components required by Chapter 2, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 of Part 2 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
11. That the Council finds that implementation of the IWMP by the County and the Cities shall result in the achievement of the 25 percent and 50 percent solid waste diversion goals set forth in Public Resources Code section 41780 through identified source reduction, recycling and composting activities.
12. The Avenal City Council hereby adopts the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, Siting Element and Plan Summary, and authorizes the Kings County Planning Agency to submit the IWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval.

The foregoing Resolution was approved on a motion by Council Member \_\_\_\_\_ seconded by Council Member \_\_\_\_\_, at a regular meeting of the Avenal City Council held on the 9th day of March, 1995, by the following roll call vote.

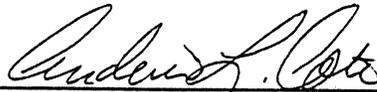
AYES: *Stacey, Woolley, Craighead, Elliott, Cota.*

NOES: *None.*

ABSENT: *None.*

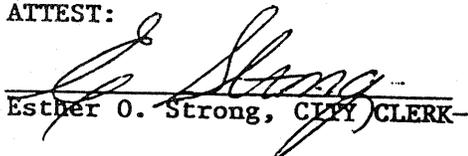
ABSTAIN: *None.*

APPROVED:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew L. Cota, Mayor

ATTEST:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Esther O. Strong, CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 1700

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE  
CITY OF CORCORAN APPROVING THE KINGS COUNTY  
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended, set forth in California Public Resources Code, Sections 41000 et seq, mandates each city to prepare and adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan which includes a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), Siting Element and Plan Summary; and,

WHEREAS, the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE were previously prepared and adopted by this City Council and approved by California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on August 31, 1994; and,

WHEREAS, Kings County has completed a Final Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Plan Summary and Siting Element that is consistent with state policy, in cooperation with affected jurisdictions within Kings County, for the management of solid waste generated within the City of Corcoran; and,

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1994, and on January 25, 1995, the Kings County Local Task Force, which includes members from the City of Corcoran, reviewed the IWMP for completeness; and,

WHEREAS, the Draft IWMP was submitted to the CIWMB for review and their comments have been reviewed and changes made to the final IWMP; and,

WHEREAS, the Kings County Environmental Review Committee has conducted a public review of the initial study prepared for the IWMP pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, and on February 13, 1995, recommended that the mitigated negative declaration was adequate and should be adopted for the approval of the IWMP; and,

WHEREAS, the IWMP, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration, were submitted to this City Council for their review and use in the adoption process; and,

WHEREAS, this City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on February 21, 1995, to hear testimony from interested persons and agencies concerning the IWMP, and considered testimony offered at that public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Corcoran City Council has reviewed the initial study/mitigated negative declaration and mitigation monitoring plan prepared for the "Kings County Integrated

Waste Management Plan - Siting Element and Plan Summary" and finds that no significant adverse impacts will result to the environment from the approval of the IWMP with the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring Schedule, and approves the mitigated negative declaration and the Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule.

2. That the Council finds that there is no evidence in the record that indicates that the project has potential for any adverse effect on wildlife, resources, or habitat for wildlife.
3. The presumption that the project will have a potential for adverse effect on fish and wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends is rebutted based on evidence in the record that: a) the project does not involve any riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses, or wetlands under State and Federal jurisdiction; b) the project does not disturb any plant life required to sustain habitat for fish or wildlife; c) the project does not disturb any rare or unique plant life or ecological communities dependent on plant life; d) the project does not threaten any listed or endangered plant or animals or the habitat in which they are believed to reside; e) the project does not disturb any plants or animals that are subject to special management in the Fish and Game Code, Public Resources Code, the Water Code or any regulations thereto; f) the project does not disturb any marine or terrestrial species which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and ecological communities in which they reside; g) the project will not degrade any air or water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among plants and animals residing in the air or water.
4. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the Siting Element and Plan Summary, are consistent with the Corcoran General Plan.
5. That the Council finds that the IWMP conforms to the policies and goals established under Article 1 (commencing with Section 40000) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40050) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources code of the State of California.
6. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force ("LTF") was duly formed and organized in 1990 and duly performed its duties under the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 40950. The LTF included representatives of the solid waste industry, environmental organizations, the general public and affected governmental agencies including the City of Corcoran. Between 1990 and 1995, when it approved the IWMP, the LTF met in public meetings 23 times.
7. That the Council finds that the series of public meetings and public hearings held and conducted by the LTF and by the City Council of the City of Corcoran during preparation and adoption process for the SRRE's, HHWE's, the NDFE's and the

County-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary provided meaningful public and private solid waste industry participation and the opportunity for the public to respond to clearly defined alternative objectives, policies and actions.

8. That the Council finds that the City of Corcoran fully complied with requirements of law as to public notices and public hearings during the preparation of, and prior to the approval of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
9. That the Council finds that the City of Corcoran has complied with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act in the preparation and adoption of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
10. That the Council finds that the SRRE's, HHWE's, NDFE's, county-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary contain the components required by Chapter 2, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 of Part 2 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
11. That the Council finds that implementation of the IWMP by the County and the Cities shall result in the achievement of the 25 percent and 50 percent solid waste diversion goals set forth in Public Resources Code Section 41780 through identified source reduction, recycling and composting activities.
12. The Corcoran City Council hereby adopts the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, Siting Element and Plan Summary, and authorizes the Kings County Planning Agency to submit the IWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval.

The foregoing Resolution was approved on a motion by Council Member Kwast seconded by Council Member Quintanilla, at a regular meeting of the Corcoran City Council held on the 21st day of February, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Kwast, Robertson, Quintanilla and Rachford

NOES: None

ABSENT: Councilmember Lerma

ABSTENTION:

APPROVED: Jon N. Raufford  
Mayor

ATTEST: Ronnie Harris  
City Clerk

I, Connie Harris, City Clerk of the City of Corcoran, hereby certify that this is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 1700 duly passed by the City Council of the City of Corcoran at a regular meeting thereof held on the 21st day of February, 1995, by the vote as set forth therein:

DATED: February 21, 1995

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Connie Harris, City Clerk

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HANFORD APPROVING  
THE KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hanford, duly called and held on March 21, 1995, it was moved by Council Member VICKERS, seconded by Council Member BUFORD and carried that the following resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended, set forth in California Public Resources Code, Sections 41000 et seq, mandates each city to prepare and adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan which includes a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), Siting Element and Plan Summary; and

WHEREAS, the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE were previously prepared and adopted by this City Council and approved by California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on August 31, 1994; and;

WHEREAS, Kings County has completed a Final Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Plan Summary and Siting Element that is consistent with state policy, in cooperation with affected jurisdictions within Kings County, for the management of solid waste generated within the City of Hanford; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1994, and on January 25, 1995, the Kings County Local Task Force, which includes members from the City of Hanford, reviewed the IWMP for completeness; and

WHEREAS, the Draft IWMP was submitted to the CIWMB for review and their comments have been reviewed and changes made to the final IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Kings County Environmental Review Committee has conducted a public review of the initial study prepared for the IWMP pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, and on February 13, 1995, recommended that the mitigated negative declaration was adequate and should be adopted for the approval of the IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the IWMP, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration, were submitted to this City Council for their review and use in the adoption process; and

WHEREAS, this City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on March 21, 1995, to hear testimony from interested persons and agencies concerning the IWMP, and considered testimony offered at that public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Hanford City Council has reviewed the initial study/mitigated negative declaration and mitigation monitoring plan prepared for the "Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan - Siting Element and Plan Summary" and finds that no significant adverse impacts will result to the environment from the approval of the IWMP with the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring Schedule, and approves the mitigated negative declaration and the Mitigation monitoring Implementation Schedule.
2. That the Council finds that there is no evidence in the record that indicates that the project has potential for any adverse effect on wildlife, resources, or habitat for wildlife.
3. The presumption that the project will have a potential for adverse effect on fish and wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends is rebutted based on evidence in the record that: a) the project does not involve any riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses, or wetlands under State and Federal jurisdiction; b) the project does not disturb any plant life required to sustain habitat for fish or wildlife; c) the project does not disturb any rare or unique plant life or ecological communities dependent on plant life; d) the project does not threaten any listed or endangered plant or animals or the habitat in which they are believed to reside; e) the project does not disturb any plants or animals that are subject to special management in the Fish and Game Code, Public Resources Code, the Water Code or any regulations thereto; f) the project does not disturb any marine or terrestrial species which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and ecological communities in which they reside; g) the project will not degrade any air or water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among plants and animals residing in the air or water.
4. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the Siting element and Plan Summary, are consistent with the Hanford General Plan.
5. That the Council finds that the IWMP conforms to the policies and goals established under Article 1 (commencing with Section 40000) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40050) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.

6. That the Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force ("LTF") was duly formed and organized in 1990 and duly performed its duties under the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 40950. The LTF included representatives of the solid waste industry, environmental organizations, the general public and affected governmental agencies including the City of Hanford. Between 1990 and 1995, when it approved the IWMP, the LTF met in public meetings 23 times.
7. That the Council finds that the series of public meetings and public hearings held and conducted by the LTF and by the City Council of the City of Hanford during preparation and adoption process for the SRRE's, HHWE's, the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary provided meaningful public and private solid waste industry participation and the opportunity for the public to respond to clearly defined alternative objectives, policies and actions.
8. That the Council finds that the City of Hanford fully complied with requirements of law as to public notices and public hearings during the preparation of, and prior to the approval of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
9. That the Council finds that the City of Hanford has complied with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act in the preparation and adoption of the SRRE's HHWE's, and the NDRE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
10. That the Council finds that the SRRE's, HHWE's, NDRE's county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary contain the components required by Chapter 2, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 of Part 2 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
11. That the Council finds that implementation of the IWMP by the County and the Cities shall result in the achievement of the 25 percent and 50 percent solid waste diversion goals set forth in Public Resources Code Section 41780 through identified source reduction, recycling and composting activities.
12. The Hanford City Council hereby adopts the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the errata sheets replacing pages 2 - 2 through 2 - 7, Siting Element and Plan Summary, and authorizes the Kings County Planning Agency to submit the IWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hanford duly called and held on the 21st day of March, 1995, by the following votes:

AYES:

Council Members

VICKERS

BUFORD

PICK

LAKRITZ

NOES:

Council Member

NONE

ABSTAIN:

Council Member

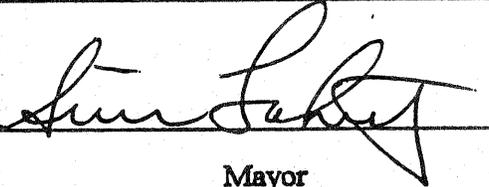
NONE

ABSENT:

Council Member

SANCHEZ

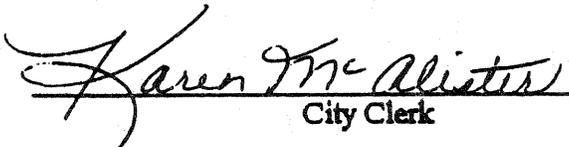
APPROVED

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF KINGS )  
CITY OF HANFORD )

I, Karen McAlister, City Clerk of the City of Hanford, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly introduced at a regular meeting of the City of Hanford on the 21st day of March, 1995, and it was duly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the 21st day of March, 1995.

DATED: March 24, 1995.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 9505

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LEMOORE  
APPROVING THE KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

At a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Lemoore duly called and held on April 4, 1995, at 7:30 p.m. on said day, it was moved by Councilmember Martin, seconded by Councilmember Lee and carried that the following Resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management act of 1989, as amended, set forth in California Public Resources Code, Sections 41000 et seq, mandates each city to prepare and adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan which includes a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), Siting Element and Plan Summary; and

WHEREAS, the SRRE, HHWE and NDFE were previously prepared and adopted by the Lemoore City Council and approved by California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on August 31, 1994; and

WHEREAS, Kings County has completed a Final Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Plan Summary and Siting Element that is consistent with state policy, in cooperation with affected jurisdictions within Kings County, for the management of solid waste generated within the City of Lemoore; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1994, and on January 25, 1995, the Kings County Local Task Force, which includes members from the City of Lemoore, reviewed the IWMP for completeness; and

WHEREAS, the Draft IWMP was submitted to the CIWMB for review and their comments have been reviewed and changes made to the final IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Kings County Environmental Review Committee has conducted a public review of the initial study prepared for the IWMP pursuant to the

provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, and on April 4, 1995, recommended that the mitigated negative declaration was adequate and should be adopted for the approval of the IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the IWMP, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration, were submitted to the Lemoore City Council for their review and use in the adoption process; and

WHEREAS, the Lemoore City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on February 21, 1995, to hear testimony from interested persons and agencies concerning the IWMP, and considered testimony offered at that public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Lemoore City Council has reviewed the initial study/ mitigated negative declaration and mitigation monitoring plan prepared for the "Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan - Siting Element and Plan Summary" and finds that no significant adverse impacts will result to the environment from the approval of the IWMP with the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring Schedule, and approves the mitigated negative declaration and the Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule.
2. That Council finds that there is no evidence in the record that indicates that the project has potential for any adverse effect on wildlife, resources, or habitat for wildlife.
3. The presumption that the project will have a potential for adverse effect on fish and wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends is rebutted based on evidence in the record that:
  - a) the project does not involve any riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses, or wetlands under State and Federal jurisdiction;
  - b) the project does not disturb any plant life required to sustain habitat for fish or wildlife;
  - c) the project does not disturb any rare or unique plant life or ecological

communities dependent on plant life; d) the project does not threaten any listed or endangered plant or animals or the habitat in which they are believed to reside; e) the project does not disturb any plants or animals that are subject to special management in the Fish and Game Code, Public Resources Code, the Water Code or any regulations thereto; f) the project does not disturb any marine or terrestrial species which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and ecological communities in which they reside; g) the project will not degrade any air or water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among plants and animals residing in the air or water.

4. That City Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the Siting Element and Plan Summary, are consistent with the Lemoore General Plan.
5. That City Council finds that the IWMP conforms to the policies and goals established under Article 1 (commencing with Section 40000) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40050) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
6. That City Council finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force (LTF) was duly formed and organized in 1990 and duly performed its duties under the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 40950. The LTF included representatives of the solid waste industry, environmental organizations, the general public and affected governmental agencies, including the City of Lemoore. Between 1990 and 1995, when it approved the IWMP, the LTF met in public meetings 23 times.

7. That City Council finds that the series of public meetings and public hearings held and conducted by the LTF and by the City Council of the City of Lemoore during preparation and adoption process for the SRRE's, HHWE's, the NDFE's and the county-wide Siting Element and Plan Summary provided meaningful public and private solid waste industry participation and the opportunity for the public to respond to clearly defined alternative objectives, policies and actions.
8. That City Council finds that the City of Lemoore fully complied with requirements of law as to public notices and public hearings during the preparation of, and prior to the approval of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
9. That City Council finds that the City of Lemoore has complied with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act in the preparation and adoption of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide Siting Element and Plan Summary.
10. That City Council finds that the SRRE's, HHWE's, NDFE's, county-wide siting element and plan summary contain the components required by Chapter 2, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 of Part 2 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
11. That City Council finds that implementation of the IWMP by the county and the cities shall result in the achievement of the 25 percent and 50 percent solid waste diversion goals set forth in Public Resources Code Section 41780 through identified source reduction, recycling and composting activities.
12. The Lemoore City Council hereby adopts the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, Siting Element and Plan Summary, and authorizes the Kings County Planning Agency to submit the IWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for Approval.

Passed and adopted at a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City  
of Lemoore held on the 4th day of April, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: Martin, Lee, Luis, Toborg, Semas

NOES: None

ABSTAINING: None

ABSENT: None

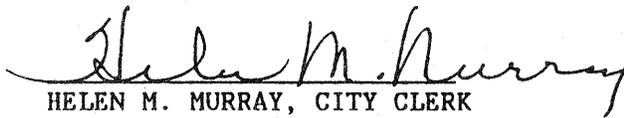
APPROVED:



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DAVID L. SIMAS, MAYOR

ATTEST:



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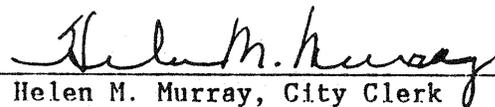
HELEN M. MURRAY, CITY CLERK

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA     )  
COUNTY OF KINGS        ) ss.  
CITY OF LEMOORE         )

I, HELEN M. MURRAY, City Clerk of the City of Lemoore, do hereby  
certify the foregoing Resolution of the City Council of the City of Lemoore  
was passed and adopted at a Regular Meeting of the City Council held on  
April 4, 1995.

DATED: April 7, 1995



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Helen M. Murray, City Clerk

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF KINGS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF APPROVING THE )  
KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE )  
MANAGEMENT PLAN )

RESOLUTION NO. 95-033

Re: IWMP

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended, set forth in California Public Resources Code, Sections 41000 et seq, mandates each City and County to prepare and adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE), and each County to prepare Siting Element and Plan Summary; and

WHEREAS, the city and county SRRE, HHWE and NDFE were previously prepared and adopted by the various cities within Kings County and by this Board and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on August 31, 1994; and

WHEREAS, Kings County has completed a Final Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Plan Summary and Siting Element that is consistent with state policy, in cooperation with affected jurisdictions within Kings County, for the management of solid waste generated within the unincorporated area of Kings County; and

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1994, and on January 25, 1995, the Kings County Local Task Force, which includes members from the County of Kings, reviewed the IWMP for completeness; and

WHEREAS, the Draft IWMP was submitted to the CIWMB for review and their comments have been reviewed and changes made to the final IWMP; and

WHEREAS, Public Hearings were held before the City Councils of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore, and each city has adopted the IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Kings County Environmental Review Committee has conducted a public review of the initial study prepared for the IWMP pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, and on February 13, 1995, recommended that the mitigated negative declaration was adequate and should be adopted for the approval of the IWMP; and

WHEREAS, the IWMP, including the initial study and mitigated negative declaration, were submitted to this Board for their review and use in the adoption process; and

WHEREAS, this Board held a duly noticed public hearing on April 25, 1995, to hear testimony from interested persons and agencies concerning the IWMP, and considered testimony offered at that public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Kings County Board of Supervisors has reviewed the initial study/mitigated negative declaration and mitigation monitoring plan prepared for the "Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan - Siting Element and Plan Summary" and finds that no significant adverse impacts will result to the environment from the approval of the IWMP with the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring Schedule, and approves the mitigated negative declaration and the Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule.
2. That the Board finds that there is no evidence in the record that indicates that the project has potential for any adverse effect on wildlife, resources, or habitat for wildlife.
3. The presumption that the project will have a potential for adverse effect on fish and wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends is rebutted based on evidence in the record that: a) the project does not involve any riparian land, rivers, streams, watercourses, or wetlands under State and Federal jurisdiction; b) the project does not disturb any plant life required to sustain habitat for fish or wildlife; c) the project does not disturb any rare or unique plant life or ecological communities dependent on plant life; d) the project does not threaten any listed or endangered plant or animals or the habitat in which they are believed to reside; e) the project does not disturb any plants or animals that are subject to special management in the Fish and Game Code, Public Resources Code, the Water Code or any regulations thereto; f) the project does not disturb any marine or terrestrial species which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game and ecological communities in which they reside; g) the project will not degrade any air or water resources which will individually or cumulatively result in a loss of biological diversity among plants and animals residing in the air or water.
4. That the Board finds that the IWMP conforms to the policies and goals established under Article 1 (commencing with Section 40000) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 40050) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
5. That the Board finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force ("LTF") was duly formed and organized in 1990 and duly performed its duties under the provisions of Public Resources Code section 40950. The LTF included representatives of the solid waste industry, environmental organizations, the general public and affected governmental agencies. Between 1990 and 1995, when it approved the IWMP, the LTF met in public meetings 23 times.
6. That the Board finds that the series of public meetings and public hearings held and conducted by the LTF, by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and by the City Councils of the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore during preparation and adoption process for the SRRE's, HHWE's, the NDFE's and the County-wide Siting Element provided meaningful public and private solid waste industry participation and the opportunity for the public to respond to clearly defined alternative objectives, policies and actions.
7. That the Board finds that the LTF, the County of Kings and the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore fully complied with requirements of law as to public notices and public

hearings during the preparation of, and prior to the approval of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide siting element and plan summary.

8. That the Board finds that the County of Kings and the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore have each complied with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act in the preparation and adoption of the SRRE's, HHWE's, and the NDFE's and the county wide siting element and plan summary.
9. That the Board finds that the SRRE's, HHWE's, NDFE's, county-wide siting element and plan summary contain the components required by Chapter 2, 3, 3.5, 4 and 4.5 of Part 2 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California.
10. That the Board finds that implementation of the IWMP by the County and the Cities shall result in the achievement of the 25 percent and 50 percent solid waste diversion goals set forth in Public Resources Code section 41780 through identified source reduction, recycling and composting activities.
11. That the Board finds that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, including the Siting Element and Plan Summary, are consistent with the Kings County General Plan which incorporates the IWMP by reference, and specifically the Land Use Element which identifies solid waste sites in Kings County.
12. The Board hereby adopts the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, Siting Element and Plan Summary, including the attached Errata Sheet with recommended changes, and authorizes the Kings County Planning Agency to submit the IWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for approval.

The foregoing Resolution was approved on a motion by Supervisor Hammond, seconded by Supervisor Lockhart, at a regular meeting held on the 25th day of April, 1995, by the following roll call vote.

AYES: Supervisors Barba, Hammond, Lockhart, Neves, Meirelles  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: None  
ABSTAIN: None

APPROVED:

/s/ Abel Meirelles  
Able Meirelles, Chairman

WITNESS my hand and seal this 25th day of April, 1995.

/s/ Rosie Martinez  
Clerk of Said Board of  
Supervisors

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ) COUNTY OF KINGS ) ss.
I, ROSIE MARTINEZ, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County and State, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original thereof on file in my office.
Witness my hand and <u>25</u> day of <u>Apr</u> , 19 <u>95</u>
Seal of said Board, this _____ day of _____, 19 <u>95</u>
ROSIE MARTINEZ Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
By <u>Carol A. Powell</u> , Deputy Clerk

## **ERRATA SHEET**

The following Errata Sheet was attached to each resolution. Rather than reprint the eight page Errata Sheet five times it is included by reference to each resolution.

## **ERRATA SHEET FOR THE FINAL KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The following changes are proposed to be made to the final version of the plan. Additions are underlined and deletions are striked over. **Changes to Table 2-1 will be made in the final plan reflecting the changes in this errata sheet.**

### **GOAL A**

**The County and the Cities will continue to improve their municipal solid waste management system through emphasis on the solid waste management hierarchy of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Objective A.1**        The County and the Cities will achieve a 25 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in County landfills by 1995.
- Objective A.2**        The County and the Cities will achieve a 50 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in County landfills by the year 2000.

### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy A.1**        ~~The County and the Cities~~ KCWMA when financially feasible will sponsor grants annually for local businesses, nonprofit organizations, community groups, and individuals to support efforts in waste prevention (source reduction), recycling, and education that will benefit the community and the environment.
- Policy A.2**        The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for business, government agencies, and the public by distributing information on the availability of waste minimization options.
- Policy A.3**        The KCWMA, the County, and the Cities will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy A.4**        The KCWMA ~~County~~ will continue to support state and local waste exchange programs by making information available on a countywide basis. Waste exchange programs arrange contact between people who have reusable waste and those who have a reuse for the waste.

- Policy A.5** The KCWMA County will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.
- Policy A.6** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to curbside bag collection recycling programs, including the existing bag program, for all single-family households that subscribe to garbage services.
- Policy A.7** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will encourage the private sector to provide convenient drop-off opportunities for recyclables.
- Policy A.8** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy A.9** The County and the Cities will encourage purchasing departments to provide a purchasing preference allowance for buying recycled materials to stimulate markets for recycled materials.
- Policy A.10** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to composting opportunities through implementation of composting facilities and programs which may be regional or local, public or private.
- Policy A.11** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide source separated collection of yard waste or convenient drop-off points.
- Policy A.12** The KCWMA will implement a regional composting facility for its member agencies and the City of Avenal will implement its own composting facility.
- Policy A.13** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will promote recycling of construction and demolition debris ~~through education, regulation and economic incentives.~~
- Policy A.14** The County KCWMA will provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items or materials such as, but not limited to, yard debris, recyclable wood waste, whole tires, and appliances.
- Policy A.15** The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees.

## **GOAL B**

**The County and the Cities will exercise multijurisdictional cooperation in the achievement of solid waste planning objectives through the KCWMA, or other multijurisdictional activities.**

## OBJECTIVES

- Objective B.1**        The KCWMA will construct a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by 1995 to separate recyclable materials. The MRF should reduce total county landfill disposal needs by ~~9%~~ 42%.
- Objective B.2**        The KCWMA will construct a new landfill at the Mustang Hill Site to provide disposal capacity for its jurisdictions in the long-term (40 years).
- Objective B.3**        The KCWMA will develop a marketing plan to encourage development of recycling-oriented businesses, aimed at potential local entrepreneurs, as well as existing businesses or potential entrepreneurs outside the Kings County region.

## IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES

- Policy B.1**            The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees or the Local Task Force (LTF).
- Policy B.2**            The KCWMA will continue to provide the public access to information regarding solid and household hazardous waste issues and programs.
- Policy B.3**            The KCWMA will finance the construction of the MRF and may contract for private operation of the facility.
- Policy B.4**            The KCWMA will finance the new landfill at the Mustang Hill Site and may contract for private operation of the facility.

## GOAL C

**The solid waste management system in Kings County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment. This Goal includes maintenance of its closed landfills.**

## OBJECTIVES

- Objective C.1**        The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will target an annual participation in the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program of 3-5 percent of the county's households by 1995.
- Objective C.2**        Between the years 1995 and 2000 the County KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a measurable reduction of prohibited wastes documented in load checking records.

**Objective C.3**        The KCWMA will supervise, maintain, monitor, and remediate, as necessary, the solid waste management system, including closed landfills, in an environmentally safe manner.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

**Policy C.1**        The KCWMA will continue to coordinate and monitor, respectively, the solid waste collection and disposal practices in the County to facilitate operation of the Regional MRF and Regional Landfill.

**Policy C.2**        The operators of solid waste facilities will document and report all prohibited wastes that are discovered as a result of load checking activities.

#### **GOAL D**

**The County and the Cities will eliminate prohibited wastes, including household hazardous waste, from the municipal solid waste stream.**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

**Objective D.1**        ~~The County and the Cities~~ KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a 5% reduction of prohibited wastes ~~documented in load checking records in 1992 through a load checking program beginning in 1995.~~

#### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

**Policy D.2**        The operators of solid waste facilities will document and report all prohibited wastes that are discovered as a result of load checking activities.

#### **GOAL E**

**The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will provide public information and education programs, economic incentives, and encourage voluntary participation in waste prevention (source reduction) programs to achieve solid waste planning objectives.**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

**Objective E.1**        The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will complete the distribution of solid waste educational material to 60% of all County households and businesses by the year 2000.

**Objective E.2**        The KCWMA will develop an education plan to implement educational programs outlined in the SRREs and the HHWEs.

## **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy E.1**            The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for businesses, government agencies, and the public by distributing information on the availability of waste minimization options.
- Policy E.2**            The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy E.3**            The County KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.
- Policy E.4**            The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy E.5**            The County and the Cities will encourage purchasing departments to provide a purchasing preference allowance for buying recycled materials to stimulate markets for recycled materials.
- Policy E.6**            The KCWMA will promote awareness of waste disposal and diversion options in the business community through advisory committees or the LTF.
- Policy E.7**            The KCWMA will continue to provide the public access to information regarding solid and household hazardous waste issues and programs.
- Policy E.8**            The KCWMA ~~and the County~~ will conduct evaluations to measure the effectiveness of education plans and measure an increased awareness level of solid waste issues by county residents and businesses from 1995 to the year 2000 through a countywide baseline survey and subsequent surveys at the end of the short- and medium-term planning periods.

## **GOAL F**

**The County and the Cities will provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management services over the long term to all community residents and promote access to the services.**

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Objective F.1**        The County and the Cities will achieve a 25 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in county landfills by 1995.

- Objective F.2**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will target an annual participation in the County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program of 3-5 percent of the county's households by 1995.
- Objective F.3**      The County and the Cities will achieve a 50 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in county landfills by the year 2000.
- Objective F.4**      The ~~County and the Cities~~ KCWMA and the City of Avenal will achieve a measurable reduction of prohibited wastes documented in load checking records.
- Objective F.5**      The ~~County~~ KCWMA and the City of Avenal will develop disposal capacity for solid waste not handled by other elements of the hierarchy for a 40 year horizon. Disposal capacity is addressed in the Siting Element of the CIWMP.
- Objective F.6**      The KCWMA will consider allowing importation of waste from areas outside Kings County, if cost effective and environmentally sound.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES**

- Policy F.1**      The County and the Cities will provide access to curbside bag collection recycling programs for all single-family households that subscribe to garbage services.
- Policy F.2**      The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for businesses, government agencies, and the public through a variety of educational efforts.
- Policy F.3**      The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will continue to encourage and support backyard composting for businesses, residences, and government agencies by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy F.4**      The ~~County~~ KCWMA will continue to support state waste exchange programs by making information available on a countywide basis. Waste exchange programs arrange contact between people who have reusable waste and those who have a reuse for the waste.
- Policy F.5**      The ~~County~~ KCWMA will continue to encourage and support the recovery, repair, and resale of discarded items by distributing information on these waste management options.
- Policy F.6**      The ~~County and the Cities~~ KCWMA and the City of Avenal will provide convenient drop-off opportunities for recyclables.

- Policy F.7** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will support and encourage commercial recycling, office recycling, and multi-unit recycling by providing information and technical assistance.
- Policy F.8** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide access to composting opportunities through implementation of composting facilities and programs which may be regional or local, public or private.
- Policy F.9** The County and the Cities and/or KCWMA will provide convenient drop-off or curbside bag collection of yard waste.
- Policy F.10** The ~~County and the Cities~~ KCWMA and the City of Avenal will promote recycling of construction and demolition debris.
- Policy F.11** The ~~County~~ KCWMA will provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items or materials such as, but not limited to, yard debris, recyclable wood waste, whole tires, and appliances.

# COUNTY OF KINGS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



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February 3, 1995

Steven Sopp  
Kings County Integrated Waste  
Management Plan Coordinator  
Kings County Planning Department  
Kings County Government Center  
Hanford, CA 93230

Re: Kings County Final Draft Integrated Waste Management Plan

Dear Steve:

During the past 45 days, the Kings County Local Task Force (LTF) has reviewed the Final Draft Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) which includes the Siting Element and Plan Summary. In addition, on January 25, 1995, the LTF met to discuss the IWMP. At that meeting the LTF received a report from County Staff concerning the IWMP.

After review of the plan a motion was moved and seconded that the Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan Local Task Force approve the final Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan and recommend its adoption by the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore, and the County of Kings, and that the IWMP be submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) for approval. The motion carried unanimously.

During the past five years the LTF has been active in assisting the County of Kings and the Cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore meet the mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. This completes the legal requirements of the LTF in reviewing the IWMP. The LTF will remain in force until the CIWMB approves the IWMP and the Kings County Board of Supervisors dissolves it. A new LTF will be formed to complete the five year review of the IWMP when required.

If you have any questions regarding the LTF comments please call me at 582-3211, ext. 2367.

Sincerely,  
KINGS COUNTY  
LOCAL TASK FORCE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tony Barba". The signature is stylized with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning and a cursive-like flow.

Tony Barba,  
Kings County Board of Supervisors  
Member, Kings County Local Task Force

cc: Trevor Anderson, CIWMB

**APPENDIX G**  
**RESPONSE TO CIWMB COMMENTS**

**RESPONSE TO**  
**CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD COMMENTS**  
**ON THE**  
**KINGS COUNTY PRELIMINARY DRAFT SUMMARY PLAN**

The following statements are in response to the preliminary draft Summary Plan (Plan) comments received from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) in a letter to Steve Sopp, Planner, Kings County Planning Agency, dated October 5, 1994. Please note that all comments which include a reference to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) or to the Public Resources Code (PRC) concern regulatory or statutory requirements and are used in the same manner as in the Board letter dated October 5, 1994.

**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (CCR 18757.1)**

**BOARD COMMENT**

1. Please provide an implementation schedule which identifies the tasks necessary to achieve the objectives, and indicate the milestones that each task will achieve, and project the date of implementation (CCR Section 18757.1(c)).

**RESPONSE**

*Implementation schedule provided in Chapter 2.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

2. Board staff noticed that objective B.1 on page 2-3, does not indicate how much the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) will recover in recyclables. It would be helpful to indicate the percent of materials recovered from the MRF for planning purposes (CCR Section 18757.1(c)).

**RESPONSE**

*Objective B.1 has been revised to identify that the MRF will reduce total county landfill disposal by 9% as indicated on Table 3.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives.*

### **BOARD COMMENT**

3. Board staff noticed that the number of years the Mustang Hill Site will serve KCWMA is not indicated in objective B.2 on page 2-3. This information would be helpful to know for long range planning of disposal capacity for the County (CCR Section 18757.1(c)).

### **RESPONSE**

*Objective B.2 has been revised to identify that the Mustang Hill Site will serve KCWMA for the next 40 years.*

### **BOARD COMMENT**

4. Although you have a number of goals for Kings County and the programs that the County is intending to use, Board staff noticed that there is not a goal regarding the RMDZ. It may provide useful to incorporate a goal and objective on the RMDZ program for the County (CCR Section 18757.1(a)).

### **RESPONSE**

*Objective B.3 has been added to Goal B on page 2-3 for the RMDZ program.*

### **CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CCR 18757.5)**

### **BOARD COMMENT**

5. Board staff noticed that some of the service areas are just numbered in Table 4-1. Please identify the locations of the numbered service areas from Table 4-1 (CCR Section 18757.5(a)(1)).

### **RESPONSE**

*Table 4-1 changed to identify locations of service areas. In addition, text below Table 4-1 amended to indicate that service areas and haulers are in the process of being changed, anticipated change to occur sometime mid-1995.*

### **BOARD COMMENT**

6. Please provide the quantity of materials in tons and cubic yards that are being sent to the landfill (CCR Section 18757.5(a)(5)).

## RESPONSE

*As discussed with Trevor Anderson on October 14, 1994, the original data contained on pages 4-4 to 4-9 is accurate and sufficient.*

## BOARD COMMENT

7. It is well documented that your County has an RMDZ. However, there is no discussion regarding the strategies for processing and marketing secondary material. Please provide information on the RMDZ strategies for processing & marketing secondary materials (CCR Section 18757.5(d)).

## RESPONSE

*The following discussion has been added to page 4-10:*

*The Greater South San Joaquin Valley Recycling Market Development Zone will promote the use of secondary materials and projects containing secondary materials by Local government agencies and by private industry. Feedstock will be analyzed to identify and prioritize which materials should be diverted and to develop cost effective Local diversion systems. Two existing recycled products manufacturing companies will be expanded and two new recycled products manufacturing companies will be located in the zone. Venture capital assistance will be provided and coordination with other RMDZ's will be maintained.*

## SUMMARY OF SRREs, HHWEs & NDFEs (CCR 18757.7)

### SRREs

## BOARD COMMENT

8. Please provide a description of the thrift stores program that has been selected and documented in Table 5-1 on page 5-4 (CCR Section 18757.7(a)(1)).

## RESPONSE

*The following description has been added to page 5-3:*

*Thrift Stores (existing program) - Thrift stores currently operate in all of the jurisdictions, except Corcoran. These stores accept donations of materials such as clothing, appliances, and furniture for reuse that might otherwise be disposed of in the landfill. These stores are expected to continue operation throughout the planning period.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

9. The information provided in Table 5-2, only indicates the year 2000 planning. For further clarification please provide planning information for 1995 (CCR Section 18757.7(a)(1)).

**RESPONSE**

*1995 data has been added to Table 5-2.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

10. Please list and identify all the planned contingency programs for the various SRRE components (CCR Section 18757.7(a)(2)).

**RESPONSE**

*Planned contingency programs and measures have been listed at the end of Chapter 5.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

11. Board staff noticed that under the heading of Funding Mechanisms in Chapter 5 of the Plan, Chapter 7 is referenced as the location of financing information. This information is located in Chapter 6. Please update this reference.

**RESPONSE**

*Reference updated.*

HHWEs

**BOARD COMMENT**

12. Please list and identify all the planned contingency programs for the HHWE (CCR Section 18757.7(b)(1)).

**RESPONSE**

*Planned contingency programs and measures have been listed at the end of Chapter 5.*

NDFEs

**BOARD COMMENT**

13. It appears that the Plan meets the regulatory mandates in reference to the NDFE requirements with Appendix B. However, the NDFE information in Appendix B needs to be referenced in Chapter 5 (CCR Section 18757.7(c)).

**RESPONSE**

*Appendix B referenced in Chapter 5.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

**PLAN FINANCING (CCR 18758)**

14. Tables 6-1, 6-2 and 6-4, state that the dollar figures are in thousands of dollars. It appears that the dollar figures in Table 6-2 could be incorrect. If so, please update this information.

**RESPONSE**

*Table 6-2 updated.*

**RESPONSE TO  
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD COMMENTS  
ON THE  
KINGS COUNTY PRELIMINARY DRAFT SITING ELEMENT COMMENTS**

The following statements are in response to the preliminary draft Siting Element (CSE) comments received from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) in a letter to Steve Sopp, Planner, Kings County Planning Agency, dated October 5, 1994. Please note that all comments which include a reference to the California Code of Regulations (CCR) or to the Public Resources Code (PRC) concern regulatory or statutory requirements and are used in the same manner as in the Board letter dated October 5, 1994.

**SUMMARY OF GOALS AND POLICIES (CCR 18755.1)**

**BOARD COMMENT**

15. Please provide an implementation schedule which identifies tasks necessary to achieve each selected goal (CCR Section 18755.1(d)).

**RESPONSE**

*Table A-5 created in Chapter A7.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

**DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS & DESCRIPTIONS (CCR 18755.3)**

16. The text on page A2-2 states that Table A-1 reflects the impacts on disposal capacity in Kings County for a period of 15 years from the date of submission of the Siting Element (1994). However, Table A-1 begins with 1991 and ends in 2005. This should be updated to reflect the 15 year period between 1994-2009 (CCR Section 18755.3(b)).

**RESPONSE**

*Table A-1 updated and attached.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

17. Table A-1 refers to the Kettleman Hills Landfill as one of the landfills that will be used by Kings County. This should be corrected to the Mustang Hills Landfill which is indicated as the future landfill for Kings County throughout the Plan and CSE.

**RESPONSE**

*Name corrected.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

**EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES (CCR 18755.5)**

18. Board staff noted that on page A2-11, the Avenal Landfill site life is stated as currently being closed. Is this correct? If so, this information should be reflected in the Disposal Capacity Requirements Section and throughout the information provided regarding the City of Avenal's future disposal needs.

**RESPONSE**

*Page A2-11 changed to indicate expected life site to Year 2579.*

**SITING CRITERIA (CCR 18756)**

**BOARD COMMENT**

19. Board staff understand that this document was created before the final approval of the regulations, as stated in the first paragraph on page A3-1. However, these regulations have been finalized and the appropriate references should be incorporated in the your final document so that your CSE is up-to-date and accurate.

**RESPONSE**

*Document updated.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

20. The first paragraph on page A3-1, states that maps locating the facilities are in Chapter 5, with descriptions of the facilities in Chapter 4. Board staff found this information on page 3-2 of the Plan in Figure 3-1. If this is the correct reference please update your document to reflect the change.

## **RESPONSE**

*Reference to Chapter 5 changed to Chapter 3.*

## **BOARD COMMENT**

21. Please describe the process instituted by the County to confirm the criteria set forth in CCR Section 18756(a)(1-5), per CCR Section 18756(b). In addition, the CSE shall be approved by the county and the cities as described in PRC 41721. The CSE shall include: a resolution from each jurisdiction and member agency approving or disapproving of the CSE or any proposed amendment to the element; and a record of any jurisdiction or member agency failing to act upon the CSE (CCR 18756(c)). You may use the Siting Element Model as an example.

## **RESPONSE**

*The process used by the County to confirm the criteria is located on Page A3-1. Appendix F will be added to the Final IWMP and will contain local resolutions approved by all jurisdictions in the county specifying their commitment to apply all siting criteria and procedures established in the Siting Element.*

## **FACILITY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (CCR 18756.1)**

### **BOARD COMMENT**

22. Board staff has noted in the Plan and CSE that the Mustang Hill Landfill is not currently an active facility. Therefore, you need to list and describe the facility as required (CCR Section 18756.1(a)). In addition, the expansions of the Hanford and Avenal landfills are documented in the Plan and CSE. These should also be listed and described as required.

## **RESPONSE**

*All three facilities are listed on Table A-2 and descriptions found on Page A4-3 have been expanded to meet Section 18756.1(a) requirements.*

## **GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY (CCR 18756.3)**

### **BOARD COMMENT**

23. Board staff noted that no resolutions, notarized statements, nor affidavits from the applicable cities and the county were found in the CSE. This information shall be incorporated in the CSE for any new or expanded solid waste facilities (CCR Section

18756.3(a)).

**RESPONSE**

*Appendix F will be added to the Final IWMP and will contain local resolutions, notarized statements, or an affidavit from each applicable city and the county that the expanded or proposed facilities are located in areas where the land use is designated or authorized for solid waste disposal facilities and the the areas are consistent with the applicable city and county general plans.*

**IMPLEMENTATION (CCR 18756.7)**

**BOARD COMMENT**

24. Board staff noted that the responsible agencies were listed on page A7-1. In addition to the listing of the agencies, could you provide an organizational directory for the KCWMA, LEA and LTF. This will be used to help identify the various agencies for future reference (CCR Sections 18756.7(a)(1)).

**RESPONSE**

*Organizational Directory provided on page A7-1.*

**BOARD COMMENT**

25. Due to the lack of current disposal facilities for Kings County the Siting Element needs to include an implementation schedule that addresses each task that is identified in Section 18755.1(d) for a minimum of 15 years beginning with the year in which the element is prepared (CCR Section 18756.7(b)).

**RESPONSE**

*Table A-5 created in Chapter A7.*

## **BOARD COMMENT**

26. Board staff noted that all facility siting programs and procedures will be funded through KCWMA and the City of Avenal. However, please identify the revenue sources for both the City of Avenal and KCWMA (CCR Section 18756.7(3)).

## **RESPONSE**

*Revenue sources have been identified in Chapter 6 and Chapter A7-3.*

**APPENDIX H**

**INITIAL STUDY-MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**INITIAL STUDY  
FOR THE  
KINGS COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This Initial Study has been required and prepared by the County of Kings pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15063, (1992). Any questions regarding this document shall be addressed to Steven Sopp, Planner, at County of Kings Planning Agency.

**I. Background**

1. Name of Proponent: County of Kings
  
2. Address and Phone Number of Proponent: 1400 W. Lacey Bldg. 6  
Hanford, CA 93230  
(209)582-3211 Ex.2675
  
3. Date of Checklist Submitted: 7/27/94
  
4. Agency Requiring Checklist: California Integrated Waste Management Board
  
5. Name of proposal: Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)
  
6. Contact Person and Phone Number: Steven Sopp (209)582-3211 Ext. 2675

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## **I. Background**

With the enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), the State of California required each city and county to prepare, for inclusion in their General Plans, solid waste management planning documents that will demonstrate how each jurisdiction will reduce the amount of waste that it sends to landfills by 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. These planning documents are known as Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) and Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs). In the case of Kings County, two sets of these documents were prepared: a Kings County SRRE and HHWE, encompassing the cities of Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore, plus unincorporated Kings County; and a separate SRRE and HHWE for the City of Avenal.

In addition to these documents, each county is required to develop a County Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and Siting Element that will demonstrate long-term ability to ensure the implementation of countywide diversion programs and provide adequate disposal capacity for local jurisdictions through the siting of disposal and transformation facilities. Assembly Bill 3001 (Cortese, 1992) later created the Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs) to address the siting of all facilities other than disposal and transformation facilities, such transfer stations, material recovery facilities, and composting facilities. NDFEs are not subject to the environmental review requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (PRC Section 41735 [a]).

Responsibility for solid waste management in Kings County involves two agencies, the City of Avenal and the Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA), which includes the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore. The KCWMA is responsible for all of Kings County except the City of Avenal. Because both agencies have solid waste management responsibility, the history of the Kings County General Plan and the City of Avenal General Plan is summarized below, which is followed by a brief history of solid waste management in Kings County. These histories give the reader a general understanding of historical actions taken relative to solid waste management in Kings County and the relationship of General Plans. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41720 states: "The countywide siting element submitted to the board, shall include a resolution from each affected city or county stating that any areas identified for the location of a new or expanded solid waste transformation or disposal facility pursuant to Section 41701 is consistent with the applicable general plan". With this foundation it is easier to understand the relationship of General Plan, solid waste management prior actions, and the Kings County IWMP.

## **Kings County General Plan History**

Kings County General Plan Elements were amended as follows:

Open Space:	1976
Conservation:	1976
Noise:	1977
Circulation:	1985
Land Use:	1990
Safety:	1990
Hazardous Waste Management Plan:	1990
Housing:	1992

In 1993 the Kings County Planning Department prepared the "Kings County General Plan". This document updates and consolidates the Kings County General Plan into one single document that addresses all seven State mandated elements for general plans. The "Kings County General Plan" covers all of Kings County with the exception of the four incorporated cities, the Lemoore Naval Air Station, and the Santa Rosa Rancheria. The update includes the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the Kings County General Plan, which evaluated Alternatives to the Project.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors approved the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the "1993 Kings County General Plan Update" and found that all potential environmental impacts caused by the Plan that could be mitigated were mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Environmental impacts that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level were identified.

Significant irreversible environmental changes involved with the adoption and implementation of the General Plan were identified along with effects found not to be significant.

The General Plan identified that implementation of the General Plan by itself does not induce or cause growth or any of the impacts associated with growth, but also recognized that impacts may occur as a result of the growth enabled or promoted by the General Plan, including increased consumption of landfill capacity.

The following potential adverse environmental effects appeared to be unavoidable with approval of the General Plan, even with proposed mitigation measures implemented:

- a) Loss of prime and unique farmland to urbanization and exposure of existing farm operations to incompatible urban uses.

In response to this potential unavoidable adverse effect, specifically to the loss of productive agricultural land, the Kings County Board of Supervisors adopted a "Statement of Overriding Consideration". This Statement found: "Directing nonagricultural growth to the cities and three rural communities will ensure compact urban development, minimizing the loss of irreplaceable farmland. Smaller lots, served by such urban services as community water and sewer systems, can concentrate more housing, shopping, and employment areas onto a given amount of land, thereby minimizing the loss of this resource."

The Kings County Board of Supervisors adopted the "Kings County General Plan" dated 1993 on December 28, 1993. This action was taken upon recommendation of the Kings County Planning Commission that the Board of Supervisors consider and adopt the "Kings County General Plan" dated 1993 as set forth in the Kings County Planning Commission Resolution No. 93-03.

In taking its action the Kings County Board of Supervisors rescinded all previously adopted Kings County General Plan components, elements, and amendments EXCEPT the "Kings County Hazardous Waste Management Plan" (adopted September 25, 1990, by Kings County Board of Supervisors Resolution 90-117); and the 1992 Housing Element (adopted July 28, 1992, by Kings County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 92-101).

The Kings County Board of Supervisors also found that the document entitled Kings County General Plan, dated 1993, generally contains the intentions of the people of Kings County for the physical development of the unincorporated portion of the County of Kings, State of California.

In addition, the Kings County Board of Supervisors adopted the document entitled Kings County General Plan, dated 1993, as the Kings County General Plan, pursuant to California Government Code Section 65300.

Finally, the Kings County Board of Supervisors resolved that nothing in the action concerning the adoption of the Kings County General Plan shall be construed to imply that any activity, program, goal, objective, policy, implementation measure, or mitigation measure is of higher or lower priority than any other mandated County activity. Each activity, program, goal, objective, policy, implementation measure, and mitigation measure shall compete with all others for priority status and funding based upon relative merit and need.

## City of Avenal General Plan History

Having incorporated in 1979, Avenal is young relative to other cities in the region. Its General Plan entitled City of Avenal 1992 General Plan was adopted January 14, 1993. All required Elements for a General Plan were amended and a FEIR was certified, which evaluated alternatives to the project.

The FEIR prepared for the "City of Avenal 1992 General Plan" identified potential environmental impacts that could be caused by the Plan that could be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Significant irreversible environmental changes involved with the adoption and implementation of the General Plan were also identified along with effects found not to be significant.

The following potential adverse environmental effects were identified as unavoidable with approval of the General Plan, even with proposed mitigation measures implemented:

1. Loss of prime and unique farmland to urbanization and exposure of existing farm operations to incompatible urban uses.
2. Potential "taking" of rare and endangered species.
3. Significant increases in emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> to the local and Valley-wide air basin.
4. Overcrowding of existing school facilities and lack of funds for the acquisition, construction and operation of future schools.

## Solid Waste Management History

The Kings County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) was approved by the California Waste Management Board (CWMB) on March 25, 1977. The CoSWMP is the primary planning document for solid waste management in Kings County, and a useful information source for local governments and the public.

In 1978 Arnold's Tree Service Disposal Site (Class III-Class II-2 under previous regulations) was added to the CoSWMP. This was followed by the addition of the City of Hanford Landfill (Class III), which was added to the CoSWMP in 1979. These revisions were approved by the CWMB on September 2, 1979.

EMCON produced the "Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Feasibility Study" in 1980, which proposed further changes to the CoSWMP. These changes were approved by the CWMB on July 26, 1983.

Following state law, which required each county to revise its CoSWMP on the third anniversary

date of state approval, Kings County prepared the 1986 update to the "Kings County Solid Waste Management Plan".

AB 939 of 1989 created the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and required each county to prepare an IWMP, which must contain a Plan Summary and Siting Element. In addition, copies of all City and County Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWE), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFE), which were also required by AB 939, or later legislation, must be included as appendices. The KCWMA jurisdictions and the City of Avenal prepared and adopted the required SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs. In addition, Negative Declarations were prepared and adopted for each SRRE and HHWE. NDFEs are exempt from CEQA. The Kings County IWMP has been prepared and is the subject of this Initial Study.

A Draft Environmental Impact Report was prepared in 1990 for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives SCH No. 90020289.

In May 1991 the Revised Draft Programmed Environmental Impact Report for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives SCH #90020289 was prepared.

The Final Environmental Impact Report for: Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives was prepared July 1991. This document included, by reference, the original Draft EIR, the revised Draft EIR and the FEIR (including responses to comments). Based upon these environmental documents Kings County approved General Plan Amendment No. 90-02, which changed the General Plan designation from General Agricultural to Industrial for property intended for the Material Recovery Facility near the intersection of Hanford-Armona Road and Highway 43. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with the General Plan Amendment. The KCWMA decided to use other property for the MRF location, a description of which is found below. Conditional Use Permit No. 1532 was issued only for closure of the Hanford Landfill and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted. Conditional Use Permit No. 1533 was issued for the Kettleman Hills Landfill and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted. Conditional Use Permits 1535 and 1536 were proposed for other alternative sites, and were denied.

In March 1993 the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex (SCH No. 9206217) was prepared to address the specific impacts of the facilities comprising the Integrated Waste Management Complex that were not evaluated in the assessment of waste transfer options in the Program EIR. This document identified significant, unavoidable impacts for water resources, air quality, noise, and public services. As provided by Section 15163 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, this document contains the information necessary to make the previous Program EIR adequate for the revised project. The Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives Final EIR was incorporated by reference in its entirety. Based upon this environmental document the KCWMA application for Conditional Use Permit No. 92-01 for construction and operation of an Integrated Waste Management Complex, consisting of an

entrance facility (scalehouse), materials recovery facility, drop-off/buy-back center, household hazardous waste facility, and composting operation was approved and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted.

Until an IWMP is approved, the CoSWMP serves as the continuing base planning document for solid waste management as provided in PRC Section 50000 et seq. This process is generally referred to as the GAP.

Prior to approval of Conditional Use Permit No. 92-01, April 12, 1993, the GAP process was used for approval of the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives as described in the Draft EIR (SCH No. 90020289, July 1990), the Revised Draft Programmed EIR for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site alternatives (SCH #90020289, May 1991), the FEIR For: Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives (SCH #90020289), Conditional Use Permit Numbers 1532, 1533, and 1534, General Plan Amendment 90-02 (July 1991), and the FSEIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex (March 1993).

The latest Solid Waste Facilities Permit applications for the KCWMA Waste Processing Facility at 7803 Hanford-Armona Road, Hanford were concurred in by the CIWMB on January 26, 1994 based on the FSEIR. Permits were issued for the MRF and green waste composting facility by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) on February 9, 1994.

## **II. Project Description:**

The Kings County IWMP is required to include an Integrated Summary Plan (Plan Summary), which must: include the integrated solid waste management goals and objectives identified by the Local Task Force (LTF); summarize significant waste management issues and problems identified by the LTF; summarize proposed waste management programs and/or facilities identified as necessary in SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs and provide an overview of specific steps that will be taken to achieve the goals outlined in the SRREs and HHWEs; and incorporate methods consistent with the state hierarchy of solid waste management (emphasizing source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal).

In addition, the Kings County IWMP must include as appendices: (1) the approved and adopted SRRE from each incorporated and unincorporated jurisdiction in the county; (2) the approved and adopted HHWE from each incorporated and unincorporated jurisdiction in the county; (3) the approved and adopted NDFE from each incorporated and unincorporated jurisdiction in the county; and (4) the approved and adopted Countywide Siting Element.

The Kings County IWMP includes the following information: Executive Summary; Goals, Objectives, and Policies; County Profile and Plan Administration; Kings County Solid Waste Management Practices; Summary and Integration of Kings County SRREs and HHWEs; Education and Public Information; Financing; Siting Element; and NDFEs. The Kings County IWMP also contains as appendices: the City of Avenal SRRE and HHWE; and, the Kings County SRRE and HHWE, which includes the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore.

The Siting Element identifies criteria to be used in the county to site new disposal facilities. It also provides information regarding the existing disposal facility capacity and disposal capacity needs for the entire county. The NDFE provides information on existing and planned non-disposal facilities (e.g., transfer stations and material recovery facilities) that will be operated to implement provisions of the SRREs or HHWEs. The NDFE was mandated to allow these facilities to be sited under a more simplified process than that provided by the siting criteria in the Siting Element.

Kings County previously prepared a SRRE and HHWE covering all of the member jurisdictions of the KCWMA, a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) comprised of Kings County and the Cities of Corcoran, Hanford and Lemoore. The City of Avenal prepared its own SRRE and HHWE. The Kings County IWMP, covers the KCWMA jurisdictions and the City of Avenal. This Initial Study assesses the environmental impact of only the Kings County IWMP, a policy document that identifies future waste disposal needs, establishes siting criteria, summarizes existing non-disposal facilities, and summarizes proposed future programs, financing methods, and implementation techniques. Any future development of facilities proposed in the SRREs and HHWEs will require separate environmental assessments which will address each facility at a project-specific level of detail.

Direction for the county's solid waste management system is provided by AB 939, the County Board of Supervisors, the KCWMA, and implementation regulations adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). This direction is provided by Goals, Objectives, and Policies described in the Kings County IWMP.

The County will plan and implement programs to satisfy the county's solid waste management needs for the next 40 years in a manner that is cost-effective and operated to follow the State of California's solid waste management hierarchy. The hierarchy consists of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting, and disposal. Additionally, the solid waste management system for the county will protect public health, safety, and well being; preserve the environment; and provide for the maximum feasible conservation of natural resources and energy.

Implementation policies are actions taken by County and City governments or agencies that result in specific behavior that will lead to the meeting of these goals and objectives. These policies facilitate the implementation of programs identified in the SRREs and HHWEs.

A summary of the existing conditions and future policies and programs contained in Kings County's IWMP is as follows:

### Existing Conditions

**Waste Generation** In 1990, Kings County generated a total of approximately 96,069 tons of municipal solid waste. Of this waste, approximately 87,202 tons were generated by the KCWMA jurisdictions, and the remaining 8,867 tons were generated by the city of Avenal.

**Waste Disposal** 86,054 tons of waste were disposed of by the jurisdictions within Kings County in 1990. Most of the County's waste is hauled to the County Landfill which is owned and operated by the KCWMA. This landfill is in the process of being closed, and current waste received there is being used to build contours. Waste from the City of Avenal is disposed of at the Avenal City Landfill, which is projected to have adequate capacity to serve the city's needs for the next 191 years.

**Waste Diversion** Approximately 10,042 tons of the County's total waste stream, including the City of Avenal (10%), was diverted in 1990.

**Source Reduction**

- Source reduction activities in the KCWMA jurisdictions include thrift stores operating in all of the jurisdictions except Corcoran. Existing programs in Avenal consist of source reduction activities within businesses and the prison.

**Recycling**

- Recycling activities in the KCWMA jurisdictions include recycling drop-off and buy-back centers in Corcoran, Hanford, and Lemoore; a voluntary residential curbside recycling program in Hanford; old newspaper drop-off locations in Lemoore; four businesses in the region that bale used corrugated cardboard for recycling; and residential, commercial and industrial collection programs at Lemoore Naval Air Station (LNAS). Current recycling efforts in Avenal consist of one drop-off center for glass and one buy-back center.
- In 1990, recycling efforts in KCWMA jurisdictions diverted approximately 1,746 tons of material. Approximately 368 tons of material were diverted through recycling in Avenal in 1990. Materials diverted through recycling efforts in Kings County consisted primarily of ferrous metals, plastics, aluminum, inert solids, glass, and cardboard.

### Composting

- No permitted composting facility exists in either the city of Avenal or Kings County. However, there are three programs in Kings County for the disposal of leaves: the Cities of Hanford and Lemoore collect and dispose of fall leaves, and the City of Corcoran allows residents to drop off leaves at the City yard. The Cities use these leaves primarily as soil amendment.

### Special Waste

- The Avenal City Landfill diverts white goods, used tires, asphalt and concrete. Kings County Landfill accepts white goods, used tires, construction & demolition (C&D) debris. However, some diversion of white goods occurs through private collectors; some of the C&D debris is recycled, and waste asphalt and concrete are diverted by the jurisdictions and used for road base.

### Future Conditions

The principal objective of the Kings County IWMP is to meet AB 939 diversion goals of 25% waste stream reduction by 1995 and 50% reduction in 2000. The principle programs recommended in this document involve: the initiation of curbside pick-up of MSW and yard waste, the construction of a mixed waste Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for sorting and extracting recyclables from the wastestream; the development of a municipal composting facility; and the development of a new landfill in the county.

Direction for the county's solid waste management system is provided by AB 939, the County Board of Supervisors, the KCWMA, and implementation regulations adopted by the CIWMB. This direction is provided by Goals, Objectives, and Policies described in the Kings County IWMP.

The County will plan and implement programs to satisfy the county's solid waste management needs for the next 40 years in a manner that is cost-effective and is operated to follow the State of California's solid waste management hierarchy. The hierarchy consists of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting, and disposal. Additionally, the solid waste management system for the county shall protect public health, safety, and well being; preserve the environment; and provide for the maximum feasible conservation of natural resources and energy.

The goals contained in the Kings County IWMP are as follows:

#### GOAL A

The County and the Cities will continue to improve their municipal solid waste management system through emphasis on the solid waste management hierarchy of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.

## **GOAL B**

The member jurisdictions of the KCWMA will exercise multijurisdictional cooperation in the achievement of solid waste planning objectives through the KCWMA, or other multijurisdictional activities. The City of Avenal will achieve its solid waste planning objectives in cooperation with the KCWMA.

## **GOAL C**

The solid waste management system in Kings County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment. This Goal includes maintenance of its closed landfills.

## **GOAL D**

The County and the Cities will eliminate prohibited wastes, including household hazardous waste, from the municipal solid waste stream.

## **GOAL E**

The County, the Cities and/or the KCWMA will provide public information and education programs, economic incentives, and encourage voluntary participation in waste prevention (source reduction) programs to achieve solid waste planning objectives.

## **GOAL F**

The County and the Cities will provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management services over the long term to all community residents and promote access to the services.

Attainment of these goals will be accomplished through use of a set of implementation policies contained in the Kings County IWMP. Implementation policies are actions taken by County and City governments or agencies that result in specific behavior that will lead to the meeting of these goals and objectives. These policies facilitate the implementation of programs identified in the SRREs and HHWEs.

The implementation of the programs, (i.e goals and policies) identified in the Kings County IWMP are addressed in this Initial Study on a programmatic level, identifying mitigation measures that are oriented toward future performance standards that must be met. However, there are specific projects identified in the Kings County IWMP, including the construction of a MRF/composting facility near the Hanford landfill and the development of a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills, that required a more detailed analysis. Those projects had EIRs prepared and certified, including project specific mitigation measures.

In addition, these projects and the continued operation of the City of Avenal landfill are identified in the Siting Element. All three projects are identified in, and consistent with, the Kings County General Plan (1994) and the City of Avenal landfill is identified in, and consistent with the City of Avenal General Plan (1992). Appropriate environmental documents are summarized in the introduction.

The following is a summary of the future conditions anticipated from the implementation of the policies identified in the Kings County IWMP:

- Waste Generation** - Waste generation in Kings County is projected to increase to approximately 111,644 tons in 1995, and 121,621 tons in 2000.
- Waste Disposal** - Waste disposal is projected to be 68,986 tons in 1995, and 55,453 tons in 2000.
- Waste Diversion** - Waste diversion is projected to be 42,658 tons in 1995, and 66,168 tons in 2000.
- Source Reduction** • Proposed source reduction activities in KCWMA jurisdictions include quantity-based rates and user fees, commercial business compliance programs, waste evaluations/audits, and backyard composting programs. The City of Avenal intends to implement waste evaluations/audits and a backyard composting program.
- Recycling** • Recycling efforts in KCWMA jurisdictions will focus on continued operation of existing buy-back centers and construction and operation of a MRF. The City of Avenal will concentrate on residential curbside recycling and a commercial collection program.
- Composting** • The KCWMA and City of Avenal will each implement a municipal composting program including centralized composting facilities which will accept and process yard waste.
- Special Waste** • Special waste programs selected by the KCWMA include landfill salvaging of white goods, C&D debris, concrete and asphalt, wood, and pesticide containers. The City of Avenal will focus its special waste diversion efforts on concrete and asphalt recycling.

### III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

#### Introduction:

The following environmental analysis recognizes several other environmental documents, as allowed by Section 15150 of CEQA.

The documents that are recognized include:

- Kings County General Plan Update and Final EIR (1993)(SCH No.93052027);
- City of Avenal General Plan and Final EIR (1992) (SCH No. 92092102);
- Kings County CoSWMP and Negative Declaration;
- Kings County and City of Avenal Source Reduction and Recycling Elements and Household Hazardous Waste Elements and Negative Declaration;
- Draft Environmental Impact Report Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives (SCH No. 90020289);
- Revised Draft Programmed Environmental Impact Report for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives (SCH #90020289);
- Final Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR (SCH No. 90020289); and,
- Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex (SCH No. 9206217).

All of the above documents are available at the Kings County Planning Department, allowing the opportunity for full review by the public. The relationship between the proposed project (Kings County IWMP) and the recognized documents are as follows:

The Kings County General Plan and certified Final EIR, along with the General Plan for the City of Avenal, are the documents that establish solid waste management land use policies and evaluate the environmental impacts of the same for the entire County.

The Kings CoSWMP and Negative Declaration is a policy document prepared consistent with state policy. It is a comprehensive, coordinated solid waste plan for all waste disposal within Kings County and consistent with the County and City of Avenal General Plans. The CoSWMP also serves as the base for approval for new solid waste disposal facilities and material recovery facilities, consistent with Public Resources Code Section 50000.

The proposed Kings County IWMP, which includes the Siting Element that must be consistent with the County General Plan, is the plan for implementing and siting the programs and facilities defined in the CoSWMP and the County's SRREs and HHWEs. The certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR and the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex are project specific environmental documents that assess the impacts of the two principle facilities recommended by the County's CoSWMP, IWMP, SRREs and HHWEs. These previously approved environmental documents provide the background data for the environmental impacts associated with the County and City of Avenal General Plans and solid-waste-related policy documents, as well as the more specific mitigation measures approved for the construction of the proposed new landfill in Kettleman Hills and the MRF/composting facility.

The KCWMA and the City of Avenal are the agencies responsible for financing and implementing the Kings County IWMP.

		YES	MAYBE	NO
1.	<b><u>Earth</u></b>			
	<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>			
a.	Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Disruptions, displacements, compaction or overcovering of the soil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Change in topography or ground surface relief features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e.	Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet or lake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- g. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?

Response to Questions 1 (a) and (g):

Kings County is a seismically active region of California. Any construction, including the development of a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills, and a MRF/composting facility, will be potentially vulnerable to unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures. There is no realistic way in which the seismic shaking hazard can be avoided. However, the following mitigation measure will ensure that the future development of facilities identified in the Kings County IWMP, including a landfill in the Kettleman Hills and a MRF/composting facility, are constructed to meet or exceed current structural regulations and building codes. This will reduce the effects of ground shaking to a less-than-significant impact.

1. Implement applicable Mitigation Measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR and the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

All other facilities will be subject to the following mitigation measure:

2. The future design of structures identified as necessary to implement the Kings County IWMP shall be in accordance with current structural regulations and building codes.

Response to Questions 1 (b) and (c):

The Kings County IWMP and Siting Element recommends the development of a MRF/composting facility south of the existing Hanford Landfill and a composting facility for yard waste and a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills. Preliminary investigations have been conducted for both sites and Final EIRs have been certified.

The proposed construction of a MRF and composting facility or the creation of a landfill will require the grading of earth and the paving of a large area to accommodate structures and large vehicles associated with transporting waste materials. This will require the excavation, compaction and paving of a large area of earth, the specific size of which will depend on the magnitude of the proposed facility. Implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the two associated Final EIRs, and the addition of the following performance standards will ensure that the projects proposed by the Kings County IWMP and Siting Element will have a less-than-significant impact on topography, soil excavation or overcovering. Mitigation measures include the following:

3. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR and the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

All other facilities will be subject to the following mitigation measure:

4. Future soil excavation and project development will be performed in accordance with current regulations and grading codes. Engineering analysis will be prepared as necessary to determine the stability of soils and the specific considerations for excavation and/or building on the soils. The criteria for excavating or building on soils shall be consistent with the grading specifications of Kings County.

Response to Question 1 (e):

Potential increase in soil erosion could result from excavation associated with construction of new facilities or the construction of a new landfill facility. These potential impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant by the following mitigation measure.

5. The future construction of facilities identified in the Kings County IWMP will utilize standard soil stabilization methods such as the use of soil pallitives, sprinkling soils with water, and/or revegetating exposed soils to minimize potential water and wind erosion.

Response to Questions 1 (d) and (f):

The potential for the destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic or physical features, or possible changes in deposition or erosion, which may modify the channel of a water way has been addressed by the two previously cited and certified Final EIRs for the landfill and MRF/composting facility and found to be less-than-significant. Policies and programs in the Kings County IWMP directing future development would not cause any adverse impacts related to these topics. No mitigation measure is required.

2.    Air

Will the proposal result in:

- |    |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b. | The creation of objectionable odors?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c. | Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Questions 2 (a) and (b):

There are five areas of potential impact to air quality associated with the Kings County IWMP. They are: increased traffic from instituting a curbside recycling program in Avenal; odor impacts associated with the increased backyard composting; air quality and odor impacts associated with the transporting and processing of waste at a MRF; the transporting and composting of green waste at a municipal composting facility; and the development of a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills. PM<sub>10</sub> and dust were recognized as significant, unavoidable impacts in the draft EIR for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives SCH No. 90020289. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with approval of both the Kettleman Hills landfill and the MRF/compost facility.

The increase in curbside recycling could potentially result in the need for additional trucks or trips, which could impact traffic, air and noise in Avenal. The specific impact will depend on the type(s) of equipment used for curbside pick-up. For example, one truck could be used to collect both MSW and recyclables, avoiding the need to make two passes by a location, but limiting the number of accounts serviced by the truck. Another system would use two trucks to cover the same route as one. In either event the distance covered by either one or two trucks will be about the same as existing trash pick-up. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact.

The impact on air quality associated with increasing backyard composting will be the potential for undesirable odors. If composting is correctly done, it will create a negligible odor impact. However, if a compost system is not properly managed, the compost process will turn anaerobic, producing undesirable odors. This could have an adverse odor impact on adjacent residences. The following mitigation will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

1. The cities in Kings County will educate the public on how to properly compost yardwaste and kitchen materials, including conducting workshops.

The Kings County IWMP/Siting Element recommends the development of a MRF/composting facility near the Hanford Landfill for commercial and industrial waste. MRFs that handle mixed refuse could have an odor impact. Air quality impacts from a MRF are expected to be less-than-significant with the implementation of the following mitigation measure.

2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR and the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

Separate collection of green waste and development of a composting facility for the yard waste in the general vicinity of the MRF has also been proposed. The collection program could result in additional odor emissions, depending on the system chosen for collection. However, these emissions are expected to be less-than-significant. An improperly operated composting facility could result in adverse odor impacts. The following mitigation measure is expected to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

3. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

Investigations have been conducted into the construction of the Kettleman Hills Landfill. Other considerations for providing long term landfill capacity for Kings County IWMP included the possibility of developing 4 other new sites in Kings County. At this time, the Kettleman Hills site has been identified as the proposed site for a new landfill development. The specific air quality/odor impacts associated with the transporting and processing of waste has been assessed by this Initial Study as well as a certified Final EIR. The following mitigation measure will ensure that this has a less-than-significant impact.

4. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR and the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

Response to Question 2 (c):

The programs and projects identified in the Kings County IWMP/Siting Element will not result in the alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or result in any change in climate. This is a less-than-significant impact.

3. Water

YES      MAYBE      NO

**Will the proposal result in:**

- |    |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c. | Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. | Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. | Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f. | Alteration of the direction or rate of ground waters?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g. | Change in quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| h. | Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i. | Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Questions 3 (b) and (e):

Water impacts may result from the construction of a MRF/composting facility near Hanford, and the construction of a landfill in the Kettleman Hills, which are recommended by the Kings County IWMP and Siting Element. A Supplemental EIR was prepared for the MRF/composting facility which identified a significant, unavoidable impact on water resources. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with approval of the Project. However, the excavation and grading associated with a landfill may change absorption rates, drainage patterns and the rate and amount of surface water runoff. Specific project design can insure that these potential impacts do not have a significant impact on the environment.

Environmental analysis was conducted for both the proposed MRF/composting facility and new Kettleman Hills landfill developments. To ensure that these projects do not adversely impact water quality, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

In addition to the mitigation measures identified in the two certified Final EIRs, appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be adopted for future projects covered by the Kings County IWMP. It can therefore be concluded that the policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not cause a significant impact on water quality.

Response to Questions 3 (a), (c), (d) and (i):

The facilities proposed by the Kings County IWMP/Siting Element are not in areas subject to surface water, drainage or flooding. Therefore, there is no potential for change to surface water, drainage patterns or flood hazard. To ensure that this potential impact remains less-than-significant for any future project proposed under the policies contained in the Kings County IWMP, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented:

11. Each proposed facility site shall be evaluated in terms of flood potential and designed to avoid any 100 year flood plain or changes to drainage patterns or surface water.

Response to Questions 3 (f), (g) and (h):

The project contained in the Kings County IWMP would have no impact on the direction or rate of groundwaters, but the excavation of a landfill could result in a potential change in the quantity of ground waters through withdrawals by on-site wells. However, given the small amount of water needed, it is unlikely that the projects could result in a substantial reduction in the amount of groundwater. To ensure that this is a less-than-significant impact, the applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex shall be implemented. It should be noted that this EIR identified a significant and unavoidable cumulative impact on groundwater supply and that a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with approval of the project.

12. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.

13. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

		YES	MAYBE	NO
4.	<b><u>Plant Life</u></b>			
<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>				
a.	Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d.	Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Response to Questions 4 (a), (b) and (d):

The Kings County IWMP will not directly impact plants or reduce the acreage of agricultural crops in Kings County. However, impacts may result from the construction of a MRF/composting facility and the construction of a new landfill, which are recommended by the SRREs. The paved impervious surface of a new facility, and excavation of a landfill expansion could adversely impact plant life.

The mitigation measures contained in the Kings County IWMP/Siting Element will reduce this to a less-than-significant impact. These measures include:

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

To ensure that future projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP/Siting Element do not adversely impact plant life, the following mitigation measures shall also be implemented:

3. A project specific analysis shall be prepared as specific sites are identified and designed to ensure that projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP do not diminish a population of a rare or endangered plant, or substantially diminish or degrade habitat.
4. Siting of any facility recommended by the Kings County IWMP shall consider potential impacts to agricultural crops and will, to the extent feasible, not be built on agriculturally productive soils.

Response to Question 4 (c):

The project will not result in the introduction of new species of plants into the area, or cause a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species. This is a less-than-significant impact.

YES    MAYBE    NO

5. Animal Life

Will the proposal result in:

- |    |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms or insects)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b. | Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c. | Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. | Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

Response to Questions 5 (a), (b) and (d):

The policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not adversely impact animal life or reduce the acreage of animal habitat in Kings County. However, impacts may result from the construction of a MRF/composting facility, and a new landfill, which are recommended by the SRREs. The paved impervious surface of a MRF/composting facility and the excavation of a landfill expansion could have an adverse impact on wildlife.

The policies contained in the Kings County IWMP and the resulting projects will not cause a significant impact on animal life. These measures include:

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

To ensure that future projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP do not adversely impact animal life, the following mitigation measures shall also be implemented.

3. A specific analysis shall be prepared as waste facility sites are identified and designed to ensure that the projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP do not diminish a population of a rare or endangered animal, or substantially diminish or degrade wildlife habitat.
4. Projects shall be designed to not substantially interfere with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.
5. Projects will be designed to not substantially diminish or degrade habitats for fish or wildlife.

Response to Question 5 (c):

The project will not result in the introduction of new species of animal into the area, or cause a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species. This is a less-than-significant impact.

YES    MAYBE    NO

6. Noise

Will the proposal result in:

- |    |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Increases in existing noise levels?        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b. | Exposure of people to severe noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Question 6 (b):

The policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not expose people to severe noise levels. This is a less-than-significant impact.

Response to Question 6 (a):

The policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not directly impact noise in Kings County. However, impacts may result from the construction of a MRF/composting facility, the development of new a landfill, and initiating curbside collection in Avenal, which are recommended by the SRREs.

The evaluation of noise impacts requires determining the extent of traffic noise associated with each specific project and defining the noise levels from on-site operations of each facility. This has been addressed in greater detail for the MRF/composting facility. A significant, unavoidable impact was found and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted with approval of the project. Noise will need to be addressed in a future project specific analysis for the landfill. Noise generation associated with projects will occur over the short-term for site preparation and construction activities and over the long term due to traffic and on-site operations.

To ensure that future projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP do not adversely impact noise, appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be adopted. The following mitigation measures shall be implemented. It can therefore be concluded that the policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not cause a significant impact on noise.

YES    MAYBE    NO

7.    Light and Glare

Will the proposal:

Produce new light or glare?

Response to Question 7:

The policies contained in the Kings County IWMP will not directly impact light and glare. However, impacts may result from the construction of a future facility recommended by the individual jurisdictions' SRREs. Since these facilities have not yet been designed, it is not possible to assess specific light and glare impacts. Appropriate conditions and mitigations will be adopted for future projects.

YES    MAYBE    NO

8.    Land Use

Will the proposal:

Result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?

Response to Question 8:

A significant land use impact will result if the conflict between land uses is substantial, resulting in an adverse effect on the use of existing land patterns. For a waste related facility, the assessment of land use impacts will be based on direct physical conflicts between such factors as traffic, noise, odor and aesthetics. A significant land use impact would also be identified where the project is not consistent with adopted land use policies or would require a change in policies in order to achieve consistency.

Land use impacts associated with the Kings County IWMP and Siting Element may result from the construction of a MRF/composting facility in the vicinity of the existing Hanford Landfill and the construction of a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills. The construction and operation of these waste handling and processing facilities could significantly impact adjacent land uses.

Prior to adoption of the "Kings County General Plan", dated 1993, the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex site was designated as Agriculture by the Kings County General Plan and zoned Agricultural. This designation allowed the construction of a MRF/composting facility, subject to approval of a Conditional Use Permit. The Supplemental EIR for the MRF/composting facility was certified and Resolution No. 1194 was adopted by the Kings County Planning Commission April 12, 1993, consistent with current land use regulations. When Conditional Use Permit 92-01, an application for a Waste Management Complex, was approved a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted. The project was found to be compatible with surrounding land uses (see Section 6.2 of the FSEIR). The "Kings County General Plan", dated 1993, designates the Waste Management Complex site as Agriculture and current zoning is Agriculture.

The proposed Kettleman Hills Landfill site was designated Industrial, Solid Waste and Agriculture by the Kings County General Plan and in a Heavy Industrial Zoning District (MH Zone). This designation allowed development of a landfill subject to approval of a Conditional Use Permit. On October 9, 1991 the Kings County Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 1174 which approved Conditional Use Permit 1533, an application for a Solid Waste Landfill in the Kettleman Hills, consistent with land use regulations. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was also adopted. The "Kings County General Plan", dated 1993, designates the Kettleman Hills Landfill site as South County Agriculture (40 acre minimum) and the property is zoned heavy Industrial Zoning District (MH Zone).

The Kettleman Hills Landfill site consists of two landfill stages on approximately 90 acres at the head of a canyon in the Kettleman Hills. The entire site, owned by Kings County, covers approximately 640 acres. The canyon and surrounding area are presently undeveloped, but were formerly used for grazing animals and an oil field. In Stage I, approximately 5,515,000 cubic yards of landfill volume would be provided in an excavation canyon basin, approximately 50 acres at the base. The maximum elevation of the Stage I landfill would rise approximately 102 to 108 feet above the existing canyon floor. The Stage I and Stage II landfill areas will also have a leachate control liner. A new access road would be constructed from State Route 41,

north of and bypassing Kettleman City, to a point on Milham Avenue west of Kettleman City. Milham Avenue would be widened and upgraded between the proposed access road and the access driveway for the landfill. An access driveway would be constructed from Milham Avenue to the landfill site. The site would be completely fenced and access would be regulated by a gated entrance with a gate house and scale.

According to the Final EIR, the annual waste disposal projection would be 83,926 tons in 1991 and would rise to approximately 112,821 tons in the year 2030.

Importation of solid waste from outside Kings County and disposed in the new landfill was not considered in the EIR and would not be permitted by Conditional Use Permit 1533, unless amended.

The Kettleman Hills site (i.e., Section 23) was designated as "Industrial, Solid Waste and Agriculture" in amendment 83-01 of the Land Use Element of the Kings County General Plan. Policy 1,2,4,5, and 6 of the amendment were all designed to control development around solid waste sites. Siting of the Kettleman Hills Landfill was found to meet the requirements due to the fact that this is not a residential use application and no residential development was within, nor would be permitted, within 1/2 mile of the proposed use. Policy 3 of the amendment stated that no solid waste facility may be established or expanded within one-half mile of any residential zone. The Kettleman Hills site is located over a mile away from the nearest residence and more than two miles from the nearest residentially zoned areas in Kettleman City.

Since the landfill facility has not yet been designed, it is not possible to assess specific land use impacts. However, implementation of required performance standards, such as those identified in the air, noise, and aesthetics sections of this Initial Study, as well as those identified below, can reduce these potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The following mitigation measures will ensure that land use impacts associated with the Kings County IWMP are less-than-significant:

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. Any future facility will be subject to project specific land use regulations identified in the applicable City or County General Plan and zoning ordinance.
4. Site selection for any future facilities will be sensitive to adjacent land uses, ensuring that sufficient distance is maintained between waste facilities and

sensitive receptors to prevent land use conflicts associated with noise, odor or aesthetics.

5. An environmental analysis shall be prepared for the construction of each project proposed by the Kings County IWMP and Siting Element and through specific project development permits. Responsible agencies, including the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA); the CIWMB; and other agencies with jurisdiction to comment on project specific environmental clearance.

YES MAYBE NO

9. Natural Resources

Will the proposal result in:

Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?

Response to Question 9:

The project will have a beneficial impact on natural resources by increasing the recycling of materials, thereby reducing the need for extracting new natural resources. No mitigation measure required.

YES MAYBE NO

10. Risk of Upset

Will the proposal involve:

- a. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset condition?
- b. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?

Response to Question 10 (a):

There is a possibility that the operation of a MRF and a remote possibility that the operation of the composting facility could release hazardous substances into the environment. Although the proposed facilities are not intended to handle hazardous waste, there is the possibility that hazardous materials could be inadvertently included in the waste stream and, through an

accident, create a risk to employees or to the public using the facilities. Load screening activities could expose workers to hazardous materials. The separation of secondary materials would also expose workers to potential hazards.

The implementation of the following mitigation measures for all future projects will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level:

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. Appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be adopted for future projects.

Response to Question 10 (b):

The proposed projects do not appear to pose any possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan. This is a less-than-significant impact.

YES    MAYBE    NO

11. Population

Will the proposal alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?

Response to Question 11:

This project will have no impact on population in that it will not cause any new residential development to occur. This is a less-than-significant impact.

12. Housing

Will the proposal affect existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?

Response to Question 12:

This project will have no impact on housing. This is a less-than-significant impact.

**13. Transportation/Circulation**

**Will the proposal result in:**

- |    |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b. | Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Substantial impact upon existing transportation system?                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d. | Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. | Alteration to waterborne, rail or air traffic?                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. | Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians?          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**Response to Questions 13 (a) and (c):**

The increase in curbside recycling and the segregated yard waste collection could potentially result in the need for additional trucks or trips, which would have an increased impact on traffic in the City Avenal and the other cities of Kings County. The specific impact will depend on the type(s) of equipment used for curbside pick up. For example, one truck could be used to collect both MSW and recyclables, avoiding the need to make two passes by a location, but limiting the number of accounts serviced by the truck. Another system would use two trucks to cover the same route as one. In either event the distance covered by either one or two trucks will be about the same as the current miles traveled by existing trucks. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact.

Development of a MRF and composting facility at the current Hanford landfill and the development of a new landfill in the Kettleman Hills may result in increased traffic on access roads. The potential to impact exiting traffic patterns and roadway level of service (LOS) was evaluated in the Final Supplemental EIR.

Since specifics for the landfill have not yet been designed (i.e., the number of trucks per day, where they will come from, or where specifically they will go is unknown) it is not possible to assess specific traffic impacts. However, based on what we presently know about these projects and the two program level environmental assessments that have been prepared, implementation of the following mitigation measures will ensure that the Kings County IWMP will have a less-than-significant impact on transportation and circulation.

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. Appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be adopted for future projects.

Response to Questions 13 (b), (d), (e), and (f):

The proposed Kings County IWMP will not: demand new parking; effect existing parking facilities; alter circulation patterns; alter water, rail or air traffic; or increase traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians. This is a less-than-significant impact.

YES    MAYBE    NO

**14.    Public Services**

**Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:**

- |  |                          |                                     |                                     |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a.    Fire protection?                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b.    Police protection?                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c.    Schools?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d.    Parks or other recreational facilities?            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e.    Maintenance of public facilities, including roads? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f.    Other governmental services?                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Questions 14 (a), (b), and (e):

A MRF/composting facility will have the potential to increase the need for fire protection in that these facilities store large quantities of combustible materials. Police services could be impacted in terms of providing night surveillance security for these facilities. An increase in the number of garbage trucks associated with initiating curbside and segregated yard waste collection programs, and development of a MRF/composting facility could increase the need for road

maintenance. These factors have the potential to significantly impact public services.

Although the Kings County IWMP recommends that Kings County construct these facilities, the specific details of project design have not been prepared for the landfill and the curbside collection program has not been developed. However, based on what we presently know about these projects, implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex and the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR, as well as following other mitigation measures will ensure that the Kings County IWMP will have a less-than-significant impact on public services.

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. Appropriate conditions and mitigations measures will be adopted for future projects.

Response to Questions 14 (c), (d), and (f):

The proposed Kings County IWMP will have no impacts on schools, parks and recreation or other government services. This is a less-than-significant impact.

	YES	MAYBE	NO
<b>15. <u>Energy</u></b>			
<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>			
a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Response to Questions 15 (a) and (b):

The construction and operation of the programs and projects identified in the Kings County IWMP will increase demands on fuel and energy. However, the energy required for these proposed facilities will not be substantial and the net energy gain resulting from the recycling of materials will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. There will not be a

substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy or the need for the development of a new sources of energy associated with this project. This is a less-than-significant impact.

YES    MAYBE    NO

**16.    Utilities**

**Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities?**

- |                               |                                     |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a.    Power or natural gas?   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b.    Communications systems? | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c.    Water?                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d.    Sewer or septic tanks?  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e.    Storm water drainage?   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f.    Solid waste disposal?   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Response to Questions 16 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e):**

The construction of any of the facilities proposed in the Kings County IWMP will require the provision of public utilities. However, this will be addressed when a specific project is proposed. Further, this is not anticipated to have a substantial impact on any utility. The following mitigation measure, as well as those identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex (SCH No. 9206217) and the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR (SCH No. 90020289), will ensure that a project recommended in the Kings County IWMP will have a less-than-significant impact on utilities. The Supplemental EIR for the MRF/composting facility identified that water use at the project site will contribute to an existing groundwater overdraft condition in the San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. When the Conditional Use Permit was approved a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted.

1.    Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2.    Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

3. Future waste related facilities will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis as specific projects are proposed to ensure that utilities are available to serve the project. Impact fees will be paid, as deemed appropriate.

Response to Question 16 (f):

Solid waste disposal services will need to be expanded to provide the separate collection of segregated yard waste and curbside programs, the creation of a MRF and a municipal composting facility, and to construct a new Kettleman Hills Landfill. This will have a potentially significant impact on this utility. The following mitigation measure will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

4. The cost of providing additional collection services, and a MRF/composting facility will be borne by the solid waste provider, which in turn is passed on to the public through service fees. Whether the solid waste provider is a private company or part of the municipal government, the project may require that the KCWMA increase rates to provide for the proposed expanded services. The increase in rates will mitigate the increase in costs associated with expanding existing waste services as outlined in the SRREs.

YES    MAYBE    NO

**17. Human Health**

**Will the proposal result in:**

- |    |   |                          |                                     |                          |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. | Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. | Exposure of people to potential health hazards?                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Questions 17 (a) and (b):

There are a number of potential health related concerns associated with the creation of a MRF, a composting facility and a landfill, including: the separation of secondary materials could expose workers to hazards; secondary material sorters would be subjected to repetitive stress; the presence of municipal solid waste (MSW) could attract vectors and airborne micro-organisms could migrate from the project site to surrounding areas; workers would be subjected to excess noise and dust; and potential upsets of containers of MSW could lead to public exposure to hazards.

To mitigate these potential impacts, mitigation measures have been identified in Section 10, Risk of Upset, as well as the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex and the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal

Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR. If these mitigation measures are implemented, the Kings County IWMP will have a less-than-significant impact on health and safety.

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. Appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be developed for future projects.

YES MAYBE NO

**18. Aesthetics**

Will the proposal result in the obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to the public view?

Response to Question 18:

The siting of a MRF/composting facility and a landfill will have the potential to visually impact the environment. To mitigate this impact, the following condition, in addition to those identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex and the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR will be required for these projects. If these mitigation measures are implemented, future projects will have a less-than-significant visual impact.

1. Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR.
2. Implement applicable mitigation measures in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.
3. The process for siting future facilities shall include conducting a visual impact analysis to ensure that a facility does not block views, detract from the region's scenic quality, interfere with views from key observation points, or conflict with the visual characteristics of the surrounding region.

- |  | YES                      | MAYBE                               | NO                       |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19. <b><u>Recreation</u></b>   |                          |                                     |                          |
| Will the proposal result in an impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Question 19:

Projects identified in the Kings County IWMP are not in the vicinity of recreational facilities and are not considered as a potential impact to recreation. However, the following mitigation measure will ensure that this is a less-than-significant impact.

- The design of future facilities proposed by the Kings County IWMP will take into consideration the proximity to recreational facilities and will be designed to avoid any development that would detract from existing recreational facilities.

- |   | YES                      | MAYBE                               | NO                       |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20. <b><u>Cultural Resources</u></b>  |                          |                                     |                          |
| a. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site?             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Response to Questions 20 (a), (b), (c), and (d):

To ensure that the construction of any future facility will not adversely impact cultural resources, the following mitigation measure will be required. This mitigation measure will result in a less-than-significant impact.

- An environmental analysis will be prepared when a specific project is designed to ensure that the future projects outlined in the Kings County IWMP will not adversely impact any historic or cultural resources.

**21. Mandatory Findings of Significance**

- |    |  |   |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|---|
| a. | Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | □ | ☒ | □ |
| b. | Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one which occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)  | □ | ☒ | □ |
| c. | Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each resource is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant).   | □ | ☒ | □ |
| d. | Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effect on human beings, either directly or indirectly?  | □ | ☒ | □ |

Responses to Questions 21 (a), (b), (c) and (d):

The Kings County IWMP is a programmatic document that provides the individual cities and the county with policy directives aimed at achieving the AB 939 requirements of a 25% reduction in waste by 1995 and a 50% reduction by the year 2000. Construction of the facilities identified in the SRREs will have the potential to significantly impact the environment. However, the implementation of the performance standards included as mitigation measures in this Initial Study will, to the best of our ability to predict at this stage in the development process, ensure that potential impacts are reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, the approval of this environmental analysis is recommended as a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

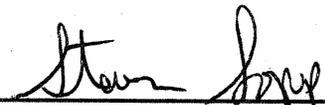
**REFERENCES AND CITATIONS:**

- Kings County General Plan Update and Final EIR (1993)(SCH No.93052027);
- Kings County Board of Supervisors Resolution No 93-129 Approving the "1993 Kings County General Plan"
- Kings County Planning Commission Resolution No. 93-03 Approving The "1993 Kings County General Plan", And Recommending Its Adoption By The Kings County Board Of Supervisors
- City of Avenal General Plan and Final EIR (1992) (SCH No. 92092102);
- Kings County CoSWMP and Negative Declaration
- Kings County Resolution No. 92-028 approving the Kings County Source Reduction and Recycling Element
- City of Avenal Resolution No. 92-81 Approving the City of Avenal Source Reduction and Recycling Element
- Draft Environmental Impact Report Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives SCH No. 90020289
- Revised Draft Programmed Environmental Impact Report for the Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Site Alternatives SCH #90020289
- Final Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final EIR (SCH No. 90020289)
- Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex (SCH No. 9206217)
- Kings County Planning Commission Resolution No. 1194 Approving Conditional Use Permit 90-01, An Application For A Waste Management Complex
- Kings County Planning Commission Resolution No. 1174 Approving Conditional Use Permit 1533, An Applicatin For A Solid Waste Landfill In The Kettleman Hills

**DETERMINATION**

- I find the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will be no significant effect in this case because mitigation measures have been added to the project. Therefore, a **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

Date: 7/27/94

Signature:   
Steven Sopp

**MITIGATION MONITORING  
REPORTING PROGRAM  
FOR THE KINGS COUNTY  
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Mitigation Measure:** Implement applicable Mitigation Measures identified in the certified Kings County Solid Waste Transfer and Disposal Facility Site Alternatives Final Environmental Impact Report.

When Monitoring  
is to Occur: Ongoing

Agency Responsible: Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA)  
Kings County Planning Department  
Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)

**Mitigation Measure:** Implement applicable Mitigation Measures identified in the certified Final Supplemental EIR for the Kings County Integrated Solid Waste Management Complex.

When Monitoring  
is to Occur: Ongoing

Agency Responsible: Kings County Waste Management Authority (KCWMA)  
Kings County Planning Department  
Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)

**Mitigation Measure:** The future design of structures identified as necessary to implement the Kings County IWMP shall be in accordance with current structural regulations and building codes.

When Monitoring  
is to Occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Future soil excavation and project development will be performed in accordance with current regulations and grading codes. Engineering analysis will be prepared as necessary to determine the stability of soils and the specific considerations for excavation and/or building on the soils. The criteria for excavating or building on soils shall be consistent with the grading specifications of Kings County.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** The future construction of facilities identified in the Kings County IWMP will utilize standard soil stabilization methods such as the use of soil pallitives, sprinkling soils with water, and/or revegetating exposed soils to minimize potential water and wind erosion.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** The cities in Kings County will educate the public on how to properly compost yard waste and kitchen materials, including workshops.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon inception of backyard composting program.

Agency Responsible: KCWMA

**Mitigation Measure:** Each proposed facility site shall be evaluated in terms of flood potential and designed to avoid any 100 year flood plain or changes to drainage patterns or surface water.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** A project specific analysis shall be prepared as specific sites are identified and designed to ensure that projects recommended by the Kings County IWMP do not diminish a population of a rare or endangered plant, or substantially diminish or degrade habitat.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Siting of any facility recommended by the Kings County IWMP shall consider potential impacts to agricultural crops and will, to the extent feasible, not be built on agriculturally productive soils.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Projects shall be designed to not substantially interfere with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Projects will be designed to not substantially diminish or degrade habitats for fish or wildlife.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Any future facility will be subject to the project specific land use regulations identified in the applicable City or County General Plan and zoning ordinance.

When Monitoring is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Site selection for any future facilities will be sensitive to adjacent land uses, ensuring that sufficient distance is maintained between waste facilities and sensitive receptors to prevent land use conflicts associated with noise, odor or aesthetics.

When Monitoring is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** An environmental analysis shall be prepared for the construction of each project proposed by the Kings County IWMP and Siting Element and through specific project development permits. Responsible agencies including the LEA, CIWMB and other agencies with jurisdiction to comment on project specific environmental clearance.

When Monitoring is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Future waste related facilities will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis as specific projects are proposed to ensure that utilities are available to serve the project. Impact fees will be paid, as deemed appropriate.

When Monitoring is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** The process for siting future facilities shall include conducting a visual impact analysis to ensure that a facility does not block views, detract from the region's scenic quality, interfere with views from key observation points, or conflict with the visual characteristics of the surrounding region.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** The design of future facilities proposed by the Kings County IWMP will take into consideration the proximity to recreational facilities and will be designed to avoid any development that would detract from existing recreation facilities.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** An environmental analysis will be prepared when a specific project is designed to ensure that the future projects outlined in the Kings County IWMP will not adversely impact any historic or cultural resources.

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

**Mitigation Measure:** Appropriate conditions and mitigation measures will be developed for future projects

When Monitoring  
is to occur: Upon application for new facility.

Agency Responsible: Kings County Planning Department  
Appropriate City Planning Department

## DETERMINATIONS:

On February 13, 1995 , the Kings County Environmental Review Committee recommended to the affected jurisdictions that a finding of no significant impact to the environment will result from Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program.

On March 9, 1995, the City of Avenal found that on the basis of the Initial Study and comments received that there is no substantial evidence that Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, will significantly affect the environment because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program, and approved the Negative Declaration prepared for this project.

On February 21, 1995, the City of Corcoran found that on the basis of the Initial Study and comments received that there is no substantial evidence that Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, will significantly affect the environment because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program, and approved the Negative Declaration prepared for this project.

On March 21, 1995, the City of Hanford found that on the basis of the Initial Study and comments received that there is no substantial evidence that Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, will significantly affect the environment because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program, and approved the Negative Declaration prepared for this project.

On April 4, 1995, the City of Lemoore found that on the basis of the Initial Study and comments received that there is no substantial evidence that Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, will significantly affect the environment because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program, and approved the Negative Declaration prepared for this project.

On April 25, 1995, the County of Kings found that on the basis of the Initial Study and comments received that there is no substantial evidence that Public Project No. 94-03 - Kings County Integrated Waste Management Plan, will significantly affect the environment because of the mitigation measures described herein and found in the Mitigation Monitoring Program, and approved the Negative Declaration prepared for this project.



