SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Countywide Summary Plan

COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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San Bernardino County
Solid Waste Management Division

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COUNTYWIDE SUMMARY PLAN
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

In order to reduce our dependence upon landfilling of solid waste, and to ensure adequate disposal capacity, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (known as AB 939 or the IWM Act) was passed by the California Legislature. The IWM Act established a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices: (l) Source Reduction, to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source; (2) Recycling and Composting; and (3) Disposal. The disposal of waste must be cut by 25% by 1995, and by 50% by 2000. Percentages are based on 1990 levels and adjusted for changes in population and economic conditions.

The preparation of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) is one of the requirements of the IWM Act. The CIWMP consists of four elements and a Summary Plan. Each jurisdiction (Cities and the County) prepared the first three elements: (l) Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) which analyzed the local waste stream to determine where to focus diversion efforts, and developed diversion programs and funding; (2) Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) which provides a framework for recycling, treatment, and disposal practices; and (3) Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) which lists planned and existing facilities such as material recovery facilities and composting facilities that recover waste from the waste stream.

The County prepared the (seventh) Countywide Siting Element which demonstrates that there is at least 15 years of remaining disposal capacity to serve all the jurisdictions within the County. The Countywide Summary Plan, the final element of the CIWMP, contains goals and policies as well as a summary of integrated waste management issues faced by the County. It summarizes waste management programs and the steps needed to cooperatively implement programs among the County's jurisdictions to continue to meet the statewide diversion mandates. The Summary Plan is to be updated every five years along with any other affected elements of the CIWMP.

II. CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Each city (and the County for the unincorporated area) is responsible for its own integrated solid waste management planning, implementation, and monitoring, as well as public information, budgeting, and enforcement. In some cases, this responsibility may be delegated to a franchised waste hauler. A majority of the cities have franchised collection systems. The County has moved toward franchising so that residents of unincorporated areas, particularly city spheres, can have compatible recycling services to those of nearby city residents.

Programs for Household Hazardous Waste are administered by the County Fire Agency. Solid waste facility permitting and enforcement are handled by the County Department of Public Health acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for CalRecycle. The LEA, with the concurrence

of CalRecycle, issues operating permits to facilities including landfills, material recovery facilities, and composting facilities.

The Solid Waste Advisory Task Force (SWAT) provides advice and assistance for integrated solid waste management planning and is comprised of elected officials; representatives of the solid waste and recycling industries; representatives of environmental organizations; and representatives of the general public. Additionally, The Mojave Desert and Mountain Recycling Authority JPA is a regional group comprised of certain San Bernardino County desert and mountain cities and the county that meet to discuss local diversion efforts and plan cooperative programs.

III. SYSTEM NEEDS

The County owned system of municipal solid waste landfills includes a total of five operating landfills, which have capacity for well in excess of 15 years. Since the last CIWMP update and in accordance with regulatory requirement affecting nondisposal facilities in the mid 2000's the number of nondisposal facilities has significantly increased. Currently there are a total of 10 materials recovery facilities, 16 transfer stations, and seven CDI debris processing facilities. There are also various planned/proposed facilities in the County, including two materials recovery facilities.

There are currently nine chipping and grinding facilities/operations, 25 composting facilities, and one conversion technology (anaerobic digestion) facility within the County capable of processing organic waste. These facilities will assist in providing capacity to handle current mandatory curbside recycling programs and help achieve each individual jurisdiction's diversion goal of 50%.

IV. RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

Continued operation of all of the programs implemented from in the individual jurisdiction's SRREs will result in maintaining the current high diversion rates. Additional organics recycling capacity is needed to serve the population centers throughout the County to increase diversion and help comply with regulations promulgated to implement AB 1826 and SB 1383.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Integrated waste management is a method that utilizes waste as a resource, rather than material of little or no value. In the late 1980's the state's annual disposal of approximately 40 million tons of solid waste, or two tons per person, was rapidly consuming valuable landfill space when Assembly Bill 939 was presented to the State Legislature by Assemblyman Byron Sher.

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (known as AB 939 or the IWM Act) was passed by the California Legislature in response to concerns from the commercial refuse hauling industry and others about an impending shortage of landfill capacity, or "landfill crisis." The IWM Act set forth numerous policies for the state and local governments, including a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices. The highest priority is to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source (source reduction.) Second in the hierarchy is reuse through either recycling of those wastes which can be reused or reprocessed or reuse by composting of organic materials. Source reduction, recycling and composting are jointly referred to as waste diversion methods because they divert waste from disposal. Lastly, disposal by environmentally safe transformation or landfilling ranks lowest on the hierarchy. The disposal of waste was mandated to be cut by 25% from 1990 to 1995, and by 50% from 1990 levels by 2000. In 2019, overall waste generation in the state was approximately 77.5 million tons. Of this total, an estimated 48.6 million tons of solid waste, or 6.7 pounds/person/day went to disposal. An estimated 28.9 million tons of waste was recycled or diverted in California, which resulted in a statewide recycling rate of 37 percent, down from 40 percent in 2018 and the peak of 50 percent in 2014[1].

[1] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, *State of Disposal and Recycling for Calendar Year 2019* (February 12, 2021)

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

The preparation and periodic updating of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) continues to be one of the key requirements of the IWM Act. The Plan consists of four elements and a Summary Plan. Each jurisdiction was required to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) which analyzed the local waste stream to determine where to focus diversion efforts, and developed diversion programs and funding. A Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) was prepared by each jurisdiction and includes educational programs to encourage safe waste management practices and provides a framework for recycling, treatment, and disposal practices. Like the SRRE, the HHWE includes programs and their funding. Each jurisdiction also was required to prepare a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) which lists planned and existing facilities such as material recovery facilities and composting facilities that recover waste from the waste stream.

To complete the CIWMP, the County (or regional agency) is required to prepare a Countywide Siting Element that demonstrates that there is at least 15 years of remaining disposal capacity to serve all the jurisdictions within the County. If there is not adequate capacity, a discussion of alternative disposal sites and additional diversion programs must be included in the Countywide Siting Element. The County must also prepare the Countywide Summary Plan, the final element of the CIWMP, which contains goals and policies as well as a summary of integrated waste management issues faced by the County. It summarizes waste management programs and the steps needed to cooperatively implement programs among the County's jurisdictions to meet the 25% and 50% diversion mandates. The Summary Plan is updated every five years along with any other affected elements of the CIWMP.

This 2023 update of the CIWMP includes revisions to the unincorporated County NDFE, the Countywide Siting Element, and the Summary Plan. This revised Summary Plan updates the portions related to the revised NDFE and Countywide Siting Element. The NDFE has been updated to remove facilities which have been closed and add facilities that have been identified as either planned or active since the previous update. The Countywide Siting Element has been updated to reflect the addition of Oro Grande Cement Plant Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facility as a planned facility.

This 2023 update to the CIWMP does not include revisions to the SRRE or the HHWE of any County jurisdiction including the unincorporated area. For the most part, information associated with the SRRE and HHWE found in this document has not been updated; should SRRE's and HHWE's be updated in the future, relevant sections of this document will be updated accordingly.

Cooperative diversion programs will help jurisdictions conserve financial resources in difficult economic times. The County and Cities now must consider solid waste as a valuable resource. New technologies are continually under development to find ways to recover and reuse yesterday's

trash. Changes in lifestyle are needed for consumers to buy items with minimal packaging, items that can be reused. or items that are made from recycled materials. The IWM Act's diversion mandates can be met through cooperative efforts and public education.

CHAPTER 2
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter of the CIWMP provides a description of the goals, policies, and objectives of the entire County for coordinating efforts to divert, market, and dispose of solid waste during the medium-term planning period through the year 2000. Requirements for this chapter are in CCR Section 18757.1.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES OVERVIEW

The SWAT, in conjunction with the Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) staff, developed the following goals, objectives and policies to encourage jurisdictions in San Bernardino County to work together to comply with the requirements of the IWM Act. Every local jurisdiction is encouraged to use the goals, objectives and policies listed below, as applicable, and coordinate efforts and conserve resources.

Chapter 4 of this Summary Plan contains the goals and policies developed for marketing of recyclable materials. The Countywide Siting Element contains the goals and policies relating to the siting of new or expanded disposal facilities.

DEFINITIONS

Goals are the desired outcome; the vision. The following goals are components of the future Countywide IWM system, which will emphasize source reduction. recycling, composting and reduce dependence on disposal as well as conservation of landfill capacity and natural resources.

Objectives are specific and measurable actions; the milestones. The following objectives are meant to assist local jurisdictions in implementing the IWM Act hierarchy of: 1) reducing the production of waste at its source 2) recycling; and 3) composting.

Policies are strategies for meeting the specific goals; the guidelines. The following policies are aimed at reducing the amount of waste disposed and cooperatively implementing programs identified in each jurisdiction's SRRE and HHWE, as well as developing markets for recyclable materials.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES for SOURCE REDUCTION/DIVERSION

GOAL I. Achieve IWM Act objectives of 25%/50% diversion by 1995/2000, respectively.

OBJECTIVE 1: Divert 25% of the adjusted 1990 base year tonnage by 1995 and 50% by the year 2000.

OBJECTIVE 2: Develop reduction. recovery and reuse goals for recyclable materials and focus programs on materials that make up a large portion of the waste stream.

POLICY A: Utilize or implement programs identified in the Source Reduction and Reduction Elements (SRREs) or alternative programs so that recyclable materials may feasibly be reduced at the source, recycled, or composted.

POLICY B: Implement recycling procurement policy by expanding the purchase of recycled/recyclable materials and by encouraging contractors to use recycled materials.

POLICY C: Continue educational programs for the general public. schools, and businesses.

GOAL II. Support existing diversion programs and work together toward economically feasible diversion programs & facilities to conserve efforts and resources.

OBJECTIVE 3: Coordinate or combine similar programs in neighboring jurisdictions to achieve economies of scale and potentially reduce costs to ratepayers.

OBJECTIVE 4: Enhance waste collection services by including recycling programs.

POLICY D: Cooperatively establish and expand recycling programs regionally or Countywide.

POLICY E: Network with other jurisdictions to learn about successful diversion programs.

GOAL III. Eliminate barriers and create opportunities for diversion program implementation.

OBJECTIVE 5: Eliminate ordinances and other barriers which discourage recycling or composting.

OBJECTIVE 6: Explore incentives to encourage source reduction and recycling.

POLICY F: Support expedited local and state permit processing for recycling/composting facilities.

POLICY G: Pursue state grants for establishing and enhancing diversion programs.

POLICY H: Utilize the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force as a forum for roundtable discussions on regional or Countywide issues regarding AB 939.

Note: Goals IV, V and Objectives 7-10, Policies I-P are reserved for the Summary Plan. (*Note added 8/21/96*)

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table SP 2-1: Implementation Schedule

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Objective 1: Achieve 25% and 50% Diversion Goals			
Implement short term source reduction programs: backyard composting & waste audits for businesses	additional diversion needed to total 25% (may vary by jurisdiction)	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement short term recycling programs: curbside & commercial/ industrial recycling	additional diversion needed to total 25%	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement short term composting programs: curbside collection & use/development of processing facilities.	additional diversion needed to total 25% (may vary by jurisdiction)	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions

Table SP 2-1 continued

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Implement short term education and public information programs	increase participation in other programs	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement medium term source reduction programs: quantity-based rates	additional diversion needed to total 50%	1995-99	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement medium term recycling programs: recovery & processing facilities	additional diversion needed to total 50%	1995-99	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement medium term composting programs: mixed waste composting	additional diversion needed to total 50%	1995-99	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Implement medium term education programs	increase participation in other programs	1995-99	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Participate in regional MRF's	Recovery of recycled materials	1994+	Jurisdictions within MRF service areas
Participate in local compost facilities	Recovery of approx. 70% of collected yard debris	1994+	Jurisdictions in proximity to compost facilities
Development of MRFs & Compost Facilities	Ability to recover maximum amt. of recyclables	1994+	All jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Objective 2: Focus Programs on Materials that Make Up Large Portions of the Wastestream			
Review waste characterization information	increase diversion potential	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Develop new or focus existing programs on large recyclable portions of waste stream	additional diversion needed to achieve mandates	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions

Table SP 2-1 continued

Objective/Task	Milestone to be Achieved	Date of Implementation	Responsible Agency
Objective 3: Coordinate Diversion Programs			
Review adjacent jurisdictions' programs to find compatibility	conserve individual resources and broaden diversion programs	1994-96	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Objective 4: Add Recycling Programs to Collection Services.			
Adopt enabling franchising ordinance	enhance diversion efforts and broaden programs	1995	County
Negotiate franchising agreements that include recycling services	provide additional recycling opportunities to customers	1994+	County
Objective 5: Eliminate Barriers to Recycling and Composting.			
Review ordinances and change those that prohibit recycling or composting	Create new opportunities to reuse or compost diverted materials	1994-1999	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions, SWATF
Lobby state agencies to change those regulation that prohibit recycling or composting	Create new opportunities to reuse or compost diverted materials	1994+	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions, SWATF
Objective 6: Explore Incentives to Encourage Source Reduction & Recycling.			
Review use of incentives such as variable can rate, etc.	encourage generators to reduce their waste	1994-1999	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions
Network with others using incentives	obtain practical information & help	1994+	Individual jurisdictions and regional coalitions

CHAPTER 3
COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

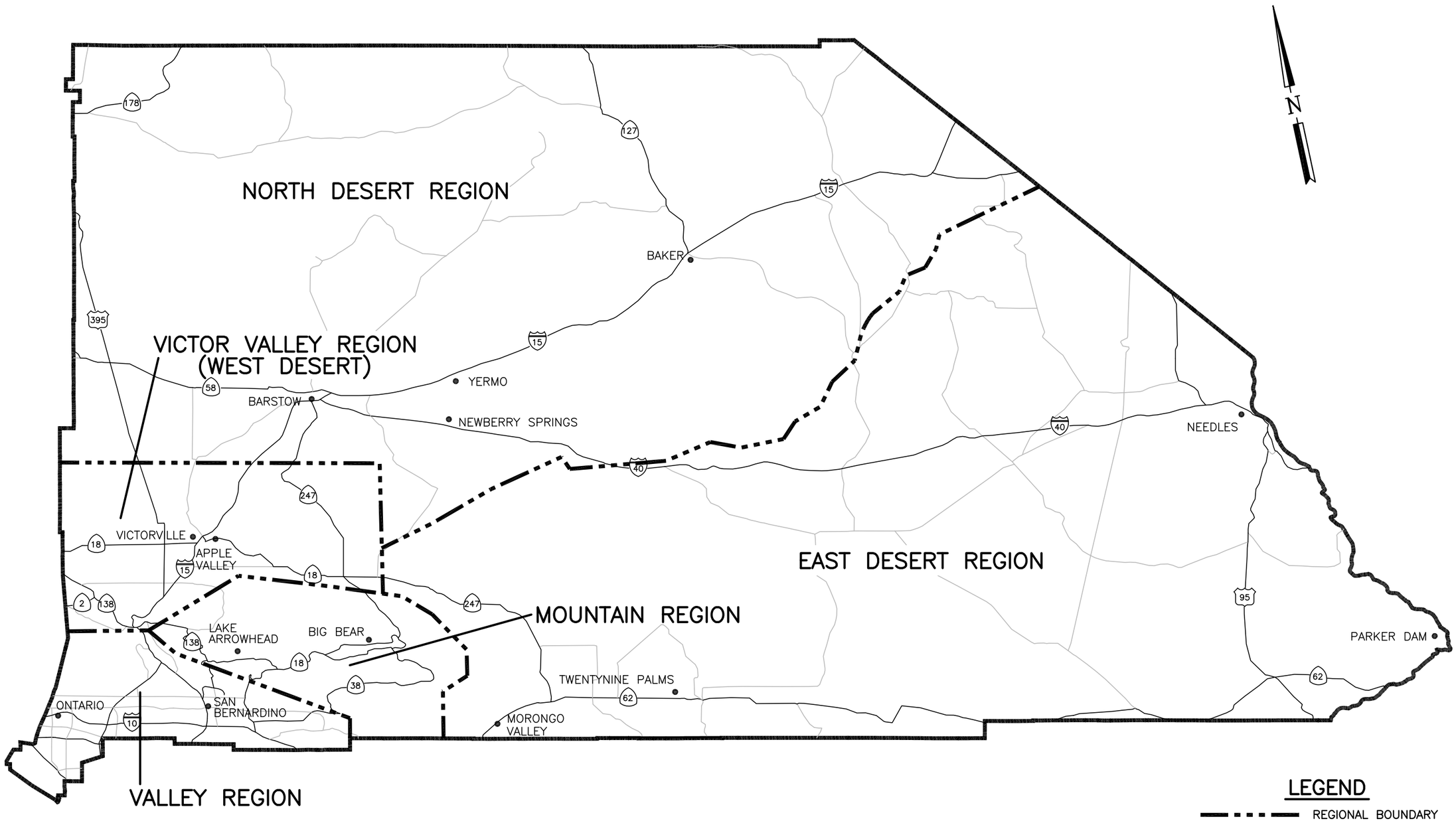
This chapter of the Summary Plan provides a general, descriptive summary of the geography and demography of the county or region, a description of how integrated waste management is administered in the county, and identification of the entities responsible for administering and implementing the Countywide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

COUNTY PROFILE

San Bernardino County, which covers 20,000 square miles, is the largest county in the contiguous United States. It is located in the northeastern portion of Southern California and is adjacent to Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and Inyo counties and the states of Arizona and Nevada. (Of its 20,000 square miles, 4,000 square miles are private land, and the remaining 16,000 square miles are public land managed by Federal agencies).

The County consists of 24 cities and towns and is socially and physically diverse. Much of its southwestern valley areas are urban and suburban, similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Most of its northern, central and eastern portions are arid and semi-arid desert. Two notable mountain ranges, San Gabriel and San Bernardino, are located in the southwestern portion of the County. Figure SP 3-1 provides a regional breakdown of San Bernardino County including: Valley Region, Mountain Region, and Desert Regions.

FIGURE SP 3–1: REGIONS WITHIN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
REVISED MARCH 2018

Geography and population density are elements which directly affect San Bernardino County's solid waste generation, collection and disposal and are the primary reasons that the remote desert areas contain three of the County's five active landfills.

Climatic conditions such as temperature, precipitation and wind also have a significant impact on the management of solid waste. In areas such as the mountains, which have wide annual variations in temperatures, summer waste generation is higher than in winter. And during periods of high winds, generally there is less solid waste disposal than during periods of moderate climatic activity.

Although geography, population density and climate have not presented any real obstacles to the management of solid waste in the County, they do present challenges to the efficient management of a unique disposal system.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS & WASTE STREAMS

San Bernardino County consists of three major areas - the Valley, Mountain and Desert, with distinct geographic and physical characteristics.

The Valley Region is located about 60 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and considered a part of the South Coast Air Quality Basin. It is approximately 50 miles long from west to east. contains about 480 square miles and is bordered on the west by the Chino, Puente and San Jose Hills, and on the north by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains This region is defined as all the area within the County that is south and west of the Forest Service Boundaries. The San Bernardino mountain range trending southeast forms the eastern limit of the Valley along with the Yucaipa and Crafton Hills. The southern limits of the Valley are marked by alluvial highlands extending south from the San Bernardino and Jurupa Mountains. Elevations within the Valley range from about 500 feet on the Valley floor to 1,700 feet in Live Oak Canyon, and to about 5,400 feet in the Yucaipa Hills.

The Valley contains only two percent of the County's land area. However, the region contains nearly 80% of the County's population and disposes of approximately 75% of the County's waste stream. This region includes the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland and Yucaipa

The Mountain Region consists of portions of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain ranges. Elevations range from 2,000 feet along the foothills to the 11,502-foot peak of Mt. San Gorgonio, the highest peak in Southern California. Of the 870 square miles within this region, approximately 715 square miles are public lands managed by State and Federal agencies, principally the United States Forest Service.

The San Gabriel Mountains, which extend into Los Angeles County, form the western end of the mountain region. The San Bernardino Mountains. including Mt. San Gorgonio, make up the remainder. Of importance to the downstream areas of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties are the headwaters of the Santa Ana River, which lie within these mountains. The

Mountain region also contains four significant lakes: Gregory, Arrowhead, Big Bear and Silverwood, and several smaller lakes.

The Mountain region's entire waste stream is transferred to Barstow Landfill in the Desert Region (Big Bear Transfer Station) and San Timoteo Landfill and Mid-Valley Landfill in the Valley Region (Heap's Peak Transfer Station). The only City in this region is Big Bear Lake.

The Desert is by far the largest of the three areas and includes all of the area lying north and east of the previously described territory. It includes a significant portion of the Mojave Desert and contains about 95% (19,236 square miles) of the land within San Bernardino County. The Desert is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long, broad valleys which often contain dry lakes. Many of these mountains rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys. Due to the persistent winds that blow throughout the year, large portions of the Desert surface have been modified into a mosaic of pebbles and stones known as desert pavement.

A major physical resource of the Desert is the Mojave River, a critical water source for many of its residents. The Mojave River flows north and east away from its watershed in the San Bernardino Mountains. The major part of its over 100-mile length is marked by a dry river bed which only on occasion reveals the water within it. Except in years of heavy precipitation, the Mojave River ends its flow at Soda Dry Lake near the community of Baker.

The Desert is subdivided into three regions for waste management planning purposes. The Victor Valley Region is the most populous and fastest-growing of the Desert regions, and currently disposes of approximately 17% of the County's waste. Cities in this Region are Adelanto. Hesperia, and Victorville, and the Town of Apple Valley.

The North Desert Region currently receives approximately four percent of the County's annual waste stream. This region includes the northern 1/3 of the County area. Barstow is the only City in this region.

The East Desert Region consists of the southeastern quarter of the County area. This area receives approximately three percent of the entire County waste stream. This region includes Needles, Twentynine Palms and the Town of Yucca Valley.

CLIMATE

Due to the diverse topography of San Bernardino County, there is a wide range of temperatures and precipitation depending on location. The Countywide average summer temperatures range from a high of 92 to a low of 57, while winter ranges from a high of 66° F to a low of 40° F. Annually, nearly 80% of the days are sunny, and the yearly average rainfall is 11 inches. The Valley Region is typical of these average climatic conditions.

The Desert and Mountain regions are subject to seasonal climatic extremes. Winter temperatures in some areas of the Desert and Mountains are near zero, and the cold often is compounded by the wind chill factor. In the summer, Desert temperatures can reach as high as 120° F in the lower

elevations. The Desert typically receives less than four inches a year of precipitation. Usually when this occurs, the rain is of such short duration and high intensity that it frequently results in flash floods which modify the terrain exposed to the torrential runoff. The higher elevations in the Mountains normally receive three times the average yearly County precipitation. The City of Big Bear Lake has an average precipitation rate of nearly 38 inches annually.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Until 1990, San Bernardino County experienced unprecedented growth, primarily due to the influx of people from other states because of our climate, lifestyle and available jobs. Affordable housing continues to attract residents from neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Since 1990, the County's population has increased from 1,423,800 persons to 2,175,909 residents in 2020. Residential housing and business growth has followed the same pattern during this period of time.

San Bernardino County's population as of July 2022 was 2,193,656 residents. Over 80% of the population lives in an incorporated city or town. Countywide, there are 742,207 housing units.

The 2022 Census indicated that the County's population is diverse. Pursuant to CCR Section 18757.3, the following information is provided. The Census data on race and ethnicity shows that approximately 56.2% of the County's residents are Hispanic, 9.3% are black, 8.9% are Asian and 75.3% are white. The County's population age is: 25.4% under 18; 55.8% are ages 19 to 64; and 12.5% are 65 or older. The median household income in 2021 was $70,287, or $28,443 per capita which is less than the statewide average of $46,691 in 2021.

TRANSPORTATION

San Bernardino County is a major Southern California highway, rail. and train hub. There are several State freeways and highways, three major rail companies and an international airport. The chief automobile and truck routes are Interstate Highways 10, 15, 40, 210 and 215 and U.S. Highways 60, 71 and 395. In addition, there are a number of other state highways, county roads, and other secondary arterials which traverse the County. The three major railroads which serve the area are the Santa Fe. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Amtrak and MetroLink also utilize the established rail system. Air transportation is provided by Ontario International Airport. which offers air fleet loading facilities. air package sorting and a ground delivery center. It is an increasingly preferred alternative to Los Angeles International Airport and is served by a host of major airlines. Within the last five years, San Bernardino International Airport began commercial passenger flights to various destinations. Additionally, the County has 15 general airports.

Approximately 70% of the County's work force is employed in the local Inland Empire region, which includes Riverside County. Over 20% of the work force commutes out of the region, primarily to Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no single agency in charge of developing a Countywide integrated waste management system. The County, Cities, private industry and the public cooperatively developed the Partnership Strategy, which is a long-range plan to consolidate and integrate existing and planned facilities and programs.

Implementation of the Partnership Strategy will integrate all components of an integrated system:

- Collection and transfer of waste and recyclables
- Waste prevention, recycling, and composting opportunities and markets
- Educational and technical assistance programs
- Proper handling of household hazardous waste
- Environmentally safe and economical recycling and disposal

Each City (and the County for the unincorporated area) is responsible for its own SRRE planning, administration. implementation, and monitoring, as well as public information, budgeting, and enforcement. In some cases, this responsibility may be delegated to a franchised service provider, or in the case of a program that becomes a Countywide or regional program, transferred to the implementing agency. Public education materials and programs are provided by the County or its contractor to supplement the materials developed by the Cities and regional groups.

To provide advice and assistance for integrated solid waste management planning, the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force (SWATF) was established. The SWATF is comprised of elected officials from the Cities and the County Board of Supervisors·; representatives of the solid waste and recycling industries; representatives of environmental organizations; and representatives of the general public The SWATF's committee is the Technical Committee.

The majority of Household hazardous wastes are managed by the County Fire Agency, which serves the entire county with a network of Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities. In addition the City of Fontana oversees their own Household Hazardous Waste Collection facility. The County is also the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for all facilities that require a state Solid Waste Facility Permit.

The LEA, with the concurrence of the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recover (CalRecycle). issues operating permits to facilities including landfills, material recovery facilities, and composting facilities.

The majority of public disposal capacity is provided by the County. The County SWMD operates, through its contractor, a Countywide system of five Class III (non-hazardous) landfills (the Colton Landfill is currently inactive and undergoing final closure construction) and nine transfer stations to handle municipal solid waste. The City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department operates the Class III California Street Sanitary Landfill which handles municipal solid waste generated in

the City. In addition, there are seven more non-SWMD operated transfer stations for a total of 16 transfer stations.

CalRecycle is the State's lead agency for managing solid waste in California. CalReycle has policy-making and regulatory authority regarding solid waste facility operation and integrated waste management planning and has the final authority on solid waste permitting issues. Solid waste facility permitting is subject to local land use authority reserved to each City, and the County for the unincorporated area, for facilities located within individual jurisdictional boundaries.

CalRecycle also provides technical support to the Cities, Counties, and Regional Agencies in complying with operating requirements and IWM Act diversion mandates. CalRecycle has designated three Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZ) in the County. These are described fully in Chapter 4.

PLAN ADMINISTRATION

The County is responsible for the preparation of the Countywide Summary Plan and Siting Element and amendments thereto. Proposals for new or expanded disposal facilities must be contained in the Siting Element or an amendment is required to include the proposal in the Element. Amendments to either of the Countywide elements must be approved by the County and a majority of the Cities with a majority of the population.

Each jurisdiction is responsible for maintaining their own SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. New programs and proposals for new non-disposal facilities require amendments to the appropriate Elements Amendments to any of these documents must be approved by a resolution from the jurisdiction's governing body.

CHAPTER 4
CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

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

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

San Bernardino County's system of collection, removal, and disposal of solid waste continues to change as a result of State legislation and the County's move to consolidate to its regional landfill system. The system has evolved from a direct haul of waste to many County and private landfills, to a system that integrates waste management alternatives. The landfill is the final destination, rather than the first stop, in an integrated system. The evolving system includes separate collection of refuse for disposal and recycling, particularly for the County's 24 cities, most of which have exclusive franchise agreements with their haulers. In the unincorporated areas, there are 20 franchise agreements. Table SP 4-1 is an overview of the current collection system.

Table SP 4-1: Refuse Collection by Service Area

SERVICE AREA Region – Jurisdiction	RESIDENTIAL COLLECTION	COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION
Valley		
Chino	Franchise	Franchise
Chino Hills	Franchise	Franchise
Colton	Franchise	Franchise
Fontana	Franchise	Franchise
Grand Terrace	Franchise	Franchise
Highland	Franchise	Franchise
Loma Linda	Franchise	Franchise
Montclair	Franchise	Franchise
Ontario	Franchise	Franchise
Rancho Cucamonga	Franchise	Franchise
Redlands	City	City
Rialto	Franchise	Franchise
San Bernardino	Franchise	Franchise
Upland	Franchise	Franchise
Yucaipa	Franchise	Franchise
County	Franchise	Franchise
Mountain		
Big Bear Lake	Franchise	Franchise
County	Franchise	Franchise
Big Bear City Community Service District	CSD	CSD
North Desert		
Barstow	Franchise	Franchise
County	Franchise/Permit	Franchise/Permit
Helendale Community Service District	Franchise	Franchise
Baker Community Service District	CSD	CSD
Victor Valley		
Adelanto	Franchise	Franchise
Apple Valley	Franchise	Franchise
Hesperia	Franchise	Franchise
Victorville	Franchise	Franchise
County	Franchise	Franchise
Phelan Pinon Hills Community Service District	Franchise	Franchise
Wrightwood Community Service District	Franchise	Franchise
East Desert		
Needles	Franchise	Franchise
Twentynine Palms	Franchise	Franchise
Yucca Valley	Franchise	Franchise
County	Permit/Franchise	Permit/Franchise

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

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

Service Areas. These are the areas, defined by jurisdictional or other boundaries, in which a particular governmental entity has jurisdiction or responsibility for waste management. The service areas in the county are contiguous with the boundaries of the individual jurisdictions.

Organization of Services: Within each of the jurisdictions, waste management services may be exclusively or non-exclusively franchised, provided as a government service, or permitted, as indicated in Table SP 4-l. One city provides collection services, and all of the other cities administer franchises. Collection services in the unincorporated areas are administered by 20 County franchise agreements, four County Class "A" permits, three Community Service District franchise agreements, and two Community Service Districts provide collection services.

Quantity of Solid Waste , and Final Disposition of Materials: In Table SP 4.2· Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed, information from the CalRecycle Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (DRS) is compiled to indicate the annual tonnage of solid waste disposed by city.

Table SP 4-3: Destination of Solid Waste Generated, indicates where this material goes after it is collected (excluding diverted material): either to a landfill, exported, , transformed or utilized for beneficial reuse. Table SP 4-4. Material Handling & Transport indicates storage and transportation needs of materials targeted in diversion programs.

Table SP4-2: Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed

All figures from the CalRecycle Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS) Reports for 2022

JURISDICTION	2016 ANNUAL TONS
Adelanto	27,822.46
Apple Valley	64,386.19
Barstow	29,874.62
Big Bear Lake	16,131.31
Chino	112,201.99
Chino Hills	43,802.67
Colton	81,907.7
Fontana	208,479.61
Grand Terrace	8,506.19
Hesperia	84,549.6
Highland	34,415.34
Loma Linda	22,045.21
Montclair	47,871.72
Needles	3,066.7
Ontario	345,901.74
Rancho Cucamonga	196,789.86
Redlands	76,773.9
Rialto	99,806.39
San Bernardino	221,256.07
San Bernardino-Unincorporated	317,202.09
Twentynine Palms	21,105.21
Upland	72,330.47
Victorville	123,343.16
Yucaipa	33,734.91
Yucca Valley	27,714.58
Total:	**2,321,019.69**

Table SP 4-3: Destination of Solid Waste Generated: 2022

	Exported	Landfilled	Transformed	Beneficial Reuse
Tons per Year	2,464.54	2,321,019.69	6,460.34	93,108.74
% of Total	Less than 1%	33%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%

All figures are County wide as reported as part of the CalRecycle Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS) Reports for 2022.

Table SP 4-4: Material Handling & Transport

Materials	Storage & Transport Needs	Handling Methods
Non-Redemption Value glass and aluminum	MRFs and Intermediate Processing Facilities collect, process, and ship recycled materials to market. Transport methods from MRFs and processing centers include trucking, rail, and container shipment to Southern California or other markets.	Processed at MRFs for shipment to Secondary Processors.
Plastics		
Paper & Cardboard		
Other Fibers		
Metals		
Construction / Demolition, Inerts		
Tires & Rubber		

PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Disposal Facilities: The County, through its contract operator, operates five (5) Class III non-hazardous municipal solid waste landfills. The City of Redlands operates their own Class III landfill. Descriptions of these public disposal facilities, as well as privately-operated landfills, are contained in the Siting Element. There are no active transformation facilities located in the County. Figure SP 4-1 is a map of all permitted disposal sites in the County. There are a number of other disposal facilities that serve the needs of a specific industry or waste type, such as construction/demolition material and Engineered Municipal Solid Waste (EMSW).

Nondisposal Facilities: A map of all nondisposal facilities in the County is provided in Figures SP 4-2A and SP 4-2B (Revised 2023). These are defined as permitted solid waste facilities that are not final disposal facilities, such as MRFs, composting facilities, transfer stations, and construction/demolition and inert (CDI) debris processing facilities. The County, through its contract operator, operates nine transfer facilities including:

1. Baker Medium Volume Transfer Processing
2. Big Bear Transfer Station;
3. Camp Rock Transfer Station;
4. Heap's Peak Transfer Station;
5. Newberry Springs Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility;
6. Sheep Creek (Phelan) Transfer Station;
7. Trails End (Morongo Valley) Transfer Station;
8. Trona-Argus Transfer Station; and
9. Twentynine Palms Transfer Station.

Since the last CIWMP update and in accordance with regulatory requirement affecting nondisposal facilities in the mid 2000's the number of nondisposal facilities has significantly increased. Currently there are a total of 19 materials recovery facilities, 16 transfer stations, and seven CDI debris processing facilities (includes those operated by SWMD listed above). There are also various planned/proposed facilities in the County, including two materials recovery facilities.

There are currently eight chipping and grinding facilities/operations, 26 composting facilities and operations, and one conversion technology (anaerobic digestion) facility within the County capable of processing organic waste.

The location of disposal facilities and local composting facilities, green/wood waste processors, MRFs, transfer stations, CDI debris processing facilities are shown on Figure SP 4-1: Disposal Facilities in San Bernardino County and on Figure SP-4-2: Nondisposal Facilities in San Bernardino County, respectively. *(Revised 2023)*

Searles ValleyMineralsArgusBoilerAshLF#1
Ridgecrest
Naval Air Warfare Center-China Lake
Fort Irwin
Fort Irwin Sanitary Landfill
North Desert Region
Barstow Sanitary Landfill
Oro Grande Cement Plant EMSW
CEMEX Black Mountain Quarry EMSW
Oro Grande Kiln Waste Dust Dump
Victorville Sanitary Landfill
CEMEX Black Mt. Quarry Plant Kiln 2 CF
Victor Valley Region (West Desert)
Mitsubishi Cement Cushenbury Landfill
DETAIL A-
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill
Mountain Region
San Bernardino National Forest
Valley Region
Riverside
Banning
Corona
Cathedral City
Joshua Tree National Park
Marine Corps Agcc Twentynine Palms
Landers Sanitary Landfill
USMC - 29 Palms Disposal Facility
USMC - 29 Palms Disposal Facility
East Desert Region
San Bernardino
Mojave National Preserve
DETAIL A-
Pennsylvania Street Inert Landfill
Rialto
San Bernardino
Highland
California Street Landfill
Holliday Inertwaste Site
Agua Mansa Landfill
Colton Sanitary Landfill
Loma Linda
Redlands
Grand Terrace
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill
Kore Infrastructure Plant #1 EMSW Facility
Riverside
Colorado R Indian Reservati
127
330
58
395
15
40
95
138
10

N

0 25 50
Miles

Legend

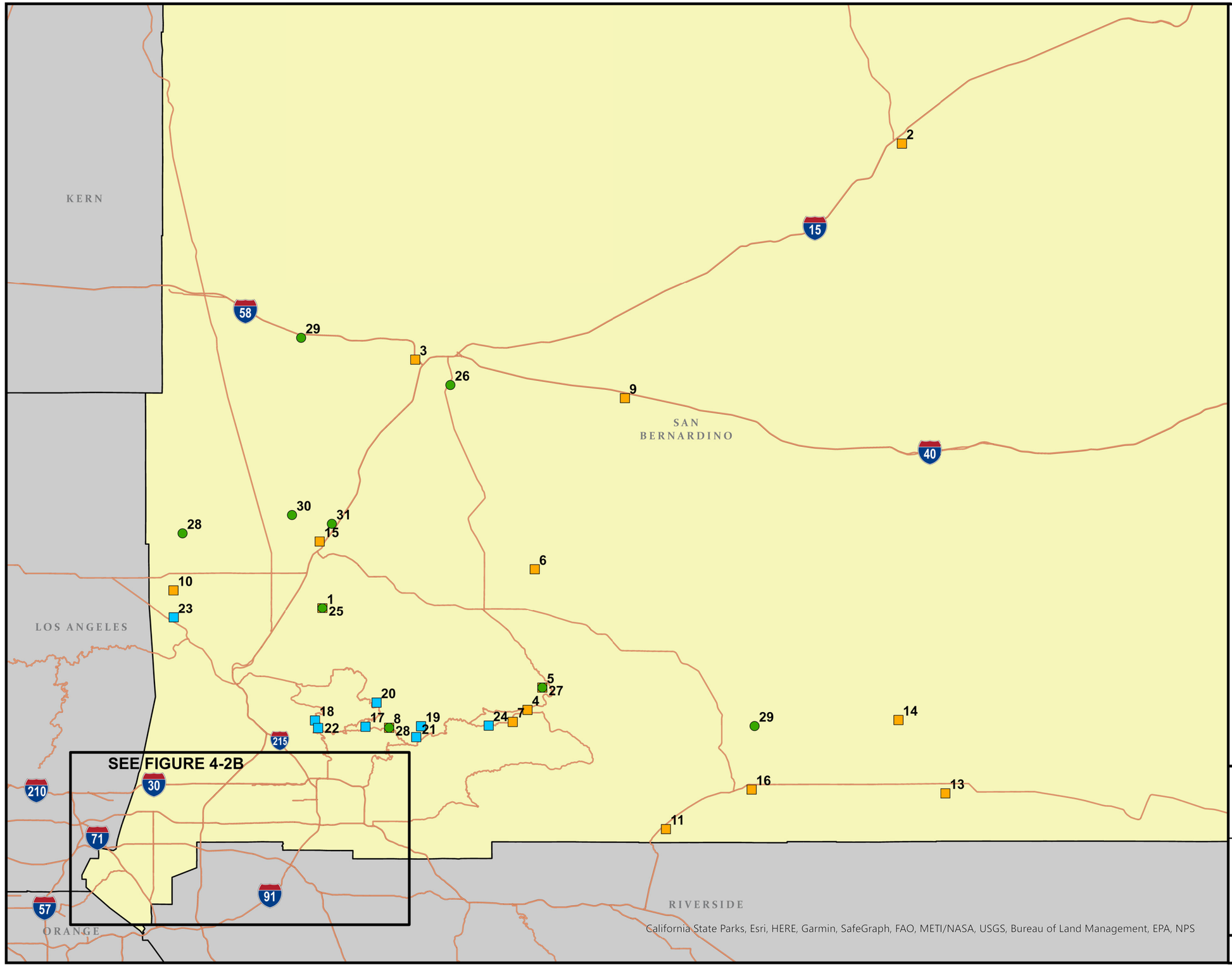
- City
- County
- Mlitary
- Private
- County Limits
- Regions

SOURCE: THE SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SWIS) FACILITY DATABASE, MARCH 2023, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE).

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SAN BERNADINO COUNTY NONDISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN SAN BERNADINO

JUNE 2023 **FIGURE SP 4-1**



N

0 5 10 20 30

Miles

1 Advance Disposal Center for the Environment
2 Baker Medium Volume Transfer Processing
3 Barstow Transfer Station
4 Big Bear Disposal Medium Volume T/P Fac.
5 Big Bear Transfer Station
6 Camp Rock Transfer Station
7 Clean Bear Site #1
8 Heap's Peak Transfer Station
9 Newberry Springs Medium Volume T/P Facility
10 Sheep Creek Transfer Station
11 Trails End (Morongo Valley) Trasfer St.
12 Trona-Argus Transfer Station
13 Twentynine Palms Transfer Station
14 USMC - 29 Palms Disposal Facility
15 Victor Valley MRF & Transfer Station
16 Yucca Valley TS
17 Clean Mountain - Site Hwy 18
18 Clean Mountain Site - Crestline
19 Clean Mountain Site - Green Valley Lake
20 Clean Mountain Site - Lake Arrowhead Elm
21 Clean Mountain Site - Running Springs
22 Mountain Disposal 'Clean Mountain Site'
23 Phelan Transfer Facility
24 Public Trash Site #2 - Lvto
25 Advance Disposal Center for the Environment
26 Barstow Sanitary Landfill
27 Big Bear Transfer Station
28 Circle Green Tech Park
28 Heap's Peak Transfer Station
29 Landers Sanitary Landfill
29 Nursery Products Hawes Composting Fac.
30 Victor Valley Regional Composting Fac.
31 Victorville Sanitary Landfill

Legend

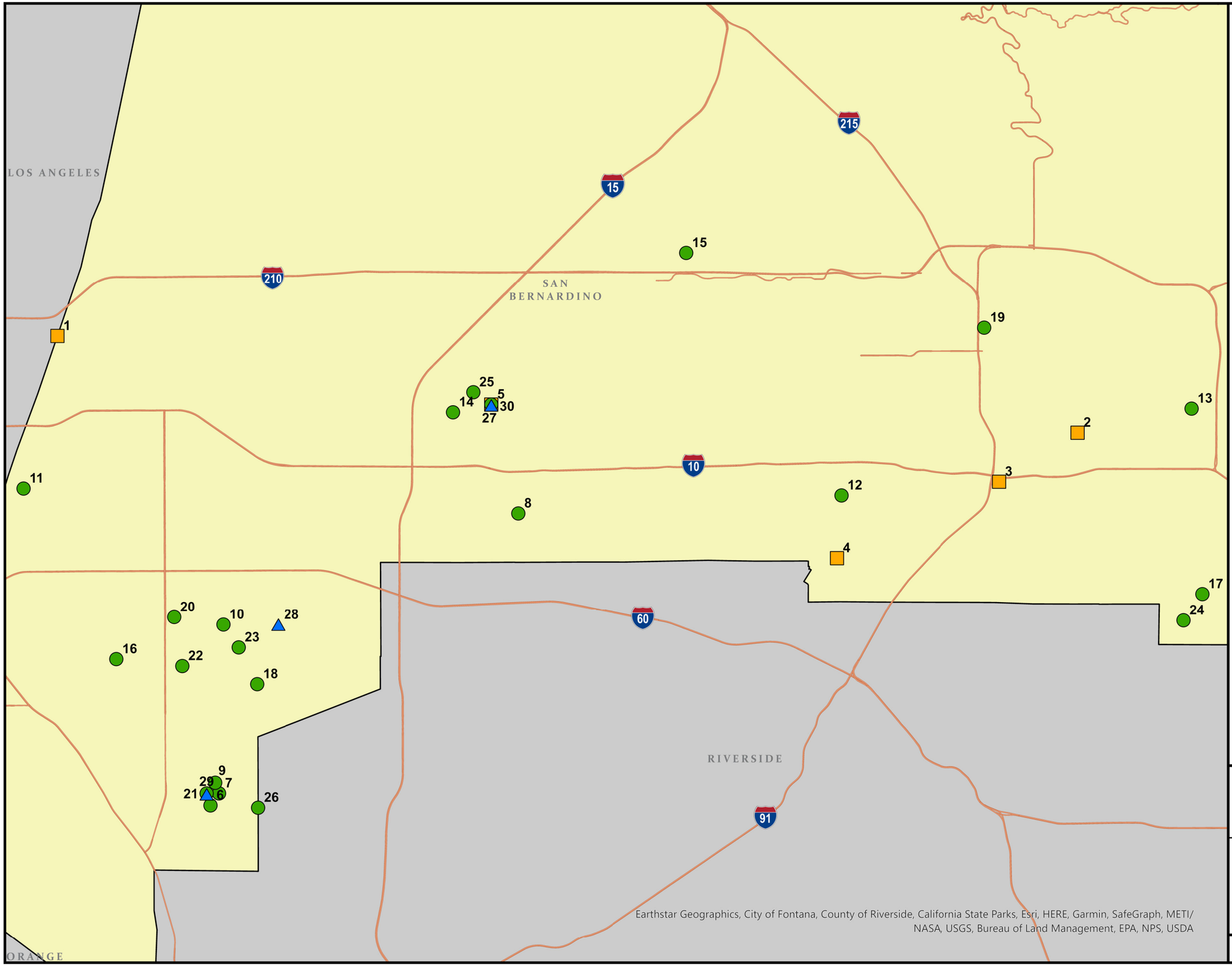
- Materials Recovery Facility
- Transfer Stations
- Composting

SOURCE: THE SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SWIS) FACILITY DATABASE, MARCH 2023, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE).

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SAN BERNADINO COUNTY
NONDISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 2023 **FIGURE SP 4-2A**



N

0 2.5 5

Miles

1 City of Claremont Community Services Dep
2 East Valley Recycling & Transfer
3 Inland Regional MRF & TS
4 KORE Infrastructure Plant #1
5 West Valley Materials Recovery Facility
6 Agromin Chino Green Mat. Composting Op.
7 Agromin OC Chino Research Composting Op
8 Andre Landscape Services Inc.
9 Bemus Landscape Inc.
10 Beneficial Ag. Services
11 CLS Landscape Management
12 Ecology Auto Parts
13 Haskell Co. Industrial Composting Fac.
14 Inland Empire Regional Composting Fac.
15 Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill
16 Mission Landscape Environmental Resource
17 One Stop Landscape Supply Center
18 Partida Fertilizer
19 Popelino's Greenwaste Recycling
20 Recycled Wood Products
21 Red Star Plant Foods - Composting Site C
22 Residuals Recovery Group, Inc.
23 RWP Recycled Wood Products Ontario 2
24 San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill
25 Villa Park Landscape
26 Viramontes Express
27 West Valley Materials Recovery Facility
28 Chino Valley Rock
29 Red Star Plant Foods - Grinding Site B
30 West Valley Materials Recovery Facility

Legend

- CDI Debris Processing Facilities
- Composting
- Materials Recovery Facilities

SOURCE: THE SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SWIS) FACILITY DATABASE, MARCH 2023, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE).

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SAN BERNADINO COUNTY
NONDISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 2023 **FIGURE SP 4-2B**

COUNTYWIDE MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The development of markets adequate to ensure stability of the IWM system is an important issue facing San Bernardino County jurisdictions. Portions of San Bernardino County are relatively remote from end users of most recycled materials, and this isolation intensifies difficulties of transporting and marketing secondary materials. These remote areas, however, generate a minimal amount of the total County waste stream due to their sparse population. The Valley area and the Desert's population centers are directly connected via highway and rail to the major market and international port area of Los Angeles.

There are a number of multi-jurisdictional groups that have addressed strategies for market development in the county. One of these groups is the Countywide Solid Waste Advisory Task Force (SWAT) which has studied the issue of diversion facilities, feedstock, and secondary markets. The Mojave Desert and Mountain Recycling Authority Joint Powers Authority, composed of nearly all the desert cities, the County, and the City of Big Bear Lake, was involved in the development of the Victor Valley MRF and has established a Recycling Market Development Zone.

The State of California established the Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program to build markets for recyclable material recovered from the waste stream in compliance with the IWM Act. CalRecycle offers low interest loans for 50% of facility development costs, up to $1,000,000, to attract businesses that will use recyclable material as feedstock in a secondary manufacturing process. Help with financing strategies, marketing, and technical assistance is also available from CalRecycle. Local jurisdictions that administer the RMDZs offer incentives such as permit streamlining, fee reductions, loans, and bonds. The RMDZs develop markets through advertising and outreach.

There are three RMDZs located in the County. Table SP 4-5: RMDZ Summary Chart shows the zones at a glance. The three Zones are:

1. The Chino Valley Recycling Market Development Zone: Includes the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills. See Figure SP 4-3.
2. The High Desert Market Development Zone: Includes the eight municipalities of Apple Valley, Adelanto, Barstow, Big Bear Lake, Needles, Twentynine Palms, Victorville, and Yucca Valley, as well as some adjacent unincorporated County communities. See Figure SP 4-4.
3. The San Bernardino County Recycling Market Development Zone: Includes unincorporated communities and the cities of Colton, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, San Bernardino, Yucaipa and parts of Ontario. See Figure SP 4-5.

(Figure SP 4-3 Chino Valley Recycling Market Development Zone map)

Recycling Market Development Zone

Chino Valley

New Search

Located in the County of San Bernardino, the Chino Valley Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) includes the industrial-zoned areas of the cities of Chino and Chino Hills. The zone is bordered by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles.

- **Incentives**
- **Target Materials**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Contacts**

Incentives

The Chino Valley zone offers comprehensive services to businesses that locate within its boundaries, including financial incentives; assistance with site selection; general business assistance; technical assistance; and a streamlined permitting process. Financial incentives for businesses locating in the zone are Industrial Development Bonds; rebates based on sales tax generated; manufacturing tax credits; and employment tax credits.

Target Materials

The Chino Valley Zone has targeted these materials for feedstock: plastics, wood, organics/yard waste, textiles, paper, and metal.

Infrastructure

Interstate 10 and State Highway 60 (Pomona) and 71 (Chino Valley) Freeways are the major east-west transportation venues that service the two cities. Interstate 15 and the 57 (Orange) Freeway are the major north-south transportation corridors. Rail service is provided by Southern Pacific. The industrial sewer line or "Brine Line" provides discharge facilities for industrial uses. A reclaimed water line is planned to serve the industrial area's need for landscape irrigation and some processing.

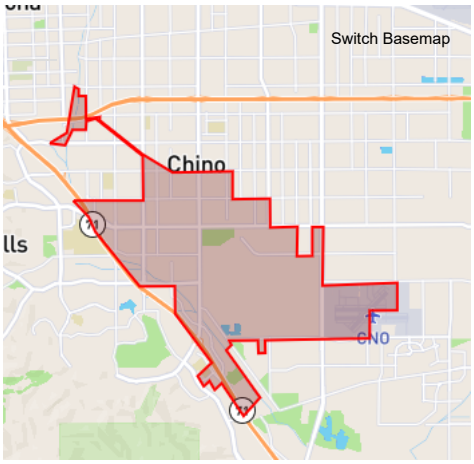
Contacts

Christopher Kennedy

Economic Development Manager
13220 Central Ave
Chino, CA 91710
Phone: (909) 334-3335
FAX: (909) 334-3729
Email: ckennedy@cityofchino.org

County: San Bernardino
CalRecycle Contact: Frank Severson

View Local RMDZ Webpage



(Figure SP 4-4 High Desert Recycling Market Development Zone map)

Recycling Market Development Zone

High Desert

New Search

The High Desert Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) includes the municipalities of Apple Valley, Adelanto, Barstow, Big Bear Lake, Needles, Twentynine Palms, Victorville, and Yucca Valley. Zone benefits are available in some adjacent unincorporated San Bernardino County communities. Zone activities are administered and coordinated by the Mojave Desert and Mountain Solid Waste Joint Powers Authority. This is the first zone to be established completely east of the Sierra Nevada/San Gabriel/San Bernardino mountain chains. It provides local and regional markets for diverted waste materials in the Mojave Desert area.

- **Incentives**
- **Target Materials**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Communities**
- **Contacts**

Incentives

High Desert municipalities offer different incentives to attract business development, including permit assistance and a one-stop permit process, low development fees, relatively low land cost and flexible air quality and land use standards. This RMDZ is totally within the boundaries of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, which enjoys cleaner air and fewer permitting issues than South Coast AQMD.

Target Materials

Materials identified to provide businesses with continuous feedstock include recycled paper and compostables as well as glass, scrap tires, plastics, and inert solids.

Infrastructure

Land and buildings in this RMDZ are available at competitive prices, including some within planned and existing industrial parks. Excellent rail transportation is provided by the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe and Southern Pacific classification yards in Barstow, a recently announced BNSF intermodal yard, and the joint Burlington Northern/Santa Fe and Union Pacific line through the Victorville/Barstow corridor. The Victor Valley (Adelanto, Apple Valley and Victorville) is adjacent to Interstate 15 directly to the Inland Empire and Los Angeles markets; and Highways 18, 138 and 395 traveling north and south. Barstow is at the intersection of Interstates 10 and 40, and Highway 58. Needles is also on Interstate 40, at the boarder of Arizona and Nevada. Twentynine Palms and Yucca Valley are connected by Highway 62 to Interstate 10, and linked by Highways 247 and 18 to the rest of the RMDZ.

Contacts

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P.O. Box 5001
Victorville, CA 92393-5001
Phone: (909) 797-7717
FAX: (760) 269-0040
Email: recyclingjpa@gmail.com
County: San Bernardino
CalRecycle Contact: Frank Severson

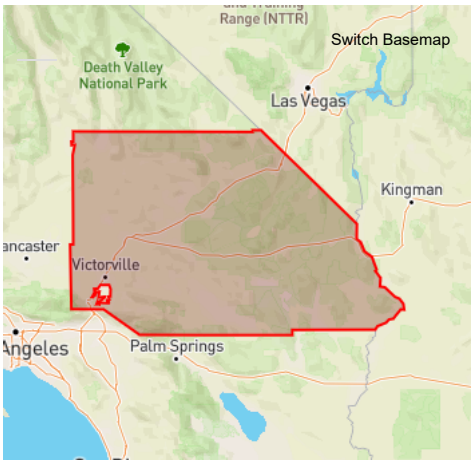
Communities

Export to Excel

Apple Valley	Town	Inside Zone
Yucca Valley	Town	Inside Zone
Adelanto	Incorporated City	Inside Zone
Big Bear Lake	Incorporated City	Inside Zone
Needles	Incorporated City	Inside Zone

Barstow	Incorporated City	Inside Zone
Twentynine Palms	Incorporated City	Inside Zone
Victorville	Incorporated City	Inside Zone

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New Search

Recycling Market Development Zone Program: https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/RMDZ/
Zone Assistance: Regional Zone Contacts or LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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(SP 4-5 San Bernardino County Recycling Market Development Zone map)

Recycling Market Development Zone

San Bernardino County

New Search

The San Bernardino County Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) is in the valley portion of the nation's largest county (by area) and includes unincorporated communities and the cities of Colton, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, San Bernardino, Yucaipa and parts of Ontario. This zone, just 50 miles east of the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, encompasses 400 square miles with 29,000 manufacturing-related jobs. Our business friendly environment and unwavering support for industrial uses and manufacturers makes the San Bernardino County RMDZ an ideal location for recycling-based businesses.

- **Administration**
- **Incentives**
- **Target Materials**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Employment**
- **Additional Advantages**
- **Contacts**

Administration

The County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency administers the San Bernardino County RMDZ in collaboration with the participating cities and solid waste professionals, and is the first point of contact for all inquiries.

Incentives

Incentives offered by this zone include a range of loans, hiring tax credits, workforce development programs, and technical assistance with marketing, site selection, and zoning. Each city may offer additional incentives and services such as streamlined permitting or public utility rebates. Workforce programs, recruitment, on-the-job training, work opportunity tax credits and specialized programs can be utilized throughout the zone. Manufacturers may take advantage of Enterprise Zone tax credits, Foreign Trade Zone import-export subsidies, low-cost loans, access to foreign capital and investment, and marketing through the RecycleStore, Connectory and Made in CA initiatives.

Target Materials

Materials targeted within the zone include mixed waste paper, glass, tires and rubber, plastic, yard waste, and inert solids. The goal of the zone is to attract businesses that can process these materials within the zone.

Infrastructure

The zone has a variety of industrial and commercial buildings available, ranging in size from 1,000 to over 500,000 square feet. New speculative or built-to-suit construction has increased year-over-year, which results in a newer, more environmentally efficient, industrial inventory. With over $1 billion of infrastructure improvements under construction, the San Bernardino County RMDZ provides a world-class and well-connected network of highway, airport, and rail systems. Major highways traverse the county from Los Angeles and Southern California to Nevada and Arizona, and include I-10, I-15, I-40, I-215, SR-60, and SR-210. Ontario International Airport is the largest commercial and passenger airport in the Inland Empire and is a corporate alternative to LAX. Extensive rail service provided by Union Pacific and BNSF easily connect manufacturers to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and to markets east of the Rockies.

Employment

San Bernardino County is one of the fastest growing metros in the nation with 2.1 million residents and a 900,000 strong workforce. The median age is 31. The County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency, Workforce Development Department and Workforce Investment Board administer all workforce development programs and incentives. The Alliance for Education brings industry, education, and government together to promote STEM education, vocational training, and internship-to-career programs.

Additional Advantages

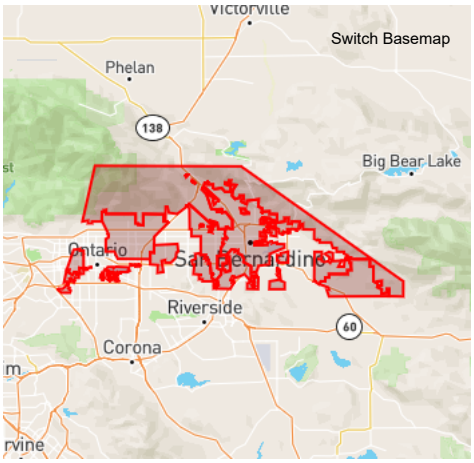
The major advantage of this zone is an affordable, business friendly location with easy access to the entire Southern California region of 23 million people. Businesses will be able to find some of the most affordable residential and commercial real estate in the region, an innovation corridor of 22 universities and colleges, and unparalleled recreation opportunities from rock climbing to snow skiing.

Contacts

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County: San Bernardino
CalRecycle Contact: Frank Severson

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New Search

Recycling Market Development Zone Program: https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/RMDZ/
Zone Assistance: Regional Zone Contacts or LAMD@calrecycle.ca.gov, (916) 341-6199

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Table SP 4-5: RMDZ Summary

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONES

ZONE	LOCATION	TARGET MATERIALS	INFRASTRUCTURE	BUSINESS INCENTIVES
Chino Valley	The Chino Valley Zone includes the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills. The zone is bordered by the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside	Paper Plastics Wood Organics Yard waste Textiles Metals	Interstate 10 & State highway 60 are the major east/west transportation routes that service the two cities. Interstate 15 & Highway 71 are the major north-south routes. Chino Airport & Ontario International Airport handle passengers and cargo. Rail service available in much of the Zone. Also Available: Industrial sewer line, reclaimed water system, and fiber-optics capability.	The zone offers comprehensive services including assistance with site selection, permitting and technical issues; and general business consulting. Financial incentives include: Industrial Development Bonds; rebates based on sales tax generated; manufacturing tax credits; and employment tax.
High Desert	This zone includes the eight municipalities of Apple Valley, Adelanto, Barstow, Big Bear Lake, Needles, Twentynine Palms, Victorville, and Yucca Valley, as well as some adjacent unincorporated County communities. It links the three major population centers of the San Bernardino County Desert.	Paper Compostables Glass Scrap Tires Plastics Inert Solids	The Santa Fe Intermodal Yard trail in Barstow, and the joint Santa Fe/Union Pacific/Southern Pacific line provide excellent rail transportation. Interstate 15 serves the Apple Valley/Victorville/Barstow corridor, joining with Interstate 40 and Highway 58 at Barstow. Twentynine Palms and Yucca Valley are connected by Highway 62 to Interstate 10, and linked by Highways 247 and 18 to the rest of the zone.	The zone offers permit assistance and one-stop permit process, no development fees, and flexible air quality and land use standards. The cities have redevelopment funds available to assist with financing, and other access to other public financing sources as well.
San Bernardino County	The San Bernardino zone is is in the valley portion of the nation's largest county (by area) and includes unincorporated communities and the cities of Colton, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, San Bernardino, Yucaipa and parts of Ontario..	Mixed waste paper, Glass, Plastic, Yard waste Tires, Rubber	The zone has a variety of industrial and commercial buildings available, ranging in size from 1,000 to over 500,000 square feet. New speculative or built-to-suit construction has increased year-over-year, which results in a newer, more environmentally efficient, industrial inventory. With over $1 billion of infrastructure improvements under construction, the San Bernardino County RMDZ provides a worldclass and well-connected network of highway, airport, and rail systems. Major highways traverse the county from Los Angeles and Southern California to Nevada and Arizona, and include I-10, I-15, I-40, I-215, SR-60, and SR-210. Ontario International Airport is the largest commercial and passenger airport in the Inland Empire and is a corporate alternative to LAX. Extensive rail service provided by Union Pacific and BNSF easily connect manufacturers to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and to markets east of the Rockies.	The zone will provide a range of loans, hiring tax credits, workforce development programs, and technical assistance with marketing, site selection, and zoning. Each city may offer additional incentives and services such as streamlined permitting or public utility rebates. Workforce programs, recruitment, on-the-job training, work opportunity tax credits and specialized programs can be utilized throughout the zone. Manufacturers may take advantage of Enterprise Zone tax credits, Foreign Trade Zone import-export subsidies, low cost loans, access to foreign capital and investment, and marketing through the RecycleStore, Connectory and Made in CA initiatives.

Beyond the RMDZ program, the SWATF Technical Committee developed the following goals, policies, and objectives to address the development of markets for recyclable solid wastes.

GOAL 1V Develop local markets for recyclable materials and encourage development of secondary processing and manufacturing facilities which utilize recyclable materials.

OBJECTIVE 7: Increase usage of recycled materials.
OBJECTIVE 8: Eliminate stringent specifications and other barriers which discourage usage of recycled materials.

POLICY I: Give purchasing preferences to vendors who use recycled materials, especially materials produced within San Bernardino County.
POLICY J: Support expedited permit processing for secondary processors and manufacturers.
POLICY K: Support state/federal policies that promote recycled material market development.
POLICY L: Encourage existing manufacturing facilities to utilize recyclable material as feedstock.
POLICY M: Support coordination efforts between material generators and secondary material processors to reuse materials.

GOAL V Encourage utilization of Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs).

OBJECTIVE 9: Increase the number of secondary processors and manufacturers located in the Cities and County.
OBJECTIVE 10: Assist secondary processors and manufacturers in locating local recyclable feedstock.

POLICY N: Encourage coordination between material generators, RMDZs, and secondary processors and manufacturers to focus on materials and marketing strategies and avoid duplication of efforts.
POLICY O: Promote existing RMDZs.
POLICY P: Support increased state funding and technical assistance for RMDZs.

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF
SRREs, HHWEs, AND NDFEs

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

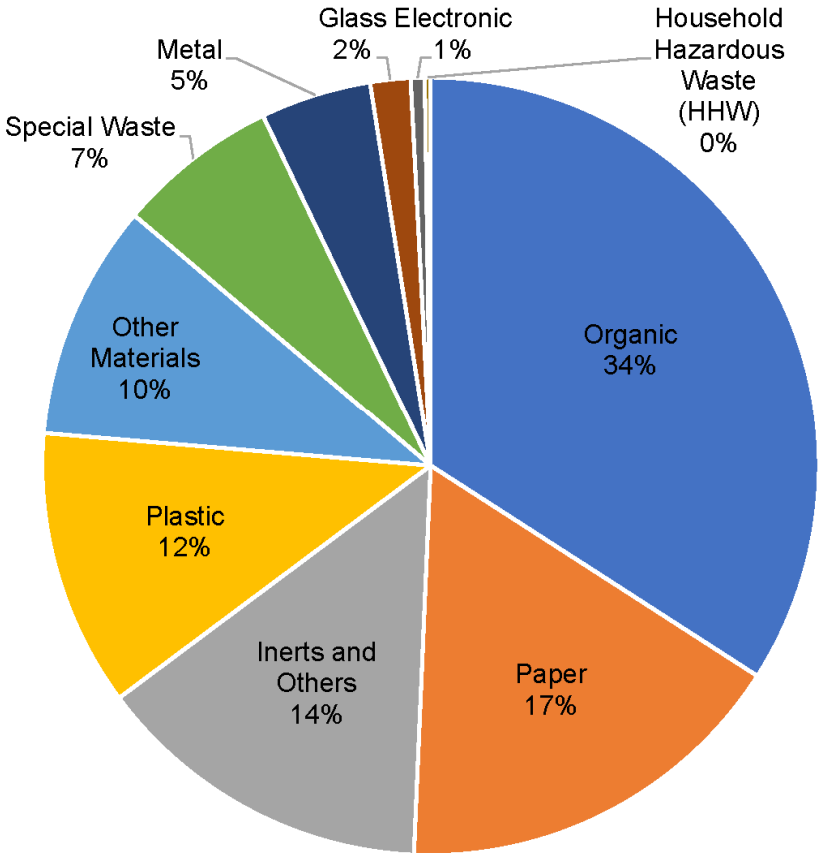
This chapter of the Summary Plan provides a descriptive summary of the types of diversion programs selected in each SRRE and HHWE, and a list of the types and numbers of non-disposal facilities, and the jurisdictions they serve, as described in each of the NDFEs. The summary is vital to determining programs in the SRREs and the HHWEs that could be coordinated on a Countywide or regional basis. This chapter is required by CCR Section 18757.7.

COUNTYWIDE WASTE COMPOSITION

Planning of diversion programs requires a knowledge of the materials found in the local waste stream. In 2018, the State of California performed a waste generation study. Figure SP 5-1: Composition of Waste Generated in the State of California, is a pictorial explanation of the solid waste types generated (produced) Statewide in 2018 which would be similar to that of San Bernardino County. Organic, or carbon-based, waste types such as paper, food, other organic materials comprise a total of 34 % of the State's waste. Metals make up 5%; plastics represent 12%; glass comprises 2%; and other wastes including inerts and other comprise 14%, special wastes comprise 7%, mixed residue comprise 10% and zero household hazardous waste identified in the waste stream. Hazardous wastes are to be removed from the disposal stream through special

collection and processing. Materials found in the disposal stream are set aside for proper treatment via load check procedures performed at the point of collection and at the disposal site.

Figure SP 5-1: Composition of Waste Generated in the State of California (2018)



Source: 2018 Disposal-Facility-Based Characterization of Solid Waste in California, May 15, 2020

PROGRAMS SELECTED IN THE SRREs & HHWEs

A brief description of all current and planned diversion programs is required by 18757.7(a)(1). Table SP 5-1: Summary of SRRE Programs, shows the various types of source reduction, recycling, composting, education and special waste programs selected by the Cities and County. Table SP 5-2: Summary of HHWE Programs, lists the household hazardous waste programs selected by each of the jurisdictions in the County.

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE NDFEs

Each jurisdiction was required to prepare a Nondisposal Facility Element, which lists facilities that are or will be utilized to implement diversion programs in the SRRE. Table SP 5-3: Summary of NDFE Facilities, lists all of the existing and planned non-disposal facilities in the county to be used by the Cities and County, their location, and the jurisdictions within their wastesheds. Non-disposal facilities include permitted composting/chipping and grinding, materials recovery, construction/demolition and inert (CDI), and transfer station facilities.

MARKETS FOR SRRE & HHWE PROGRAMS

Mulch and Compost Markets include agriculture, professional landscapers, construction industry and home gardeners.

Recycled Materials Markets include manufacturing and paper mills.

Markets for HHW:
Collected HHW is diverted from disposal through recycling or reuse whenever possible. Some HHW is sent out of County to be used as fuel for waste-to-energy plants. The remainder is sent to Class I landfills for proper disposal.

TABLE SP 5-1
COUNTYWIDE IMPLEMENTED DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Current and Planned Programs (2021 data)	Adelanto	Apple Valley	Barstow	Big Bear Lake	Chino	Chino Hills	Colton	Fontana	Grand Terrace	Hesperia*	Highland	Loma Linda	Montclair	Needles	Ontario	Rancho Cucamonga	Redlands	Rialto	San Bernardino	Twentynine Palms	Upland	Victorville	Yucaipa	Yucca Valley	Co-Unincorporated
No. of Diversion Programs Existing and Planned:	47	44	43	37	45	41	39	46	45	41	46	43	46	31	46	39	43	42	45	41	50	52	47	37	50
Composting																									
Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x
Residential Self-Haul Greenwaste	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Commercial Self-haul Greenwaste	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commercial Organics Recycling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Food Waste Composting	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Government Composting Programs	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x		
School Composting Programs												x			x	x					x				x
Other Composting		x	x																	x		x	x		
Facility Recovery																									
MRF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Landfill	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x
Transfer Station					x								x			x		x		x	x				x
Composting Facility	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alternative Daily Cover	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x		x
Other Facility Recovery																					x	x			
Household Hazardous Waste																									
Permanent Facility	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mobile or Periodic Collection	x						x	x	x	x		x			x					x	x	x	x	x	x
Curbside Collection	x				x	x		x	x		x	x					x		x		x		x		x
Waste Exchange	x		x					x	x	x	x	x			x				x		x	x			x
Education Programs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Electronic Waste	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other HHW	x	x				x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x		x	x	x		x
Policy Incentives																									
Economic Incentives	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ordinances	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Product and Landfill Bans						x				x	x					x	x								
Other Policy Incentives																	x			x		x			
Public Education																									
Electronic (radio, TV, web, hotlines)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Outreach (tech assistance, presentation awards, awards, fairs, field trips)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Schools (education and curriculum)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other Public Education											x														
Recycling																									
Residential Curbside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Residential Drop-off	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Residential Buy-back	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commercial On-Site Pick Up	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commercial Self-haul	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x		x		x			x
School Recycling Programs	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Government Recycling Programs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Special Collection Seasonal (regular)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Special Collection Events		x			x	x			x				x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other Recycling									x							x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Source Reduction																									
Xeriscaping/Grasscycling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Backyard and On-site Compositing/Mulching	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x
Business Waste Reduction Program	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Procurement	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
School Source Reduction Programs	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Government Source Reduction Programs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Material Exchange Thrift shops	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other Source Reduction																						x			x
Special Waste Materials																									
Sludge (sewage/industrial)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x
Tires	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
White Goods	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Scrap Metal	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wood Waste	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rendering	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other Special Waste	x				x			x							x	x		x	x		x	x	x		
Transformation																									
Tires	x		x		x					x					x				x		x		x		x
Biomass						x																			x
Waste to Energy		x							x		x	x	x		x	x			x			x			
Source: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram/ProgramCountSummary																									

Table SP 5-2 Household Hazardous Waste Element – Targeted materials include: Oil, Paint, Batteries, pesticides, Corrosives, Solvents

EAST VALLEY

Program	Colton	Fontana	Grand Terrace	Highland	Loma Linda	Redlands	Rialto	San Bernardino	Yucaipa	Unincorp.
Collection Events	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Education	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Load check	EX	EX	EX	EX		EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Schools	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Waste Oil Collection		EX		EX			EX		PL	

WEST VALLEY

Program	Chino	Chino Hills	Montclair	Ontario	Rancho Cucamonga	Upland	Unincorporated
Automated Tracking System				**PL**			
Collection	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Education	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Load check	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Schools	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Waste Oil Collection	EX	EX				EX	

CON: Contingency Program EX: Existing Program PL: Planned Program

Table SP 5-2 Household Hazardous Waste Element – Targeted materials include: Oil, Paint, Batteries, pesticides, Corrosives, Solvents

NORTH DESERT/MOUNTAIN

Program	Adelanto	Apple Valley	Barstow	Big Bear	Hesperia	Victorville	Unincorporated
Collection Events	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Education	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Load check	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Schools	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Waste Oil Collection[2]	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX

EAST DESERT

Program	Needles	Twentynine Palms	Yucca Valley	Unincorporated
Collection Events	EX	EX	EX	EX
Education	EX	EX	EX	EX
Load check	EX	EX	EX	EX
Schools	EX	EX	EX	EX
Waste Oil Collection[2]	EX	EX	EX	EX

CON: Contingency Program EX: Existing Program PL: Planned Program

[2] Waste oil collection programs consist of County owned permanent facilities, drop-off sites, special collection events, and third party take back establishments available for residents to dispose of HHW and waste oil properly.

Table SP 5-3: Summary of Nondisposal Facilities

FACILITY	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES		
Advance Disposal Center for the Environm	Hesperia	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Big Bear Disposal Medium Volume T/P Fac.	Big Bear City	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
City of Claremont Community Services Dep	Upland	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Clean Bear Site #1	Big Bear Lake	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
East Valley Recycling & Transfer	San Bernardino	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Inland Regional MRF & TS	Colton	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
USMC - 29 Palms Disposal Facility	Twentynine Palms	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Victor Valley MRF & Transfer Station	Victorville	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
West Valley Materials Recovery Facility	Fontana	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Yucca Valley TS	Yucca Valley	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Barstow Transfer Station	*Barstow*	*Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility*
KORE Infrastructure Plant #1	*Rialto*	*Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility*
TRANSFER STATIONS		
Baker Medium Volume Transfer Processing	Baker	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Big Bear Transfer Station	Big Bear City	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Burrtec Waste Clean Mtn Running Springs	Running Springs	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Burrtec Waste Clean Mtn Valley of Enchantment	Crestline	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Burrtec Waste Clean Mtn Lake Arrowhead	Lake Arrowhead	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Burrtec Waste Clean Mtn Site Hwy 18	Lake Arrowhead	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Camp Rock Transfer Station	Lucerne Valley	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Clean Mountain Site- Green Valley Lake	Green Valley Lake	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Heap`s Peak Transfer Station	Running Springs	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Mountain Disposal `Clean Mountain Site`	Crestline	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Newberry Springs Med. Vol. T/P Facility	Newberry Springs	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Public Trash Site #2 - Lvto	Big Bear Lake	Limited Volume Transfer Operation
Sheep Creek (Phelan) Transfer Station	Phelan	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
Trails End (Morongo Valley) Transfer St.	Morongo Valley	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Trona-Argus Transfer Station	Trona	Medium Volume Transfer/Proc Fac
Twentynine Palms Transfer Station	Twentynine Palms	Large Volume Transfer/Proc Facility
CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES		
Chino Valley Rock	Ontario	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation
Red Star Plant Foods- Grinding Site B	Chino	Small Vol CD Wood Debris ChipGrind Op
Advance Disposal Center for the Environm	Hesperia	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation
West Valley Materials Recvr`y Facility	Fontana	Small Vol CDI Debris Proc. Operation
Victorville Sanitary Landfill	Victorville	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation

NOTE: Proposed facilities are shown in italics

Table SP 5-3: Summary of Nondisposal Facilities (Continued)

FACILITY	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES		
Appollo Wood Recovery, Inc.	Fontana	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Agromin Chino Green Mat. Comp. & Research Op.	Chino	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Andre Landscape Services Inc.	Fontana	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Artesia Sawdust Products	Ontario	Composting Facility (Green Waste)
Advance Disposal Center for the Environm	Hesperia	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Barstow Sanitary Landfill	Barstow	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Bemus Landscape, Inc.	Chino	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Beneficial Ag. Services	Ontario	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Big Bear Transfer Station	Big Bear City	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Circle Green Tech Park Composting Fac.	El Mirage	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Chino Valley Rock	Ontario	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation
CLS Landscape Management	Montclair	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Ecology Auto Parts	Rialto	Composting Facility (Green Waste)
Fort Irwin Compost Facility, U.S. Army - National Training Center	Fort Irwin	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Haskell Co. Industrial Composting Fac.	Redlands	Composting Facility (Sludge)
Heap`s Peak Transfer Station	Running Springs	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Inland Empire Regional Composting Fac.	Rancho Cucamonga	Biosolids Composting at POTWs
Landers Sanitary Landfill	Landers	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	Rialto	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Mission Landscape Environmental Resource	Chino	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Nursery Products Hawes Composting Fac.	Hinkley	Composting Facility (Other)
One Stop Landscape Supply Center	Redlands	Composting Facility (Mixed)
Partida Fertilizer	Ontario	Composting Operation (Ag)
Popelino`s Greenwaste Recycling	Riverside (in San Bernar	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Recycled Wood Products	Ontario	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Red Star Plant Foods- Composting Site C	Chino	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Residuals Recovery Group, Inc.	Ontario	Composting Operation (Ag)
RWP Recycled Wood Products Ontario 2	Ontario	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	Redlands	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Victor Valley Regional Composting Fac.	Victorville	Composting Facility (Mixed)
Victorville Sanitary Landfill	Victorville	Chipping and Grinding Activity Fac./ Op.
Victorville Sanitary Landfill	Victorville	Inert Debris Type A Proc. Operation
Villa Park Landscape	Rancho Cucamonga	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
Viramontes Express	Chino	Composting Operation (Green Waste)
West Valley Materials Recvr`y Facility	Fontana	Composting Facility (Mixed)

NOTE: Proposed facilities are shown in italics

SUMMARY OF SELECTED HHW DIVERSION PROGRAMS

The County Hazardous Waste Management Plan indicates that the major constituents of household hazardous waste (HHW) are household cleaners, automotive products, home maintenance and improvement items, lawn and garden products and miscellaneous items such as batteries and pool chemicals. A hazardous materia1 has inherent chemical properties that are corrosive, reactive, ignitable, or toxic. Proper use of these materials poses no threat to the environment, but improper disposal of unused hazardous materials contaminates the environment and poses a risk to public health.

In the past fifteen years the County Departments of Environmental Health Services, County Fire Department and Solid Waste Management, in cooperation with the cities, have implemented several programs to reduce disposal of HHW at county landfills, none of which are permitted to accept HHW. Incoming loads of refuse are screened at landfills and transfer stations for suspicious material. A load can be refused or suspicious material recovered and set aside in temporary HW storage areas. Hazardous waste that is not recycled is treated for disposal at a permitted Class I landfill or is sent to an incinerator. The closest Class I facilities are operated by Chemical Waste Management at Kettleman Hills in Kings County and by Laidlaw in Imperial County

The County Fire Department has a comprehensive public education program which regularly advertises their HHW roundups and encourages residents to reduce their use of hazardous materials; to use safe, effective substitutes for hazardous products; and to use the County's periodic collection events for those hazardous wastes that they cannot reduce or reuse. These measures have resulted in a significant decrease in household hazardous wastes.

The County Fire Department sponsors periodic HHW collection events in different locations around the County. All recyclable materials collected (i.e., latex paint, batteries, motor oil, and anti-freeze) are recycled. Those materials that cannot be recycled or reused are labpacked and shipped to a hazardous waste disposal facility.

Seventeen collection centers in the County accept household hazardous wastes. Fifteen collection centers are permanent, while two facilities (Needles and Trona) are held intermittently. These are listed in the HHWEs and below.

1. APPLE VALLEY: Fire Protection District
2. BARSTOW: Corporation Yard
3. CITY OF BIG BEAR LAKE: Public Service Yard
4. CHINO:
5. FONTANA: City Public Works Yard
6. HESPERIA: Hesperia Fire Station
7. JOSHUA TREE: West of the Transportation/Flood Control Building
8. LUCERNE VALLEY: County Fire Station 8 (ABOP Collection Facility)
9. NEEDLES: City Yard
10. ONTARIO: Fire Protection District
11. RANCHO CUCAMONGA: City HHW Facility

12. REDLANDS: City Maintenance Yard
13. RIALTO: City Maintenance Yard
14. SAN BERNARDINO: S.B. International Airport
15. TRONA: County Fire Station 127
16. UPLAND: Upland City Yard
17. VICTORVILLE: S.B. County Fairgrounds

IDENTIFICATION OF PROGRAMS FOR EVALUATION

The following programs are considered appropriate candidates for Countywide or regional implementation because they were most often selected for implementation in the SRREs and HHWEs of the individual jurisdictions.

Source Reduction Programs

1. Commercial/industrial waste evaluations and waste audits: This technical assistance could be performed on a regional scale by a team comprised of representatives from jurisdictions interested in offering this service.
2. Quantity-based user fees, also called variable can rates: These incentives can be administered via the jurisdiction's franchise program, and are not suitable for a consolidated program.
3. Standardized disposal reporting requirements: The format was developed by the Solid Waste Management Department to meet state requirements for monitoring progress toward diversion mandates.

Recycling Programs

1. Residential curbside collection. This program is administered via the jurisdiction's franchise program, and is generally not suitable for a consolidated program. Consolidated facilities can be used for processing the collected recyclable materials.
2. Commercial, industrial & school programs. These also can be administered via the franchise program or separate agreement with the hauler. Not suitable for a consolidated program.
3. Mechanized material recovery: To maintain high diversion rates, nearly all jurisdictions will need to continue to utilize a MRF. Most curbside programs are mandatory with some that are voluntary. Participation rates vary by community.

Composting Programs

1. Curbside collection of yard waste and commingled yard and food waste. This program is administered via the jurisdiction's franchise program, and is not suitable for a consolidated program.
2. Additional capacity for processing and composting of organic material has been created County-wide. See Chapter 4, Permitted Solid Waste Facilities section for details. Organics-specific infrastructure to address AB 1826 and SB 1383 requirements will need to continue to be determined.
3. Market development: The regional coalitions and JPA and the RMDZs continue to address this issue. There are incentives in the RMDZs for processors and users of green/wood waste or MSW.

Special Waste Programs

1. Tire and metallic discard diversion: Tires are being stockpiled at the landfills and sent to cement plants for use as fuel for their kilns. Metallic discards such as auto bodies and appliances are stockpiled at the landfills for transport to scrap metal recyclers. Since the SRREs, the landfilling of tires and metallic discards was banned, with certain exceptions, in the state of California.

Education & Public Information Programs

1. Commercial & industrial education programs: This program could be developed by the SWAT and made available to all jurisdictions.
2. School education programs: This program could be developed by the SWAT and made available to all jurisdictions.
3. Precycling: Precycling is a program available from CalRecycle.

HHW Programs

1. Periodic collection events & drop-off facilities: There is an existing network described previously.
2. Public information program: Fire Agency has several publications available to all jurisdictions. West Valley Cities are jointly developing programs and public information materials to promote used oil recycling.
3. Load checking at landfills: Landfill operators already are performing inspections of loads at disposal sites and transfer stations.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS

The following criteria were used to evaluate the coordination of various diversion programs. When most of the criteria can be met, the coordination of efforts will likely be advantageous to participating jurisdictions.

1. Participating jurisdictions are adjacent.
2. All jurisdictions utilize the same hauler(s).
3. The jurisdictions have similar waste streams.
4. The jurisdictions have targeted the same or similar materials for diversion.
5. There is a waste diversion facility located or under development nearby.
6. There is potential to increase the jurisdictions' diversion rate.
7. There are markets within transport distance.
8. The combination of programs will attract additional marketing opportunities for the diverted wastes.
9. The combination of programs will attract development of diversion facilities.
10. The combination of programs will decrease the effort and expense required from the individual jurisdictions.
11. The combination of programs will improve educational and informational opportunities.

PROGRAMS SELECTED FOR COUNTYWIDE/REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Considerable progress has been made in diversion programs since the SRREs were first prepared. Many programs and facilities have been established due to the passage of the IWM Act. The requirement for standardized disposal reporting is listed in the SRREs and reporting began in 1995. The other program recommended for implementation to meet the requirements of SB 1383, on a regional basis as needed, is the establishment of additional composting or other processing facilities capable of processing either source separated or commingled organics (i.e., green and food waste).

COORDINATION SCHEDULE

San Bernardino County already has achieved the 50% diversion and beyond due to many regional and Countywide programs developed through progressive actions of the Cities, SWAT, regional coalitions and JPA. In light of this, a coordination schedule is no longer needed.

CHAPTER 6
COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL PROGRAM FINANCING

PURPOSE & REQUIREMENTS

This chapter provides cost estimates for the Countywide or regional programs and facilities and identifies probable funding sources. Requirements for this chapter are contained in CCR Section 18758.

The main sources of revenue for most programs include:

- Revenues from waste collection fees or franchise fees.
- Revenue or redevelopment bonds.
- Grants and loans from state and other agencies.

Any programs that will be funded with grants, loans, and participating jurisdictions' contributions will necessarily involve establishing written agreements between all participating jurisdictions spelling out administrative and financial responsibilities. Costs and revenue sources are summarized in Table SP 6-1: Cost & Revenue Sources for Countywide/Regional Programs.

Table SP 6-1: Cost & Revenue Sources for Countywide/Regional Programs

Program	Start Date	Program Cost ($): Start-up/Annual	Revenue Sources and Annual Contributions
Standardized Reporting System	1995	unknown	Enterprise fund - collected through user fees